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THE STORY
OF
NEW LONDON COUNTY
CONNECTICUT
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

HISTORY
OF
NEW LONDON COUNTY,
CONNECTICUT,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF ITS
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
D. HAMILTON HURD.

ILLUSTRATED.

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P R E F A C E.

THE province of the historian is to gather the threads of the past, ere they elude forever his grasp, and weave them into a harmonious web, to which the art preservative may give immortality. Therefore he who would rescue from fast-gathering oblivion the deeds of a community, and send them on to futurity in an imperishable record, should deliver "a plain, unvarnished tale,"

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

In such a spirit have the compilers of the following pages approached the work of detailing the history of the territory embodied herein, and trust they have been fairly faithful to the task imposed.

It has been their honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies among the counties of New England.

That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation none will deny. The aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. Man's memory is ever at fault, while time paints a different picture upon every mind. With these the historian has to contend; and while it has been our aim to compile an accurate history, were it devoid of all inaccuracies, that perfection would have been attained which the writer had not the faintest conception of, and which Lord Macaulay once said never could be reached.

From colonial and other documents in the State archives, from county, town, and village records, family manuscripts, printed publications, and innumerable private sources of information, we have endeavored to produce a history which should prove accurate, instructive, and in every respect worthy of the county represented. How well we have succeeded in our task a generous public, jealous of its reputation and honor, of its traditions and memories, of its defeats and triumphs, must now be the judge.

We desire to acknowledge our sincere thanks to the editorial fraternity generally for much valuable information, which has greatly lessened our labor in the preparation of this work, to each and every one who has assisted us in the compilation, and would cheerfully make personal mention of each, but it is impracticable, as the number reaches nearly a thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1882.

D. H. H.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.	
OUTLINE HISTORY.....	13
CHAPTER II.	
ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.	
Organization of the County—Original Towns—Present Towns—First County Court, 1666—Early Officials—Extracts from Court Records—The First Prerogative Court—The First Superior Court—Contest between New London and Norwich—Norwich constituted a Shire Town—The First Court-House—County Buildings—Contest between Norwich Town and Chelsea for Location of Court-House—Civil List—Governors of Connecticut—Residents of New London County—Chief Justices of Supreme Court of Connecticut—Residents of New London County—Members of the Continental Congress—United States Senators—Members of Congress.....	19
CHAPTER III.	
THE PEQUOT INDIANS.....	23
CHAPTER IV.	
BENCH AND BAR.....	36
CHAPTER V.	
MEDICAL HISTORY.....	59
CHAPTER VI.	
MILITARY HISTORY.	
The Second Regiment—The Third Regiment—The Seventh Regiment—The Eighth Regiment—The Ninth Regiment—The Tenth Regiment—The Twelfth Regiment—The Thirteenth Regiment—First Regiment Heavy Artillery—The First Cavalry—The Fourteenth Regiment—The Eighteenth Regiment—The Twenty-first Regiment—The Twenty-sixth Regiment.....	65
CHAPTER VII.	
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.	
First Road between Norwich and New London—First Turnpike in the United States—The Norwich and Providence Post-Road—The Norwich and Woodstock Road—The Essex Turnpike—The Shetucket Turnpike—Railroads—The Norwich and Worcester Railroad—The New London Northern—New York, Providence and Boston—New York, New Haven and Hartford—The Colchester Railroad.....	134
CHAPTER VIII.	
POPULATION AND SCHOOL STATISTICS.	
Population.....	135
CHAPTER IX.	
NEW LONDON.	
Geographical—Topographical—The Founder of New London—John Winthrop the Younger—The First Grant—Fisher's Island—Government Commission for the Founding of New London—Naming the Town—Home-Lots—The Town Plot—The Removal of Winthrop—Initial Events—The First Birth, Marriage, and Death—Indian Troubles—Fortifications—Early Dissensions—Patent of New London.....	137
CHAPTER X.	
NEW LONDON (Continued).—EARLY RULES AND REGULATIONS.	
Townsmen in 1648—Town-Meeting of 1648-50—Vote Concerning the Pioneer Grist-Mill—"Cardee and Shufflebords"—Early Accounts—Goodman Cheesborough's Trouble—Voted that the Town be Called	

London—Minutes from Societies' Records—Fort Hill—"Making of Bread and Brewing of Beere"—Holding the Contribution-Box—The Jail—Imprisonment for Debt—Sale of Powder to Indians—Church Regulations—Inhabitants Fined—The Stocks—Rev. Mr. Buckley—The Ferry—Sale of Liquors—Ministry—Rate List—Excluding Colored Persons from the Town..... 144

CHAPTER XI.

NEW LONDON (Continued).

Early Settlers—Incidents, etc..... 148

CHAPTER XII.

NEW LONDON (Continued).—WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Votes of the Town concerning the War—First Committees of Correspondence—Soldiers' Families—The First Naval Expedition—The Militia—Two Companies from New London at Bunker Hill—Nathan Hale—Cannonade of Stonington—Fort Trumbull—Officers on Duty—Enlistments—Marauders—Smugglers—Shaving Notes—Various Alarms—British Fleets in the Sound—Rumors and Alarms of 1779 and 1780—Sketches of Soldiers..... 168

CHAPTER XIII.

NEW LONDON (Continued).—WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Privateering—Sea-Captains—The Schooner "Spy"—Brig "Defiance"—"Old Defiance"—The "Oliver Cromwell"—Brig "Resistance"—The "Hancock"—The Privateer "Governor Trumbull"—Ship "Confederacy"—The "Deane"—The "Putnam"—Continental Ship "Trumbull"—Benedict Arnold—He Marches on New London—Flight of Inhabitants—Burning of the Town—Arnold's Official Account—Estimate of the Loss—List of New London Sufferers—Washington's Visit to New London 181

CHAPTER XIV.

NEW LONDON (Continued).—ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Church of Christ—The Second Congregational Church—St. James' Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Bethel Church—First Baptist Church—Second Baptist Church—Huntington Street Baptist Church—Universalist Church—St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church..... 192

CHAPTER XV.

NEW LONDON (Continued).—MISCELLANEOUS.

Commerce—Whaling—The Port of New London—Custom-House—List of Collectors—The Ferry—New London in 1800—Societies—Incorporation of the City—First Charter Election—Officers Elected—Mayors from Organization to Present Time—Schools—The Yellow Fever—The Old Militia—City Hall—Manufactures—Cedar Grove Cemetery—Gas Company—Water-Works—W. W. B. Post, G. A. R.—Fire Department 206

CHAPTER XVI.

NEW LONDON (Continued).—THE PRESS—THE BANKING INTERESTS.

The New London Summary—New London Gazette—The Connecticut Gazette—The Weekly Oracle—The Bee—The Republican Advocate—The Connecticut Sentinel—The People's Advocate—The Morning Daily News—The Daily Chronicle—The Weekly Chronicle—The State Temperance Journal—The Repository—The New London Democrat—The Morning Star—The New London Telegram—The Day—The Union Bank—The New London City National Bank—The National Whaling Bank—The National Bank of Commerce—The Savings-Bank of New London—The Mariners' Savings-Bank.... 215

CHAPTER XVII.

NEW LONDON (*Continued*).—CIVIL AND MILITARY..... 222

CHAPTER XVIII.

NEW LONDON (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 228

CHAPTER XIX.

NORWICH.

Geographical—Topographical—The Mohegans—The Indian Deed—The First Settlements—Survey of the Townships—Original Proprietors—Home-Lots—The Town Plot—Plan of the Ancient Settlement—Pioneer Schools—Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths—The First Mill—The First Chaise..... 246

CHAPTER XX.

NORWICH (*Continued*).—ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Maj. John Mason—Rev. James Fitch—Adgate—Allyn—Buckus—Baldwin—Bingham—Birchard—Bliss—Bowers—Bradford—Hugh Calkins—John Calkins—Edgerton—Gager—Gifford—Griewold—Heady—Howard—Huntington—Hyde—Lefingwell—Olmsted—Pease—Post—Reed—Reynolds—Royce—Smith—Tracy—Wade—Wallis—Waterman—Abel—Brewster—Bushnell—Elderkin—Lathrop—Allen—Allerton—Ames—Andrews—Armstrong—Arnold—Avery—Baker—Bacon—Badger—Barrett—Barstow—Eates—Belden—Bell—Blackmore—Boom—Bartou—Burley—Capron—Carson—Carpenter—Carter—Case—Cathcart—Chapman—Chappell—Cleveland—Coolidge—Cole—Cottrell—Craut—Crocker—Cross—Cullenin—Culver—Culverswell—Darby—Davis—Deane—Dean—Decker—Denison—Dennis—Dowd—Edgecombe—Fairbanks—Fales—Fargo—Field—Fillmore—Ford—Fowler—Fox—Fraser—French—Gaylord—Gibbons—Gookin—Gould—Gorton—Gove—Green—Grist—Grover—Hull—Hamilton—Hammoad—Harrington—Harris—Hartshorn—Haskins—Hazen—Heath—Hendrick—Hill—Hodges—Hough—Hutchins—Hutchinson—Jennings—Jones—Johnson—Kelly—Kennedy—Kimball—King—Kingsbury—Kirby—Knowles—Knowlton—Ladd—Lamb—Lawrence—Lee—Loomer—Lord—Low—Lyon—Marshall—Meade—Metcalf—Merrick—Moore—Morgan—Mosely—Munsell—Norman—Ormsby—Palmetter—Pasmore—Peck—Pember—Pettis—Phillips—Pierce—Pike—Pitcher—Polly—Prior—Raymond—Richards—Roberts—Rogers—Rood—Rosebrough—Rudd—Sabin—Sherman—Smailent—Spalding—Stone—Stickney—Stoddard—Story—Sweetland—Teony—Todd—Thomas—Tubbs—Walker—Warren—Way—Welsh—White—Whitaker—Wightman—Williams—Willoughby—Wood—Woodworth..... 253

CHAPTER XXI.

NORWICH (*Continued*).

The Landing—Wecquaw's Hill—Early Votes—Ship-yards—Highways—Chelsea—The Parade—Pioneer Homes—Old Settlers—Hotels—Streets—Commerce—Early Business Men—The First Druggist, Dr. Daniel Lathrop..... 273

CHAPTER XXII.

NORWICH (*Continued*).—WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Interesting Incidents—Military Organization—Gen. Washington's Visit—Visit of Lafayette—Baron Steuben and Pulaski—Votes—Benedict Arnold—Sketch of his Career—Soldiers of the Revolution..... 279

CHAPTER XXIII.

NORWICH (*Continued*).—ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Congregational Church—Second Congregational Church—Broadway Congregational—Park Congregational—Greenville Congregational—Taftville Congregational—Christ Church—Trinity Church—Methodist Church, Bean Hill—East Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church—Central Methodist Episcopal Church—Sachem Street Methodist Episcopal Church—Greenville Methodist Episcopal Church—First Baptist Church—Central Baptist—Greenville Baptist—Mount Calvary Baptist—Universalist Church—St. Patrick's Church—Roman Catholic, Taftville..... 290

CHAPTER XXIV.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The Norwich National Bank—The First National—The Thames National—The Shetucket National—The Merchants' National—The Second

National—The Ungas National—The Norwich Savings Society—The Chelsea Savings-Bank—The Dime Savings-Bank—The Thames Loan and Trust Company—New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—The Norwich Mutual Assurance Company..... 303

CHAPTER XXV.

NORWICH (*Continued*).—THE PRESS, ETC.

The Pioneer Newspaper, the Norwich Packet and the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island Weekly Advertiser—The Connecticut Centinel—The Weekly Register—The Chelsea Courier—The Courier—The Norwich Courier—The Daily Courier—The Norwich Evening Courier—The Morning Bulletin—The True Republican—The Native American—The Norwich Republican—The Canal of Intelligence—The Norwich Spectator—The Norwich Free Press—The Religious Intelligencer—Total Abstinence—The Gleaner—The Norwich News—Paixhan Gun, Needle—American Patriot—The Weekly Reporter—The Norwich Tribune—The Examiner—The Weekly Reveille—The Aurora—Daily Aurora—Daily Advertiser—Cooley's Weekly—The Vim—The No License Advocate—The American Conflict—The Observer—The Evening Star—The Norwich Daily News..... 307

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Free Academy—Other Schools—Post-Office—Slavery—The Bicentennial Celebration—Col. Mason's Monument—The Soldiers' Monument—Water-Works—Fire Department—Gas Company—City Hall—The Eliza Huntington Memorial Home—Otis Library—The Horse Railroad—Bridges—Laurel Hill—Masonic—Odd-Fellows—Other Societies—Manufactories—Villages..... 311

CHAPTER XXVII.

NORWICH (*Continued*).—DOCUMENTARY—CIVIL—MILITARY.

Votes of 1669—A Blacksmith—Church-Members only to Vote—Admission of Inhabitants—List of Town Debts, 1718—Justice's Courts—Selling Liquor to Indians—Stealing "Water-Millions"—Profane Swearing—Rules and Regulations—Town Clerks from 1678 to 1882—City Clerks from 1826 to 1882—Mayors of the City from 1784 to 1882—Presidential Electors—Representatives from 1662 to 1882—Military Record... 326

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NORWICH (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 348

CHAPTER XXIX.

BOZRAH.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—New Concord—Name of the Town—Organization of the Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church, Bozrah—Congregational Church, Bozrahville—Congregational Church, Fitchville—Baptist Church, Lefingwelltown—Villages—Fitchville—Bozrahville—Manufactures, etc.—List of Representatives from 1786 to 1882—Military Record..... 374

CHAPTER XXX.

BOZRAH (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 377

CHAPTER XXXI.

COLCHESTER.

Geographical—Topographical—The Original Grant—"Jeremiah's Farms"—The Pioneers—Names of Freemen in 1730—List of Polls in 1787—Documentary History—Town-Meeting, 1703—Mr. Buckley's "Chimies"—Grist- and Saw-Mill—Saw-Mill—A new Town-Drum—Fulling-Mill—Mr. Buckley's History—Repairing the Meeting-house, etc.—Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 386

CHAPTER XXXII.

COLCHESTER (*Continued*).

Ecclesiastical—Congregational Church, Colchester—Congregational Church, Westchester—Methodist Episcopal Church, Colchester—Baptist Church—Episcopal Church—Roman Catholic Church—Savings-Bank—The Hayward Rubber Company—The Pioneer Schools—Bacon Academy—Attorneys—Lyman Trumbull—List of Representatives from 1708 to 1882..... 396

CHAPTER XXXIII.

COLCHESTER (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 399

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FRANKLIN..... 400

CHAPTER XXXV.

FRANKLIN (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 402

CHAPTER XXXVI.

GRISWOLD.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—Eleazer Jewett—Early Manufactures—Later Manufactures—The Slater Mill—The Ashland Company—The Water-Power—Jewett City—Villages—Jewett City Savings-Bank—Knights of Pythias—Masonic—Distinguished Sons of Griswold: George D. Prentice, R. L. Stanton, Henry B. Stanton, Moses C. Tyler..... 404

CHAPTER XXXVII.

GRISWOLD (*Continued*).—ECCLESIASTICAL—CIVIL.

The First Congregational Church of Griswold—Congregational Church, Jewett City—Episcopal Church—Baptist Church—Roman Catholic Church—Methodism in Griswold—Representatives from 1816 to 1882..... 406

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

GRISWOLD (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 410

CHAPTER XXXIX.

GROTON..... 418

CHAPTER XL.

GROTON (*Continued*).—WAR OF THE REVOLUTION..... 424

CHAPTER XLI.

GROTON (*Continued*).—GROTON MONUMENT—CELEBRATION, ETC..... 432

CHAPTER XLII.

GROTON (*Continued*).—ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY..... 437

CHAPTER XLIII.

GROTON (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 446

CHAPTER XLIV.

GROTON (*Continued*).—STATISTICAL..... 450

CHAPTER XLV.

GROTON (*Continued*).—NAVY-YARD..... 451

CHAPTER XLVI.

GROTON (*Continued*)..... 453

CHAPTER XLVII.

GROTON (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 456

CHAPTER XLVIII.

LEBANON.

Geographical—Topographical—Indian History—Po-que-chan-neeg—The First White Proprietor—Maj. John Mason—The Claim of Oweneco—The First Settlement—First Meeting of Inhabitants—Organization of the Town—Organization of Church—Formation of "Train-Band"—Town Votes—Military Enterprise—The Revolution—Town Meeting of April, 1770—Subsequent Military Events—Governor Trumbull, etc..... 480

CHAPTER XLIX.

LEBANON (*Continued*).—REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

French Troops at Lebanon—Count Rochambeau—The Bourbons—A Deserter Shot—Mrs. Anna Hyde and the Assassin—Governor Trumbull's House and War Office—Council of Safety—Trumbull—Sketch of the Family—Its Various Members—The Tomb of the Trumbulls. 489

CHAPTER L.

LEBANON (*Continued*).

Proprietors' Meeting—Town Street Title—"No Taxation without Representation"—The Five-mile Purchase—Deed from Owaneco—Litigation with Abimeleck—Indian Schools..... 497

CHAPTER LI.

LEBANON (*Continued*).—ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Meeting-house War—The First Church—Church in Columbia—Goshen Church—Exeter Church—Baptist Church—Christian Church, Liberty Hill—Ministers—College Graduates..... 502

CHAPTER LII.

LEBANON (*Continued*).—CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Governors—United States Senators—Members of Congress—Assistants—Senators—Representatives from 1705 to 1882—Town Clerks from 1698 to 1882—Town Clerks—Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Military History..... 507

CHAPTER LIII.

LEBANON (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 518

CHAPTER LIV.

LEDYARD.

Geographical—Topographical—The Pequots—Indian Burial-Place—The "Last Retreat"—"Mashantucket"—The Pioneers—Alyn's Point—Organization of the Parish—First Meeting—Warning-Posts—The First Minister—Name of the Town—Incorporation of the Town—The First Selectmen—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—The Separatists—The Methodist Episcopal Church—The Baptist Church—Prominent Sons of Ledyard—Military Record—Judges of Probate—Representatives from 1836 to 1882..... 523

CHAPTER LV.

LEDYARD (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES..... 534

CHAPTER LVI.

LISBON.

Geographical—Topographical—Indian Claims—The Surrenderers—Owaneco's Deed to James Fitch—Pioneer Settlements—Names of the Pioneers—Ecclesiastical History—Civil History—Organization of the Town—Representatives from 1786 to 1882..... 535

CHAPTER LVII.

LISBON (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH..... 539

CHAPTER LVIII.

LYME.

Geographical—Topographical—The "Loving Parting" between Saybrook and Lyme—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church, Grassy Hill—Congregational Church, Hamburg—Baptist Church, North Lyme—Baptist Church, Hadlyme—Civil and Military History—Organization of Town—Representatives from 1607 to 1882—Military Record..... 540

CHAPTER LIX.

LYME (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH..... 543

CHAPTER LX.

OLD LYME..... 543

CHAPTER LXI.

OLD LYME (*Continued*).—ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY..... 554

CHAPTER LXII.

OLD LYME (*Continued*).—CIVIL AND MILITARY..... 559

CHAPTER LXIII.

OLD LYME (*Continued*).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH..... 559

CHAPTER LXIV.

EAST LYME.

Geographical—Topographical—The Bride Brook Marriage—Washington's Visit, etc..... 560

CHAPTER LXV.		CHAPTER LXXXI.	
EAST LYME (<i>Continued</i>).—ECCLESIASTICAL—MILITARY AND CIVIL HISTORY.....	562	STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—EARLY RESIDENTS.....	645
CHAPTER LXVI.		CHAPTER LXXXII.	
EAST LYME (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.....	565	STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—COMMON SCHOOLS—THE PRESS.....	657
CHAPTER LXVII.		CHAPTER LXXXIII.	
MONTVILLE.....	565	STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.....	664
CHAPTER LXVIII.		CHAPTER LXXXIV.	
MONTVILLE (<i>Continued</i>).—ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.....	576	STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>). Manufactures—Ship-building—Commerce, etc.....	670
CHAPTER LXIX.		CHAPTER LXXXV.	
MONTVILLE (<i>Continued</i>).—MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.....	583	STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—BANKING AND RAILROAD INTERESTS.....	681
CHAPTER LXX.		CHAPTER LXXXVI.	
MONTVILLE (<i>Continued</i>).—CIVIL HISTORY.....	588	STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—CIVIL AND MILITARY.....	683
CHAPTER LXXI.		CHAPTER LXXXVII.	
MONTVILLE (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.....	589	STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.....	690
CHAPTER LXXII.		CHAPTER LXXXVIII.	
PRESTON. Geographical—Topographical—The Indians—Early Grantees—Sketches of the Early Settlers—The War of the Revolution—Civil and Military—Incorporation of the Town—Interesting Documents—Ecclesiastical History, etc.....	595	NORTH STONINGTON.....	729
CHAPTER LXXIII.		CHAPTER LXXXIX.	
PRESTON (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.....	604	NORTH STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.....	742
CHAPTER LXXIV.		CHAPTER XC.	
SALEM.....	604	VOLUNTOWN. Geographical—Topographical—The Volunteers' Grant—Original Bounds—Claimed by the Mohegans—Massushowitt's Claim—First Meeting of Proprietors—Survey of the Town—The Pioneers—Ecclesiastical—Congregational Church—The Separate Church—The Schools—Beachville—Manufacturing—Civil and Military—Organization of Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Organization of Probate Court—First Officers—Military Record—List of Representatives from 1740 to 1882.....	745
CHAPTER LXXV.		CHAPTER XCI.	
SALEM (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.....	609	VOLUNTOWN (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.....	748
CHAPTER LXXVI.		CHAPTER XCII.	
SPRAGUE. Geographical—Topographical—Manufactures—Organization of Town—First Town-Meeting—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church, Hanover—Representatives from 1861 to 1882.....	610	WATERFORD. Geographical—Topographical—Early Grants—The Pioneers—War of the Revolution—Ecclesiastical History—First Baptist Church—Second Baptist Church—Civil History—Organization of Town—Name of the Town—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected.....	750
CHAPTER LXXVII.		CHAPTER XCIII.	
SPRAGUE (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.....	611	WATERFORD (<i>Continued</i>).—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.....	757
CHAPTER LXXVIII.		SUPPLEMENT	767
STONINGTON.—PIONEER AND INDIAN HISTORY.....	612		
CHAPTER LXXIX.			
STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.....	625		
CHAPTER LXXX.			
STONINGTON (<i>Continued</i>).—WAR OF 1812.....	631		

BIOGRAPHICAL.

	PAGE		PAGE
Samuel Huntington.....	36	Israel F. Brown.....	241
Asa Spalding.....	37	Chas. D. Boss.....	241
Elisha Hyde.....	37	Sidney Miner.....	241
Joshua Coit.....	37	David P. Francis.....	242
Elvin Perkins.....	37	W. H. H. Comstock.....	243
George Perkins.....	37	C. Arnold Weaver.....	244
Elisha Sterling.....	37	Orlando C. Gorton.....	244
Nathan Peters.....	37	Chas. Treadway.....	244
J. G. W. Trumbull.....	38	Oscar Sites.....	245
Joseph Trumbull.....	38	Edward Hallam.....	245
Jeremiah G. Brainard.....	38	Jedediah Huntington.....	318
Richard Law.....	38	Jedediah Huntington.....	348
Lyman Law.....	38	Wm. A. Buckingham.....	348
James Stedman.....	38	William Williams.....	349
Luther Spalding.....	38	Harriet P. Williams.....	350
Jonathan Friebe.....	38	Charles Johnson.....	350
Charles Perkins.....	38	Charles Osgood.....	352
George Perkins.....	38	Leonard Ballou.....	353
John A. Rockwell.....	39	Edward B. Huntington.....	356
George B. Ripley.....	39	Alba F. Smith.....	356
Calvin Goddard.....	39	James M. Huntington.....	357
James Lanman.....	39	David Smith.....	358
Benjamin Huntington.....	39	Henry B. Tracy.....	358
John M. Breed.....	39	Henry B. Norton.....	359
Benjamin Pomaroy.....	39	Hiram P. Arms.....	359
William H. Law.....	39	David N. Bentley.....	359
Jared F. Crocker.....	39	Franklin Nichols.....	360
Asa Child.....	39	Lorenzo Blackstone.....	361
Jabez W. Huntington.....	40	John Mitchell.....	362
Levi H. Goddard.....	40	Benjamin Durfee.....	362
Roger Griswold.....	40	E. W. Williams.....	363
Joshua Coit.....	40	Willis R. Austin.....	363
Joe. Williams.....	40	George W. Geer.....	365
Edward Perkins.....	40	Backus.....	367
Samuel C. Morgan.....	41	Channey K. Bushnell.....	369
Jeremiah Halsey.....	41	William Smith.....	370
Marvin Wait.....	42	Alvan Bond.....	370
Jirah Isham.....	43	John W. Steadman.....	371
Henry Strong.....	43	Henry Bill.....	372
Henry M. Waite.....	44	Gurdon Chapman.....	373
Lafayette S. Foster.....	45	William C. Gilman.....	373
Charles J. McCurdy.....	46	John Breed.....	373
M. R. Waite.....	47	Lydia H. Sigourney.....	374
John T. Wait.....	49	William P. Greene.....	374
Jeremiah Halsey.....	50	The Fitch Family.....	377
Henry H. Starkweather.....	52	John W. Haughton.....	382
John D. Park.....	53	William F. Bailey.....	382
James A. Hovey.....	53	Nathan S. Hunt.....	382
John T. Adams.....	54	The Rogers Family.....	383
S. T. Holbrook.....	55	The Bigelow Family.....	399
George Pratt.....	55	Ashbel Woodward.....	402
Geo. W. Goddard.....	55	Henry W. Kingsley.....	403
Wm. H. Potter.....	56	Benjamin F. Huntington.....	403
Thomas M. Waller.....	57	Thomas L. Shipman.....	410
Augustus Brandegee.....	58	Andrew Lester.....	411
Daniel Chadwick.....	59	Henry L. Johnson.....	414
George C. Ripley.....	59	B. F. Billings.....	415
Philip Turner.....	63	Samuel Geer.....	416
John Barker.....	63	David A. Geer.....	416
Marvin Wait.....	73	James C. Lord.....	417
C. M. Coit.....	75	Bouaparte Campbell.....	417
Wm. G. Ely.....	111	B. H. Browniug.....	418
Joseph Selden.....	131	Ledyard, the Traveler.....	446
Henry P. Havens.....	228	Waitstill Avery.....	447
Frances M. Canlkins.....	232	Bishop Seabury.....	447
Acors Barnes.....	234	Silas Dean.....	447
Thomas W. Williams.....	236	Marshall J. Mitchell.....	447
Nathan Belcher.....	237	Noyes Barber.....	447
Francis B. Loomis.....	237	Elisha and Stephen Halsey.....	447
W. W. Billings.....	239	Albert G. Stark.....	448
Martin K. Cady.....	239	Belton A. Copp.....	448
Josiah C. Waldo.....	240	Daniel Burrows.....	448

	PAGE		PAGE
Albert Latham.....	448	Robert Manwaring.....	575
Adam Larrabee.....	448	Reuben Palmer.....	589
Asa and Nathan G. Fish.....	448	Elisha H. Palmer.....	590
Capt. Fish.....	448	Gideon Palmer.....	590
Hiram Appelman.....	448	Carmichael Robertson.....	591
Roswell and Lorenzo Burrows.....	449	D. L. Browning.....	591
Amos Clift.....	449	J. C. Bolles.....	592
Elisha Morgan.....	449	S. S. Harris.....	593
Daniel C. Rodman.....	449	George Drisdale Jerome.....	594
Zerah C. Whipple.....	449	Nathaniel B. Bradford.....	594
Amos Prentice.....	450	William Fitch.....	595
John O. Miner.....	450	David R. Dolbeare.....	604
Benjamin F. Stoddard.....	450	George G. Benjamin.....	609
Jos Durfee.....	450	Henry Williams.....	609
The Averbs.....	453	Roswell Morgan.....	611
J. G. Harris.....	456	Ethan Allen.....	612
Alfred N. Ramsdell.....	462	Charles T. Hazen.....	690
H. D. Morgan.....	462	Richard A. Wheeler.....	691
Hulbard D. Morgan.....	464	Charles Mallory.....	693
Sanford Morgan.....	465	Charles H. Mallory.....	694
Elisha Morgan.....	466	Williams Family.....	696
Roswell A. Morgan.....	466	Isaac Williams.....	700
Levi Spicer.....	466	William Williams.....	700
Elihu Spicer.....	467	Ephraim Williams.....	701
John G. Spicer.....	468	Charles P. Williams.....	702
William Clift.....	468	Maria Stanton.....	703
Nathao G. Fish.....	470	William Hyde.....	704
Nathan G. Fish.....	470	J. F. Trumbull.....	705
John Palmer.....	471	A. S. Matthews.....	706
Robert Palmer.....	472	Oliver B. Grant.....	707
Noyes Barber.....	472	Elihu Chesebrough.....	707
Elisha Haley.....	474	Ira Hart.....	708
The Avery Family.....	474	Nathaniel B. Palmer.....	712
The Burrows Family.....	476	Alexander S. Palmer.....	713
Benjamin Burrows, Sr.....	477	Silas E. Burrows.....	714
Benjamin Burrows, Jr.....	477	The Greenman Family.....	715
Calvin Burrows.....	478	Silas Greenman.....	715
Franklin Gallup.....	478	George Greenman.....	717
Albert Latham.....	480	Clark Greenman.....	718
Gurdon Gates.....	480	Thomas S. Greenman.....	719
Trumbull Family.....	480	Calvert B. Cottrell.....	720
Thomas Whitmore.....	481	Nathan Babcock.....	721
William R. Gay.....	481	Stephen Babcock.....	722
Charles Sweet.....	481	Trustum Dickens.....	722
Edwin M. Dolbeare.....	482	George W. Noyes.....	723
Jeremish Mason.....	482	Thomas Hinckley.....	723
The Waterman Family.....	482	Joseph Noyes.....	725
Andrew Waterman.....	482	O. M. Stillman.....	725
James M. Peckham.....	482	Alex. G. Frink.....	726
Joseph Holmes.....	482	Charles M. Davis.....	726
The Pettis Family.....	482	Charles S. Hewitt.....	726
P. G. Thomas.....	482	John Randall.....	726
Isaac G. Avery.....	482	Henry D. Langworthy.....	727
Erastus Geer.....	482	Mason Manniog.....	728
Silas P. Abell.....	482	Alphonso L. Whitman.....	729
Jabez McCall.....	482	Charles P. White.....	742
Henry A. Spafard.....	482	Asher H. Chapman.....	743
Gideon Hoxie.....	482	Charles Wheeler.....	743
Daniel Mason.....	482	Zebulon T. York.....	743
Robert Allyn.....	482	Alfred Clarke.....	744
Ralph Hurlbutt.....	482	Charles G. Hewitt.....	744
Henry Denison.....	482	Solomon Barber.....	744
Hilberd Stoddard.....	482	Ira G. Briggs.....	748
Sanford B. Stoddard.....	482	Warren Gates.....	757
Daniel B. Hyde.....	482	John B. Palmer.....	759
Lodowick Bill.....	482	Savilion Chapman.....	760
David S. Brainerd.....	482	Thomas M. Clarke.....	760
Avery Smith.....	482	Albert G. Douglas.....	760
James Rogers.....	482	Edmund Darrow.....	761
Richard Raymond.....	482	Lyman Allyn.....	761
Alexander Baker.....	482	Horace C. Lanphear.....	761
John Dolbeare.....	482	James Rogers.....	764
Samuel Chester.....	482	Eliphalet Lyon.....	764
John Otis.....	482	Orlando Comstock.....	765
James Harris.....	482	John Robertson.....	765
James Hillhouse.....	482		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Outline Map of County.....	between 12, 13
Portrait of Joseph Williams.....	40
“ Jirah Isham.....	42
“ Henry Strong.....	43
“ H. M. Waite.....	44
“ L. F. S. Foster.....	45
“ Charles J. McCurdy.....	46
“ M. R. Waite.....	47
“ John T. Wait.....	49
“ J. Halsey.....	50
“ J. D. Park.....	53
“ James A. Hovey.....	54
“ G. W. Goddard.....	55
“ William H. Potter.....	56
“ T. M. Waller.....	57
“ Marvin Wait.....	73
“ Charles M. Coit.....	75
“ Joseph Selden.....	131

NEW LONDON.

Residence of E. L. Palmer.....	facing 216
Headquarters of Gen. Washington.....	190
Portrait of Henry P. Haveas.....	228
“ Frances M. Caulkins.....	232
“ Acors Baros.....	234
“ T. W. Williams.....	236
“ Nathao Belcher.....	237
“ Francis B. Loomis.....	238
Residence of Francis B. Loomis.....	between 238, 239
Portrait of W. W. Billings.....	238, 239
“ M. K. Cady.....	238, 239
“ J. C. Waldo.....	facing 240
“ C. D. Boss.....	between 240, 241
“ Israel F. Browa.....	240, 241
“ Sidney Micer.....	facing 241
“ D. P. Francis.....	242
“ W. H. H. Comstock.....	243
“ Orlando C. Gorton.....	244
“ C. Arnold Weaver.....	between 244, 245
“ Charles Treadway.....	244, 245
“ Oscar Sites, M.D.....	facing 245
“ Edward Hallam.....	245

NORWICH.

Portrait of Jedediah Huntington.....	between 318, 319
“ Eliza Huntington.....	318, 319
“ Jedediah Huntington.....	348, 349
“ William A. Buckingham.....	348, 349
“ William Williams.....	facing 349
“ Harriet P. Williams.....	350
“ Charles Johnson.....	351
“ Charles Osgood.....	352
“ Leonard Ballou.....	353
“ A. F. Smith.....	356
“ Edward B. Huntington.....	between 356, 357
“ J. M. Huntington.....	356, 357
“ David Smith.....	358, 359
“ Henry B. Tracy.....	358, 359
“ H. P. Arms.....	358, 359
“ D. N. Bentley.....	358, 359
“ Henry B. Norton.....	facing 359
“ Franklin Nichols.....	360
“ L. Blackstone.....	361
“ John Mitchell.....	362
“ B. Durfee.....	between 362, 363
“ E. W. Williams.....	362, 363
“ Willie R. Austin.....	facing 363
“ George W. Geor.....	365
“ Wm. W. Backus.....	368
“ Channcey K. Bushnell.....	369
“ William Smith.....	370
“ John W. Stedman.....	371

BOZRAH.

	PAGE
Portrait of A. Fitch.....	between 378, 379
“ Wm. Fitch.....	378, 379
“ Douglas Fitch.....	facing 379
“ Stephen Fitch.....	380
“ Wm. H. Fitch.....	between 380, 381
“ A. D. Fitch.....	380, 381
“ John W. Haughton.....	facing 382
“ Wm. F. Bailey.....	between 382, 383
“ Nathan S. Hunt.....	382, 383

COLCHESTER.

Residence of J. N. Felton.....	facing 390
Portrait of D. S. Bigelow.....	399

FRANKLIN.

Portrait of Ashbel Woodward.....	facing 402
“ H. W. Kingsley.....	between 402, 403
“ B. F. Huntington.....	facing 403

GRISWOLD.

Residence of D. A. Geer.....	between 404, 405
“ James C. Lord.....	facing 406
“ H. L. Johnson.....	between 408, 409
Portrait of Thomas L. Shipman.....	facing 410
“ Andrew Lester.....	411
Residence of Andrew Lester.....	between 412, 413
Portrait of Henry L. Johnson.....	facing 414
“ B. F. Billings.....	415
“ Samuel Geer.....	416
“ D. A. Geer.....	between 416, 417
“ James C. Lord.....	416, 417
“ Bonaparte Campbell.....	facing 417
“ B. H. Browning.....	418

GROTON.

Groton Heights.....	facing 424
House used for Hospital at Battle of Groton Heights.....	428
Portrait of B. F. Chandler.....	facing 452
Old Avery Mansion.....	454
Portrait of J. George Harris.....	facing 456
“ A. N. Ramsdell.....	462
“ H. D. Morgan.....	464
“ Sanford Morgan.....	between 464, 465
“ Elisha Morgan.....	464, 465
“ R. A. Morgan.....	facing 466
“ Levi Spicer.....	between 466, 467
“ Elihu Spicer.....	466, 467
“ John G. Spicer.....	facing 467
“ William Clift.....	468
“ Nathao G. Fish.....	470
“ John Palmer.....	between 470, 471
“ Robert Palmer.....	facing 471
“ Elisha Haley.....	474
“ John J. Avery.....	between 474, 475
“ Albert L. Avery.....	474, 475
“ Benjamin Burrows, Sr.....	facing 476
“ Calvin Burrows.....	477
“ Benjamin Burrows, Jr.....	477
“ Franklin Gallup.....	facing 478
“ Albert Latham.....	479
“ Gurdon Gates.....	480

LEBANON.

Portrait of Trumbull House and War Office.....	490
“ John Trumbull.....	facing 490
“ William R. Gay.....	518
“ Charles Sweet.....	519
“ Edwin M. Dolbeare.....	520
“ Jeremiah Mason.....	521
“ E. Waterman.....	522
“ J. M. Peckham.....	between 522, 523
“ Joseph Holmes.....	522, 523

	PAGE		PAGE
Portrait of Oliver Pettis.....	facing 523	Portrait of John F. Trumbull.....	facing 704
" P. G. Thomas.....	" 524	" A. S. Matthews.....	" 705
" Erastus Geer.....	" 525	" O. B. Grant.....	" 706
" Silas P. Abell.....	526	" Elihu Chesebrough.....	between 706, 707
" Isaac G. Avery.....	facing 526	" Ira Hart.....	" 706, 707
" Jabez McCall.....	between 526, 627	" N. B. Palmer.....	facing 708
" Henry A. Spaford.....	" 526, 527	" Alexander S. Palmer.....	" 712
" Gideon Hoxie.....	" 526, 527	" Silas E. Burrows.....	" 713
LEDYARD.		" Silas Greenman.....	between 714, 715
Portrait of Old Home of Elihu Spicer.....	facing 530	" George Greenman.....	" 715
" Robert Allen.....	" 533	" Thomas Greenman.....	facing 717
" Ralph Hurlbutt.....	" 534	" Clark Greenman.....	" 718
" Hibberd Stoddard.....	between 534, 535	View of C. B. Cottrell & Co.'s Manufactory.....	between 718, 719
" Sanford B. Stoddard.....	" 534, 535	Portrait of C. B. Cottrell.....	facing 719
" Henry Denison.....	facing 535	" Nathan Babcock.....	" 720
LISBON.		" Stephen Babcock.....	" 721
Portrait of Daniel B. Hyde.....	facing 539	" Trustum Dickens.....	" 722
LYME.		" George W. Noyes.....	between 722, 723
Portrait of Lodowick Bill.....	facing 543	" Joseph Noyes.....	" 722, 723
OLD LYME.		" Thomas Hinckley.....	facing 723
Portrait of D. S. Brainerd.....	facing 559	" O. M. Stillman.....	" 725
EAST LYME.		" Alexander G. Frink.....	between 726, 727
Portrait of Avery Smith.....	facing 565	" Charles S. Hewitt.....	" 726, 727
MONTVILLE.		" John Randall.....	" 726, 727
Portrait of Elieba H. Palmer.....	facing 590	" Charles M. Davis.....	facing 727
" Carmichael Robertson.....	" 591	" Mason Manning.....	" 728
" D. S. Browning.....	" 592	" H. D. Langworthy.....	facing 728
" John C. Bolles.....	between 592, 593	NORTH STONINGTON.	
" Samuel S. Harris.....	facing 593	Portrait of Charles P. White.....	facing 742
" George D. Jerome.....	" 594	" Asa H. Chapman.....	between 742, 743
" N. B. Bradford.....	between 594, 595	" Z. T. York.....	" 742, 743
" William Fitch.....	" 594, 595	" Charles Wheeler.....	" 744, 745
" David R. Doibears.....	facing 595	" Alfred Clarke.....	" 744, 745
PRESTON.		" Charles G. Hewitt.....	" 744, 745
Portrait of G. G. Benjamin.....	facing 604	" Solomon Barber.....	" 744, 745
SALEM.		VOLUNTOWN.	
Portrait of Henry Williams.....	facing 608	Portrait of Ira G. Briggs.....	facing 748
" Roswell Morgan.....	" 609	Residence of Ira G. Briggs.....	" 749
SPRAGUE.		WATERFORD.	
Portrait of Ethan Allen.....	facing 611	Portrait of Warren Gates.....	facing 757
" Charles T. Hazen.....	" 612	Residence of John B. Palmer.....	" 758
STONINGTON.		Portrait of John B. Palmer.....	" 759
Portrait of Richard A. Wheeler.....	facing 690	" Albert G. Douglas.....	" 760
" Charles Mallory.....	" 691	" Douglass Place.....	between 760, 761
" Charles H. Mallory.....	" 693	" Savilion Chapman.....	" 760, 761
" William Williams.....	" 700	" Thomas M. Clarke.....	" 760, 761
" Ephraim Williams.....	between 700, 701	" Edmund Darrow.....	" 760, 761
" Charles P. Williams.....	" 700, 701	" Lyman Allyn.....	facing 762
" Maria Stantoo.....	facing 702	Residence of John T. Allyn.....	between 762, 763
" William Hyde.....	" 703	Portrait of Horace C. Lanphear.....	facing 763
		" Eliphalet Lyon.....	" 764
		" David Rogers.....	between 764, 765
		" John Robertson.....	" 764, 765
		" Orlando Comstock.....	766



HISTORY

OF

NEW LONDON COUNTY, CONNECTICUT.

CHAPTER I.

OUTLINE HISTORY.¹

NEW LONDON COUNTY lies in the southeastern part of Connecticut, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Hartford, Tolland, and Windham Counties; on the east by the State of Rhode Island; on the south by Long Island Sound; and on the west by Middlesex and Tolland Counties.

The county is watered by the Connecticut, Thames, Shetucket, Quinnebaug, Yantic, Pawcatuck, Mystic, Poquonock, and Niantic Rivers and their tributaries, all of which mingle their waters with Long Island Sound. The southern part of the county is deeply indented by the waters of the Sound, which form some of the best harbors on the Connecticut seaboard. Oysters of excellent quality are found in abundance along the coast. The soil is generally strong and fertile, and well adapted to grazing. Many of the streams in the county afford an excellent water-power, and manufacturing—principally of cotton and woolen goods—forms an important industry.

The face of the county is diversified by hill and dale, and is well supplied with streams of water. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and to grain and fruit culture. Its navigable waters are extensive, and unsurpassed by those of any section of equal extent upon the coast.

Notwithstanding all these natural advantages, which rendered it one of the most inviting fields or localities for the early English settlers to improve, more than one-fourth of a century elapsed after the arrival of the "Mayflower" before any attempt was made to plant a colony, or even for individual settlement.

As a principal reason for this inaction, the territory was preoccupied by the Pequots,² a powerful tribe of

Indians belonging to the wide-spread Algonquin or Delaware race. This powerful tribe had by their cruelty become the dread of the whites far and near. Rendered bold by numbers, and jealous of every encroachment, they had resolved upon nothing less than the utter extermination of the whites, and shrank from no means, however appalling, which might conduce to the accomplishment of their bloody purpose. Massachusetts had in 1634, with much effort, induced them to allow the peaceable settlement of certain portions of their domain, and to offer satisfaction for former outrages. But the natives were slow to fulfill the conditions of this treaty, and Capt. Endicott was sent out by the Massachusetts colony, at the head of ninety men, to enforce the treaty and to chastise them for their past offenses.

This ill-advised expedition failed utterly of its objects, and only tended to exasperate the Pequots, who during the succeeding fall and winter were untiring in their attempts to league the other Indians with them in a war of extermination against the whites, and redoubled their own efforts to rid themselves of the noxious strangers. Savages lurked in every covert, and there was no safety for life or property. The colonists could not travel abroad, or even cultivate their fields, but at the peril of their lives. Their cattle were driven off, their houses burned, the navigation of the river was seriously impeded, and even the fort at Saybrook was in a state of constant siege. By spring the situation had become critical in the extreme. Nearly thirty murders had been committed, and utter ruin threatened the colony unless decisive measures should at once be taken. In this emergency a General Court was convened at Hartford on the 11th of May, 1637, at which it was decided to proceed at once to an offensive war against the Pequots, and for the first campaign to send out a force of ninety men under Capt. John Mason, then in command of the fort at Saybrook.

About this time Mason and the warrior Uncas met and formed a temporary alliance, which was, however, destined to continue without serious interruption

¹ By Aehhel Woodward, M.D.

² The Pequots originally dwelt upon the banks of the Hudson, but had at a period anterior to the arrival of the English migrated by successive stages towards the south, and finally settled in this county, upon territory chiefly occupied by the Niantic Indians, whom they crowded out.

for a long series of years, and prove of great and lasting benefit to the settlements. Uncas was related, both by birth and marriage, to the Pequot royal family, but soon after his marriage he became involved in difficulties, the nature of which is not exactly known, which resulted in his banishment to the Narragansett country. He was afterwards permitted to return, but a recurrence of the same troubles led to his banishment for a second and even third time. He thus at length became permanently exiled from his own people, and we find him upon the Connecticut River, near the infant settlements of Hartford and Windsor, in the spring of 1637, at the head of about seventy warriors. Both Mason and Uncas were eminently fitted to be military leaders, each of his own race. Mason possessed marked military tastes, which had been developed and trained in the wars of the Netherlands under Lord Fairfax; while Uncas, by nature brave and shrewd, had, as a member of the royal family of a strong and warlike nation, abundant opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the methods of Indian warfare. An alliance of two such representative men of the two races then competing upon American soil could not fail to make an impress upon their peculiar surroundings. Uncas agreed to join the expedition with his warriors, and the united forces embarked at Hartford on the 20th of May of the same year and proceeded to drop down the river. In the course of the voyage the Indians had opportunity to demonstrate their fidelity, which had been unjustly suspected by some. As the water in the river was low and the passage tedious, the Indians were at their own request allowed to disembark and proceed along the bank. When near Saybrook they met and defeated a party of Pequots, killing seven and taking one prisoner. After their arrival at Saybrook, the commandant of the fort, still distrustful of Uncas, addressed the sachem as follows: "You say you will help Capt. Mason, but I will first see it; therefore send twenty men to Bass River, for there went last night six Indians there in a canoe; fetch them, dead or alive, and you shall go with Mason, or you shall not." Uncas did as he was required. His warriors found the enemy, killed four of them, and took another prisoner. This exploit of the sachem was regarded by Lieut. Gardiner as a sure pledge of his fidelity.

Capt. Mason had received instructions to land at Pequot Harbor, but his military judgment led him to sail direct to the Narragansett country and make his attack upon the enemy from a point whence they would least expect it. He accordingly proceeded thither, and on Saturday, May 30th, towards evening, dropped anchor off the shores of the Narragansett. As there was a strong northwest wind they remained on shipboard until Tuesday, when Mason landed and marched directly to the residence of Canonicus, the Narragansett chief, and informed him of his design of attacking the Pequots in their strongholds, and

demanding a free passage through the Narragansett country. The request was readily granted, and Miantonomoh, nephew of Canonicus, suggested that the numbers of the English and Mohegans were too small for an invasion of the Pequot country, and volunteered to send two hundred of his braves with the expedition, though he did not himself offer to accompany them.

On the following morning the vessels were manned with a small force, as a larger could not be spared, and were ordered to sail for the mouth of Pequot River. The land force, consisting of seventy Englishmen and sixty Mohegan warriors, under Uncas, with the addition of two hundred Narragansett volunteers, commenced its march westward. After proceeding about twenty miles through a rough country, with only a narrow Indian foot-path for their passageway, they arrived at a place called Nehantic, where they remained overnight. When the English resumed their march on the following morning they were overtaken by others of the Narragansett people, so that they were followed, as they supposed, by near five hundred warriors. As the day was warm and the way rough several of the men fainted from exposure and want of food. After a march of about twelve miles they reached a ford in the Pawcatuck River, where a halt was made for rest and refreshment. It had been ascertained that the majority of the Pequot warriors were in two forts or inclosures of palisades, one of which was commanded by Sassacus in person, and both regarded by the Indians as within and without impregnable. Mason had originally designed to divide his forces and attack both places simultaneously, but from information received during the halt upon the Pawcatuck he learned that the forts were situated at too great a distance apart to allow of a division of his force, and he decided to advance at once upon the fort on Pequot Hill. The Narragansetts, on learning of his design to attack Sassacus in his stronghold, were smitten with deadly fear. "Sassacus," they said, "was all one god, and could not be killed." So great was their trepidation that a hundred of their number beat a precipitate retreat, and reported in the Providence plantation that the English had all fallen.

At this time Mason called Uncas to him, and asked him what he thought the Indians would do. "The Narragansetts," replied this brave sachem, "will all leave us, but as for himself he would never leave us; and so it proved, for which expression I shall never forget him. Indeed, he was a great friend, and did great service." The Pawcatuck was the last boundary before the country of the Pequots, and as the Narragansetts found themselves nearing the strongholds of their dreaded rivals their timidity increased, and all but a handful turned back. The Mohegans, however, encouraged by their chief, mustered the courage to proceed. The small army advanced cautiously till towards evening, when they came to a little swamp between two hills, near what are now called Porter's

Rocks, where they halted for the night. Rising at an early hour on the following morning, they reached the fortress a little before daybreak. The plan of attack had been so arranged that Mason was to approach the enemy through the main entrance on the northeast side with one division, while Underhill was to make an attack on the southwestern entrance with his division. Uncas, with his force, was to form an outer line to act as circumstances might indicate. When within a rod or two of the fort a dog barked, and the alarm was given. The troops rushed on, discharged their muskets through the palisades, and then forced an entrance. Mason, with his party, drove the Indians along the main avenue of their fortress towards the west till they were met by Underhill and his division, who had effected an entrance upon that side, when, finding themselves between two fires, they were forced to retreat to their wigwams, where a desperate resistance was made. For a few moments the conflict seemed doubtful, when Mason, realizing the gravity of the situation, hit upon the expedient of burning out the foe, and snatching a brand from the fire applied it to the dry matting of a wigwam. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the whole seventy wigwams were soon in flames. The English retired without the wigwams, and Uncas and his followers formed a circular line close in the rear of the English. The consternation of the Pequots was so great that but few attempted to escape. About six or seven hundred perished in the flames. Seven were made prisoners by the English, eighteen were captured by the Mohegans, and seven only made their escape. It so happened that one hundred and fifty warriors from the other fortress were this night in the fort upon Pequot Hill, which made the victory still more complete.

This famous encounter occurred on Friday, June 5th. The same day, at an early hour, the small fleet entered Pequot Harbor. As Mason's force was about to move in the direction of the vessels, a party of Indian warriors approached them from the other fort, but one or two volleys from their trusty weapons served to keep them at a safe distance. The few Narragansetts that hung upon the rear of the little column as it moved steadily up the hill were not slow in making their appearance when the contest was decided, evincing all the courage of tried veterans. They finally accompanied Capt. Mason to the harbor, and afforded some assistance to those who conveyed the wounded. The total loss on the part of the English was two killed and twenty wounded.

Sassacus at this critical period was in the fortress on Fort Hill, where he was loudly denounced by his warriors as the procuring cause of their late disaster at the other fort. The Pequots at this fort were also greatly exasperated at the course of Uncas and his followers, and caused all of their near relatives to be slain, except seven who made their escape.

On the day after the battle a council of the Pequot

nation was held to decide upon their future course of action, and after a hasty deliberation they resolved to leave their country, but not till they had destroyed their fortress and wigwams and such remaining property as could not be carried away. The principal band, headed by Sassacus in person, fled westward, and did not make any considerable halt till they had reached a large swamp in Saco, the present township of Fairfield. Thither they were pursued by Capt. Mason and his faithful ally Uncas. Capt. Stoughton also accompanied the expedition in command of a company from Massachusetts. The fugitives were discovered in their new quarters, and were without difficulty routed and utterly dispersed. Sassacus did not risk a halt at the swamp, but with a few of his followers fled directly to the Mohawk country for a safe retreat, but was there slain by the nation, and his scalp was sent to Connecticut as a trophy. As a result of the swamp fight and the death of their late chieftain, the Pequot nation became nearly extinct. Although powerless for harm, the few remaining fugitives were pursued with unrelenting malignity by the English. Even the surrounding tribes were not permitted to harbor them with impunity, but were required by treaty and otherwise to effect, if possible, their utter annihilation. The Pequots were not allowed to dwell in their old homes, to visit the graves of their fathers, or to be called Pequots any more. Lastly, the conquered territory was not to be claimed by the sachems, but to be considered as the property of the English of Connecticut, as their own by right of conquest.

The expedition against the Pequots is the most remarkable recorded in American history, and one which for boldness of plan and brilliancy of execution may well claim a place among the most daring exploits of universal history. The Pequots outnumbered Mason's forces ten to one, and the day might have been lost had it not been for the faithful service of Uncas and his followers.

Uncas, as lineal descendant of the royal family, laid claim to the sovereignty of the conquered territory, and while by the terms of the treaty the portion upon the Sound was given up, his claim to the remainder of the Pequot country was admitted by the English, and he was acknowledged as the lawful sachem of a territory embracing the northern half of New London and the southern half of Windham and Tolland Counties. Some of the surviving Pequots had been assigned him by the terms of the treaty, and many former tributaries of the vanquished tribe yielded their allegiance to him, and added to his power, but his greatest source of strength lay in the favor of the English, which he had fairly won.

His rapid rise and growing favor greatly excited the envy of surrounding chieftains, especially of those of the Narragansetts and their allies, the Connecticut River Indians, and they were untiring in their efforts to effect his overthrow. At first they endeavored to

cause a rupture between Uncas and the English, but failing in this scheme they next attempted to take his life by assassination. Several fruitless endeavors of this kind were made. But in these diabolical attempts upon his life he was more than a match for them. Their calumnies and their murderous designs were made to recoil upon their own heads. Failing in their secret plotting, their enmity ripened into open warfare. In the summer of 1643, only six years after the rout at Mystic Fort, Miantonomoh, at the head of six or seven hundred warriors, suddenly appeared in the very heart of the Mohegan country by a succession of rapid marches. He moved proudly to the contest, doubtless with the assurance that his numerical superiority and the suddenness of his irruption would secure for him an easy victory over his foe and rival. But Uncas was not to be overcome by a surprise. He hastily collected a band of about three hundred warriors and met the invaders upon his own territory, on the Great Plain, probably in the vicinity of the present Fair Grounds in Norwich. He felt the necessity, however, of resorting to strategy in his present emergency, and hence proposed a parley, which was accepted, and the two chieftains met on the plain between their respective armies. Uncas then proposed that the fortunes of the day should be decided by themselves in a single combat, and the lives of their warriors spared, saying, "If you kill me my men shall be yours, but if I kill you your men shall be mine."

Miantonomoh disdainfully replied, "My men came to fight, and they shall fight." Uncas on this immediately gave a preconcerted signal to his followers by falling flat upon the ground. At that instant a shower of arrows were discharged upon the enemy, and raising the war-cry, the Mohegans rushed forward with Uncas at their head, dashing so unexpectedly upon the invading column of warriors that a widespread panic ensued, resulting in their precipitous and headlong flight without even a show of resistance. The retreating force was pursued in its flight to Sachem's Plain, in the direction of the fords of the Shetucket, at which place Miantonomoh became the prisoner of Uncas. About thirty of the Narragansetts were slain, and among the prisoners were a brother of Miantonomoh and two sons of Canonieus. Uncas kindly treated his royal prisoner, and without any unnecessary delay took him to Hartford, and surrendered him into the hands of the English. His case was laid before commissioners of the United Colonies at their meeting in Boston in September, and the question was there debated whether it was right and proper to put the prisoner to death. As the commissioners were unable to agree, the question was by them referred to an ecclesiastical council, which gave its verdict in favor of his execution. It was further decided that the sentence should be carried into effect by Uncas, but without torture. After furnishing a sufficient force to prevent the recapture of

the prisoner, Miantonomoh was surrendered into the hands of Uncas, who took him to the place of capture, where he was stricken down by Waweequa, a brother of Uncas. It is said that the victorious chief cut a piece of flesh from the shoulder of the fallen sachem and ate it, saying it was the sweetest meat he ever tasted, that it made his heart strong. A monument now marks the site of this tragical event. The Narragansetts at several different times invaded the Mohegan country, impatient to avenge the death of their late chief, but Uncas and his followers were uninjured on account of the aid of the English, which was always extended.

A general Indian war, commonly known as King Philip's war, broke out in June, 1675. Although the rest of Southern New England was desolated, Connecticut was happily exempt from the ravages of the war.

New London County has been the arena of military events scarcely less exciting during our Revolutionary period. On the 6th of September, 1781, at about three o'clock in the morning, a fleet of about thirty-two sail was descried by a sentinel from Fort Griswold. Word was immediately sent to Col. William Ledyard, who had command of the forts and harbor at New London. He ordered the alarm to be given, and at once crossed the river at New London to Fort Griswold, which he intended to hold. As he took leave of his friends he said, "If I must lose to-day honor or life, you, who know me, will know which it will be."

At ten o'clock of the same morning, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1781, the British troops, in two divisions of about eight hundred each, landed on either side of the river. About one-half of the force, headed by the leader of the expedition, "that infamous traitor" Benedict Arnold, landed on the west side of the harbor, a little below the light-house, and made their way towards New London. The other division, under Lieut.-Col. Eyre, landed on the east or Groton side.

Fort Trumbull, on the New London side, was open to the west or land side, and was therefore wholly indefensible to an attack from that quarter. The commanding officer, Capt. Shapley, had been ordered to abandon the fort at the approach of the enemy, and to cross the river with his men and join the garrison at Groton. As the British came up he fired a few charges of shot into them, then spiked his guns, took to his boats and crossed the river. The enemy's vessels were so near that they were subject to their fire during the flight, and seven of his men were wounded and one boat captured. Shapley, with the remaining sixteen men, found shelter in Fort Griswold, where they were warmly welcomed, as they were experienced artillerymen.

Arnold at eleven o'clock sent Col. Eyre all the information he had received respecting Fort Griswold, to the effect that there were but twenty or thirty men

¹ In Norwich.

in the fort, as the inhabitants were chiefly concerned in saving their property, and bidding him to hasten to the attack on the fort.

Col. Eyre was landing his troops at Eastern Point when this message reached him, and with the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth Regiments, which were the first to land, he started for the scene of action. With a lame boy for a guide, they went over the rocks and through the swamps until they reached a place called Dark Hollow, just in the rear of Packer's Rocks. From this place Col. Eyre sent Capt. Beckwith to demand the immediate surrender of the fort, with a threat that if the demand was not complied with it would be stormed five minutes after the return of the flag. The answer was "that the fort would not be given up to the British." Eyre immediately sent a second message, declaring "that if he was obliged to take the fort by storm he should put martial law in full force,—that is, what we do not kill by ball shall be put to death by sword and bayonet." Ledyard's reply was, "We shall not give up the fort, let the consequences be what they may."

Arnold by this time had gained the heights back of New London. His men were subjected to a galling fire by the gunners from Fort Griswold, and he saw, as he stood on the tomb of the Winthrops in the old burial-ground, that Fort Griswold was a much more formidable defense than he had supposed. He saw that the men from Fort Trumbull had crossed the river and gained Fort Griswold, and in his report of the battle he says that he at once dispatched an aide to Col. Eyre countermanding the order of assault, but if so the messenger arrived too late. Capt. Beckwith had returned with his flag and the attack had commenced.

Eyre divided his troops into two divisions, taking charge of the first himself, and giving the second to Maj. Montgomery, of the Fortieth Regiment. Eyre formed his column behind the ledge of rocks which bounds the Ledyard Cemetery on the east, and Montgomery's column was formed in the rear of a hillock a short distance from this point. It was now noon. At the word of command the battalions swept up the hill, Eyre leading his column towards the southwest bastion, where, from the falling away of the ground, there was no ditch; while Montgomery advanced farther towards the north, where was the redoubt with its main entrance to the fort.

The first fire from the fort killed twenty of the British, and the solid mass, broken by this loss of men and officers, wavered for a moment, then broke up into squads and dashed up under the very walls of the fort. Montgomery's men at the same time reached the northeast bastion, and thus the fort was invested on all four sides at once.

Fort Griswold contained only thirty-five guns and a force of one hundred and fifty men. The British numbered eight hundred men, well armed and thoroughly disciplined. Yet in spite of these tremendous

odds the defense was gallant in the extreme. Col. Eyre and Maj. Montgomery both fell in the assault outside the works. When these their leaders fell the enemy seemed to have been discouraged. They had attacked twice, and twice had been repulsed, when a shot cut the halyards of the flag and it fell to the ground. This accident proved fatal, for the enemy supposed the flag had been struck by its defenders, and rallying again they carried the southwest bastion by storm. Col. Ledyard ordered his men to cease firing, and stood in his place by the gate. Capt. Beckwith, the flag-bearer, was one of the first to enter. He called out, "Who commands this fort?" Col. Ledyard responded, "I did, sir, but you do now," at the same time presenting his sword, with the point towards himself. The officer received it, and instantly plunged the weapon into his body. He fell without a groan.

The scene which followed beggars description. Ledyard's murder was the signal for indiscriminate slaughter. With the bayonet they killed thrice over those who were already dead. An eye-witness says, "I think no scene ever equaled this for continuous and barbarous massacre after surrender." The British fired into the magazine where the killed and wounded were lying, and came very near setting fire to the powder. The same eye-witness says they would have done so "had not the ground and everything been wet with human blood. We trod in blood." The British repeatedly told them that every one should die before the sun set, and in truth, out of one hundred and fifty able-bodied men they left scarce twenty able to stand upon their feet. These were ordered up at the point of the sword, and were marched down to the river to be ready to embark on British vessels. The wounded were gathered up into the large ammunition-wagon belonging to the fort, and twenty men drew it to the brow of the hill leading down to the river. The declivity was steep, and the wagon could not be held back by the men, so they left it to roll down the hill by itself, gathering speed each moment, and jolting and jarring the wounded in a frightful manner. Its course was finally arrested by an old apple-tree, against which it struck. Some of the wounded fell out and fainted away. Then the men brought the wounded and wagon along. Those who were taken prisoners suffered agonies from neglect, hunger, thirst, and cruelty for four days, but at the expiration of that time were put on board a ship commanded by Capt. Scott, who treated them very kindly.

The loss of the enemy, it is believed, was between two and three hundred men, though Arnold's report made it somewhat less. He reported forty-eight killed and one hundred and forty-five wounded, the first and second in command being among the number of the slain. The dead were buried on the hill where they fell, and the wounded were carefully conveyed to the shore, and from there to the ships.

The Tory papers of the day boasted over the suc-

cess of the expedition, but could not conceal their chagrin and sense of loss. Sir Henry Clinton, in his "General Orders" regarding it, made no attempt to conceal his feelings. Whilst he draws the greatest satisfaction from the ardor of the troops which enabled them to carry by assault a work of such magnitude as Fort Griswold is reputed to be, he "cannot but lament with the deepest concern the heavy loss in officers and men sustained by the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth Regiments, who had the honor of the attack."

Arnold's troops, at the time that the engagement was in progress at Fort Griswold, laid part of the town of New London in ashes. The point first occupied by them was then called the Beach, now known as Water Street. It was the business portion of the town, and contained, besides stores and offices, vast warehouses full of goods, cargoes of captured vessels, and provisions and munitions of war stored by Governor Trumbull. The torch was applied in a dozen places at once, so that in a few moments the whole vast accumulation of property was a mass of flames. Many houses were also fired, though two houses were bought off for ten pounds each after an officer had ordered them fired, on condition, however, that he should not be made known. Where the houses were not burned they were plundered of all that could be carried off. The fishermen's cottages at the mouth of the harbor were stripped of all their furniture of every kind, the people having nothing but the clothes they wore.

Arnold having captured the forts, massacred the garrison, and burned and plundered the town of New London, embarked his forces at sunset and crossed the Sound, and anchored his fleet on the lee of Plum Island, on the Long Island shore, and next morning proceeded on his way to New York. Deplorable and costly as this affair was to the enemy, as a strategic movement it was an utter failure. They could only take the fort at a fearful price, and were powerless to hold it at any price. Their design, in this inroad, was to effect a diversion in Washington's march, but they were powerless to change his plans. Not in the least disconcerted in his movements by the feat, he drew his troops into Virginia, and settled the question of the whole campaign at Yorktown.

A noble granite obelisk rises one hundred and twenty-seven feet into the air by the side of the fortification where so many lives were lost. It was erected by the State of Connecticut in 1830 in memory of the brave patriots who fell in the massacre.

The one hundredth anniversary of the taking of Fort Griswold and the burning of New London have, at the time of writing, been celebrated with appropriate ceremonies in Groton and New London. Many noted men were present to aid in the commemoration, and the varied exercises of two days were conducted with marked success.

During the war of 1812 the southern portion of the county was again menaced by the enemy. At

this time the attack was made on Stonington. On the 9th of August, 1814, Sir Thomas Hardy, in command of the British squadron, appeared off Stonington Point. An officer came on shore with a note, informing them that one hour's time would be afforded them for the removal of unoffending inhabitants and their effects. This news threw the village into the utmost consternation. The most valuable goods were concealed, and non-combatants fled to the neighboring farm-houses. A number of volunteers hastened to the battery on the Point, which consisted of two eighteen- and one four-pounder, mounted on carriages, and defended by a slight breastwork.

An express was immediately dispatched to Gen. Cushing at New London, with a request for immediate assistance. The general considered this attack as a feint, intended to mask a real attack on Fort Griswold, and his opinion was confirmed in consequence of the squadron having been lately reinforced, and a number of ships taking stations near Mystic. He therefore made correspondent arrangements with Maj.-Gen. Williams, commander of the division of militia in that district, and one regiment was immediately sent to Stonington, while infantry and artillery were so disposed as to protect Forts Griswold and Trumbull and the towns of Norwich and New London.

The attack upon Stonington commenced at eight o'clock in the evening, and lasted until midnight. No building was consumed or person injured. On the 10th the fire from the ships began at daybreak, but one of the eighteen-pounders having been drawn to the extreme end of the Point, its fire soon compelled the barges to draw off. This battery was manned by twenty men until its ammunition was exhausted, when they spiked the guns and retired. Shot and shells continued to pour into the town from the ships for upwards of an hour without a shot being returned. Ammunition, however, for the eighteen-pounder soon arrived, and so vigorous and well directed a fire was returned that one of the ships was disabled and was hauled out of the reach of the battery. In this contest two Americans were slightly wounded, the flag nailed to the battery was pierced with seven shot, and six or eight dwelling-houses were burned. Considerable bodies of militia had arrived, and the inhabitants had so far recovered from their consternation that things took on a more regular and orderly aspect. Every one capable of bearing arms was at the post of danger, and the others were employed in removing their effects.

Two of the ships now moved to within two miles of the town, threatening it with instant destruction. A deputation was sent on board, with a note addressed to Commodore Hardy, wishing to know the fate of the place. The deputation gave assurance that no torpedoes had been fitted out from that place, and engaged that none should be in future, or receive any aid from the town, and returned with the promise

that further hostilities should cease, provided that Mrs. Stewart, the wife of the late British consul at New London, and her family should be sent aboard the ship by eight o'clock on the morning of the 11th. This request caused considerable embarrassment, as the borough of Stonington had no authority on the subject, and possessed no powers to comply with the required condition, and the magistrates sent a flag on board the ship with this representation. The commodore replied that he would wait until twelve o'clock, when, if the lady were not on board, hostilities would recommence. The town was well secured against a landing, but as the bomb-ship took up a position out of reach of the battery, the citizens were obliged to witness the scene without the power of resistance. The troops withdrew from the Point, except a guard of fifty men to patrol the streets and extinguish fires. The battery was held in readiness for an attack, but none of the men who manned it, though exposed the whole time to the enemy's fire, were injured. The houses were several times set on fire by bombs and shells, but were soon extinguished by the patrol. The designs of the British upon other points, which had been apprehended by Gen. Cushing, were frustrated by his judicious arrangements and the spirit and alacrity of the militia. The firing stopped about four in the afternoon, and the ships hauled away to their former anchorage, and they made no further attempts on the coast of Connecticut.

During our different wars many vessels have been fitted out in New London to cruise against the enemy. The Thames River and New London Harbor have afforded safe refuge for vessels of war, and at one time during the Revolution the American fleet lay in safety for many months. The harbor is large, safe, and commodious, with five fathoms of water. It is three miles long and rarely obstructed with ice, and is in all respects one of the best in the world.

Since foreign troubles have ceased and peace has been declared the people of New London County have generally been greatly prospered. The fishing business is more extensively carried on in this county than in any other section of the State, and is an important branch of industry. The county possesses excellent railroad facilities, and the agricultural and manufacturing interests have greatly prospered. The population increased from 35,943 in 1820 to 66,570 in 1870, and to 75,323 in 1880.

New London County contains two cities and twenty-one corporate townships, of each of which a history will be given in succeeding pages.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Organization of the County—Original Towns—Present Towns—First County Court, 1666—Early Officials—Extracts from Court Records—The First Prerogative Court—The First Superior Court—Contest between New London and Norwich—Norwich constituted a Shire Town—The First Court-House—County Buildings—Contest between Norwich Town and Chelsea for Location of Court-House—Civil List—Governors of Connecticut—Residents of New London County—Chief Justices of Supreme Court of Connecticut—Residents of New London County—Members of the Continental Congress—United States Senators—Members of Congress.

Organization of the County.—New London County was organized in May, 1666, and extended from Pawcatuck River "to the western bounds of Hammonasset plantation," embracing the four towns of Saybrook, New London, Norwich, and Stonington. It included in what is now Middlesex County the present towns of Old Saybrook, Saybrook, Westbrook, Essex, Chester, Killingworth, and Clinton. The county at present consists of twenty-one civil subdivisions, as follows: New London, Norwich, Bozrah, Colchester, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Lebanon, Ledyard, Lisbon, Lyme, Montville, North Stonington, Old Lyme, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Voluntown, and Waterford.

The first County Court was held June 6, 1666, Maj. Mason presiding, assisted by John Allyn, assistant, and Thomas Stanton and Obadiah Bruen, commissioners.

A court was also held Sept. 20, 1666. Maj. Mason, Thomas Stanton, and Lieut. Pratt, of Saybrook, occupied the bench; Obadiah Bruen, clerk. In June, 1667, Daniel Wetherell was appointed clerk and treasurer. After this period Maj. Mason's health began to decline, and he was seldom able to attend on the court. As there was no other magistrate in the county,¹ the General Court, after 1670, nominated assistants to hold the court in New London annually. In 1676, Capt. John Mason, oldest son of Maj. Mason, was chosen assistant, but the same year, in December, received his death-wound. Capt. James Fitch was the next assistant from New London County. He came in about 1680, and Samuel Mason, of Stonington, soon afterwards.

County Marshals.—Thomas Marritt (or Merritt), appointed in December, 1668; resigned 1674.

Samuel Starr, appointed 1674; resigned 1682.

Stephen Merrick, appointed 1682.

John Plumbe, appointed 1690.

MINUTES OF CASES, CHIEFLY BEFORE THE COUNTY COURT.

"1667.—Alexander Pygan complained of by Widow Rebecca Redfin [Redfield] for enticing away her daughter's affections contrary to the laws of this corporation.

"Goodwife Wiley presented for not attending public worship, and bringing her children thither; fined 5s.

"Matthew Waller for the same offense, do.

¹ In May, 1674, Maj. Palmes was invested with the authority of a magistrate for New London County, but was never chosen an assistant, though often nominated.

"George Tongue and wife were solemnly reprimanded for their many offenses against God and man and each other. On their submission and promises of reformation, and engaging to keep up the solemn duty of prayer and the service of God in the family, they were released by paying a fine of £3.

"Hugh Mould, Joseph Coit, and John Stephens, all three being ship-carpenters, are at their liberty and freed from common training.

"Wait Winthrop, as attorney to Governor Winthrop, vs. James Rogers. Both parties claimed a certain pair of stillyards; Rogers had recovered judgment; it was now ordered that the stillyards should be kept by Daniel Wetherell till Richard Arey should see them.

"1670.—Uchase brought under a bond of £100 for appearance of his son, Foxen, and two Indians, Jumpe and Towtuhbag, and eight Indians more for breaking open a warehouse. He was fined fifty bushels of Indian corn for his son, five pounds in wampum to Mr. Samuel Clarke and twenty pounds in wampum to the country treasury.

"Maj. Mason vs. Amos Richardson, for defamation, calling him a traitor, and saying that he had damified the colony £1000. Defendant fined £100 and costs of court.

"John Lewis presented by the grand jury for absenting himself at unreasonable hours of the night, to the great grief of his parents.

"John Lewis and Sarah Chapman presented for sitting together on the Lord's day, under an apple-tree, in Goodman Chapman's orchard.

"William Billings and Philip Bill fined for neglect of training.

"1672.—Edward Palmes, clerk of the court.

"Richard Ely, in right of his wife, Elizabeth [Setler], vs. John Cullick, as adm'r on estate of George Fenwick. This was an action for recovery of a legacy left said Elizabeth by the will of Fenwick. Recovered £915 and costs.

"John Pease complained of by the townsmen of Norwich, for living alone, for idleness, and not attending public worship; this court orders that the said townsmen do provide that Pease be entertained into some suitable family, he paying for his board and accommodation, and that he employ himself in some lawful calling.

"A negro servant of Charles Hill presented for shooting at and wounding a child of Charles Haynes.

"1673.—John Birchwood, of Norwich, appointed clerk.

"Widow Bradley presented for a second offense, in having a child born out of wedlock, the father of both being Christopher Christophers, a married man; sentenced to pay the usual fine of £5, and also to wear on her cap a paper whereon her offense is written, as a warning to others, or else to pay £15. Samuel Starr became her bondsman for £15.

"Ann Latimer brought suit against Alexander Pygan for shooting her horse; damages laid at 30s. Defendant fined and bound over to good behavior for presumptuous and illegal carriage in shooting Mistress Latimer's horse.

"James Rogers, Jr., for sailing in a vessel on the Lord's day, fined 20s.

"Edward Stallion for sailing his vessel from New London to Norwich on the Sabbath, 40s.

"Steven Chalker, for driving cattle on the Sabbath-day, 20s.

"Sept. 1674.—Complaint entered against Stonington for want of convenient highways to the meeting-house. The court ordered that there shall be four principal highways according as they shall agree among themselves to the four angles, and one also to the landing-place, to be stated by James Avery and James Morgan within two months.

"Sept. 1676.—James Rogers, Sr., John, James, and Jonathan, his sons, presented for profanation of the Sabbath, which is the first day of the week, and said persons boldly in the presence of this court asserting that they have not, and for the future will not refrain attending to any servile occasions on said day, they are fined 10s. each, and put under a bond of £10 each, or to continue in prison.

"Matthew Griswold and his dr. Elizabeth vs. John Rogers (husband of said Elizabeth), for breach of covenant and neglect of duty; referred to the Court of Assistants.

"John Rogers ordered to appear at Hartford Court, and released from prison a few days to prepare himself to go.

"1677.—Thomas Dunke for neglecting to teach his servant to read is fined 10s.

"Major John Winthrop vs. Major Edward Palmes, for detaining a certain copper furnace and the cover to it; damages laid at £5.

"William Gibson owned working on the first day of the week; fined 5s.

"1680.—Capt. John Nash, presiding judge.

"Thomas Dymond vs. barque 'Providence,' stranded on Fisher's Island, for salvage of goods.

"1681.—Uchase complains of much damage in his corn by English horses this year.

"1682.—New London presented for not having a grammar school,

fined £10; also, for not having an English school for reading and writing, £5.

"William Gibson and William Chapell fined for fishing on the Sabbath.

"Elizabeth Way presented for not living with her husband. The court orders her to go to her husband or to be imprisoned."

Her husband resided in Saybrook, and she persisted in remaining with her mother at New London. She was the only daughter of John and Joanna Smith. A remonstrance of her husband against her desertion of him is on record at Saybrook. The order of court was disregarded.

"Capt. George Denison and John Wheeler fined 15s. for not attending public worship.

"1686.—Chr. Christophers vs. Thomas Lee, for trespass on his land at Black Point. The jury find that a north line from Reynold Marvin's N. E. corner to come to the Gyant's land, takes in a part of the land plowed by Thomas Lee, by which they find said Lee a trespasser, and that he surrender to C. C. all west of said north line.

"1687.—Mr. Joseph Hadley, of Youngers, in the government of New York, enters complaint against William Willoughby and Mary Wedge, formerly so called, yt the said woman and Willoughby are run from Yorke, and she is a runaway from her husband, Ake Peeterson, and is now at Mr. Elyes'.

"This court grants liberty unto Mr. Charles Bulkley to practise physick in this county, and grants him license according to what power is in them so to do.

"Oliver Manwaring licensed to keep a house of publique entertainment and retail drink, 40s. per year.

"Mr. Plumbe for his license to pay £3 pr. year.

"Complaint being made to this court by John Prentice against William Beebe for keeping company with his daughter Mercy, and endeavoring to gain her affections in order to a marriage, without acquainting her parents, which is contrary to law, the said Wm. Beebe is ordered to pay a fine to the County Treasury of £5.

"At a County Court held at New London, June 4, 1689. Whereas the Governor and Company in this colony of Connecticut have reassumed the government, May the 9th last past, and an order of the General Assembly that all laws of this Colony formerly made according to Charter, and Courts constituted in this colony for administration of justice, as before the late interruption, shall be of full force and virtue for the future, until further orders, &c.

"Sept. 1689.—By reason of the afflicting hand of God upon us with sore and general sickness, that we are incapacitated to serve the King and Country at this time, we see cause to adjourn this Court until the first Tuesday in November next.

"1690, June.—John Prentice, Jr., master of the ship [vessel] 'New London,' action of debt against said ship for wages in navigating said ship to Europe and back.

"Nicholas Hallam brings a similar action, being assistant [mate] on board said ship.

"The court adjourned to first Tuesday in August, on account of the contagious distemper in town.

"July 3, 1690.—Special Court called by petition of Mrs. Alice Living, to settle the estate of her husband. Major Palmes refusing to produce the will, administration was granted to Mrs. Living.

"Jonathan Hall, of Saybrook, for setting sail on the Sabbath, July 27th, fined 40s.

"1693, June.—George Denison, grandson of Capt. G. Denison, a student of Harvard College, prosecuted for an assault on the constable while in the execution of his duty.

"Sept.—John Chapell, Israel Richards, John Crocker, and Thomas Atwell, presented for nightwalking on the Sabbath night, Sept. 17th, and committing various misdemeanors, as pulling up bridges and fences, cutting the manes and tails of horses, and setting up logs against people's doors; sentenced to pay 10s. each and sit two hours in the stocks."

The first Prerogative Court in the county was held at Lyme, April 13, 1699; the next at New London, August 28th. Daniel Wetherell, Esq., judge. This court henceforward relieved the County Court from the onerous burden of probate of wills and settlement of estates.

The justices of peace in New London in 1700 were Richard Christophers and Nehemiah Smith. The former was judge of probate in 1716.

In 1700 Lebanon was included in New London County, and in 1702, Plainfield. The other towns were New London, Norwich, Stonington, Preston, Lyme, Saybrook, and Killingworth.

**"COMPLAINTS OF THE GRAND JURY TO THE COURT
HOLDEN AT NEW LONDON, JUNE 4, 1700.**

"New London for want of a Grammar School; also want of a Pound, and deficiency of Stocks.

"Stonington for having no Stocks according to law; also no sworn brander of horses.

"Norwich for want of a School to instruct children.

"Preston for want of Stocks, and not having a Guard on the Sabbath and other public days."

"June 4, 1701.—New London County was presented by the Grand Jury as deficient in her county prison, and for not providing a county standard of weights and measures; also for great neglect in the perambulating of bounds betwixt town and town.

"New London and Lebanon presented for a deficiency in their town stock of ammunition."

While Maj. Mason lived there was no other magistrate in New London County, and he generally held his courts at home; but during several of the last years of his life he was subjects to attacks of a painful disease that often disabled him from attending to public affairs. This caused some inconvenience, and led to murmurings and complaints, particularly at New London, where there was more trade and bustle, more of a populace, and a louder call for courts and pleas than in any other place in the colony. It was onerous and irritating to this stirring community to be dependent upon Norwich, the staid and somewhat frowning younger sister, for justice and arbitrament. In October, 1669, Mr. Wetherell, of New London, clerk of the County Court, in behalf of the commissioners, petitioned the General Court for relief in this particular, and obtained an order for an assistant or magistrate to hold a court at stated times in New London.

After the death of Maj. Mason New London County had no chief magistrate or presiding judge resident within its bounds till May, 1674, when the following appointment is recorded :

"Major Edward Palmes is invested with magisterial power throughout New London County and the Narragansett country."

Maj. Palmes was of New London County, and Norwich, in her turn, found it irksome to go to her neighbor for award and decree. Between these sister-townships there seems to have been little similarity of taste, and no fusion of purpose and action.

The Superior Court was held in New London for the first time in September, 1711. No court-house having then been erected, the session was held in the meeting-house. Before this period the Superior Court had only sat in New Haven and Hartford. It was now made a Circuit Court, each county to have two sessions annually. Richard Christophers was one of the assistant judges, and Capt. John Prentiss county sheriff.

In 1720 a petition was presented to the General Assembly by the people of Norwich praying that a share of the County Court sessions might be held in the latter place, but the petition was refused.

Another strenuous effort was made in 1734, the inhabitants petitioning the General Assembly that the Supreme Court in March, and the Superior Court in November, for New London County, might be held in Norwich. The agents for the town in this business were Capt. John Williams, Capt. Joseph Tracy, and Mr. Hezekiah Huntington. The effort proved successful; the petition was granted, and Norwich became a half-shire town.

The contest had been long and determined, marked in some instances with bitterness and exasperation; but Norwich, having grown rapidly in numbers and influence, at length had her claim to a share of the courts sanctioned by equity and the public convenience.

In connection with this privilege the town of Norwich came under the obligation of furnishing convenient accommodations for the courts and county prisoners. A new jail or prison-house was soon afterwards built at Norwich Town and ceded to the county, and a town-house erected under the oversight of the selectmen, the expense being defrayed by a penny tax on polls and ratable estate.

The jail stood under the shelter of the hill, upon the parsonage-lot. The town-house was at the southwest corner of the green, with a whipping-post and pillory near.

The act constituting Norwich a half-shire town the inhabitants of New London declared to be injurious to them "and of ill example." They remonstrated, and petitioned again and again to have it repealed, but without success. In the spring of 1739 the agents of the town were instructed to pledge the reimbursements to Norwich of what had been laid out by them in building a court-house and prison since the passage of the act, in case it should be rescinded. The Assembly, however, refused once more to remove the courts from Norwich.

The first court-house in the county was located on the southeast corner of Meeting-House Square, in New London, fronting to the westward. It was raised April 20, 1724, was forty-eight feet in length, twenty-four feet wide, twenty feet between joists, and cost £48. The builder of this ancient structure was John Hough. The town arms and ammunition were stored in the garret, and "Solomon Coit was chosen to keep the town magazine gratis." This building was occupied until 1767.

After the burning of New London in 1781 the erection of a court-house was one of the first subjects that engaged the attention of the city authorities. The old one burnt by the British had stood on the parade, but objections were made to the site, and the position of the new house was finally settled by the following vote:

"April 6th, 1784, voted, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the place where the town school-house now stands, at the west end of the Broad Street [now State Street], is the fittest place of any in the city, both for use and ornament, and will best accommodate the city and the public, for the court-house to be erected on."

The County Court concurred in this opinion, and the present edifice, known as the city court-house, was immediately after erected, the position being fixed in the middle of the street, on the platform of rock at the head of State Street, with an open space on all sides. It has since been removed farther back, so as to leave the highway clear. The house was originally furnished with a gallery around the second story, which gave it a gay and dashing appearance, but the lower story was left for more than thirty years in a rough, unfinished state. Grotesquely antique in its appearance, now in its ninetieth year, it stands "the stately relic of a former age, still doing good service in this," and destined, in all probability, still to remain for many years to come, as a reminder of the days of old, antedating every other public edifice in the city.

For some time previous to 1809 an acrimonious contest was carried on between Norwich Town and what was then known as Chelsea (now Norwich City) for the possession of the court-house and the court sessions.

Early in the year 1809 a vote was carried to cede the court-house to the county for the use of the county courts, provided it should be removed to Chelsea Plain at individual expense. The defeated party claimed that this result had been gained by surprise and from partisan motives. Fresh meetings were summoned, the vote was reconsidered, rescinded, and finally passed a second time. The county accepted the cession, but before the deed of conveyance had been legally confirmed the storm of opposition grew so intense that it was not executed. December 18th, a second vote of cession was carried, and a new committee appointed to assign the property; but on the 30th of the same month another town-meeting revoked all former proceedings whatever relating to the removal of the courts and the conveyance of the house to the county.

The contention was renewed at times, with alternate periods of brooding quiet, for a series of years. It came up again in 1826, with increased heat and determination, and at this time a strong desire was manifested in the old part of the town for a division into two communities. A petition to that effect was sent to the Legislature, praying that Norwich might be restricted to the First Society and relieved from its association with Chelsea, but it produced no result.

Jan. 22, 1827, a meeting was held in the Congregational church at Chelsea, at which the two propositions for dividing the town and fixing upon the site for a new town and court-house were discussed with fiery vehemence. The vote for a separation was lost by a small majority, after which a conciliatory motion

was made and passed that the new court-house should be seated on or near the Central Plain. This vote was, however, so displeasing to a large party that a clamorous call for an immediate adjournment was made and carried.

The next day the freeholders reassembled at nine o'clock in the morning. It was good sleighing, and every horse and runner from the farms and villages were put in requisition, the streets were lined with vehicles, and the church was thronged to its utmost capacity.¹ The vote respecting the site of the town and court-house was reconsidered and annulled, and a new resolution carried that the said house should be erected within the bounds of Chelsea. The vote stood 227 to 219, by far the largest number of voters that had been present at one meeting since the division into four towns in 1786.

The question with respect to the location of the courts was three times brought before the General Assembly and fully discussed, and twice tried in the Superior Courts, the decision being each time in favor of their remaining where they were. But in the session of 1833 the Assembly voted to refer the whole subject to the representatives of the county of New London. These met in the town-hall at Chelsea, September 19th, and carried the question of removal, 15 to 8. All opposition on the other side ceased from this time, and the transfer was made in peace. The struggle had continued about twenty-seven years.

The town-house was erected in 1829, at an expense of \$9000. The upper story was fitted for a court-room, with offices attached, and in 1833 was ceded to the county for the use of the courts. The first court in this new building was in March, 1834, since which time the court sessions have been held exclusively at the Landing.

The court-house was destroyed by fire April 11, 1865. The books and records were saved.

In the early period of the town's history the jail stood upon the east side of the green, in the town-plot. In the time of the Revolutionary war it was on the west side, under the brow of the hill. Two buildings were worn out in this place, each having served about thirty years. The prison was then transferred to the southeast border of the green, near the present post-office, where it continued till the courts were removed to Chelsea.

A new prison, with an adjoining house for the keeper, was erected at Chelsea, upon the high ground overlooking the city. These were ceded to the county, but consumed by fire, after a few years' occupation, June 9, 1738.

The buildings were subsequently reconstructed on an enlarged plan. The present court-house and town hall was erected at an expense of \$350,000.

¹ Before the year 1830, at which time the town-house was completed, the town-meetings at the Landing were held in the Second Congregational church.

Civil List.

GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT FROM NEW LONDON COUNTY.

John Winthrop, New London, 1657-58 and 1659-76.
 Fitz-John Winthrop, New London, 1696-1707.
 Gurdon Saltonstall, " " 1707-24.
 Jonathan Trumbull, Lebanon, 1769-84.
 Matthew Griswold, Lyme, 1784-85.
 Samuel Huntington, Norwich, 1785-96.
 Jonathan Trumbull, Lebanon, 1798-1809.
 Roger Griswold, Lyme, 1811-13.
 William A. Buckingham, Norwich, 1858-66.

JUDICIARY.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT FROM NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Gurdon Saltonstall, New London, 1711-12.
 Jonathan Trumbull, Lebanon, 1766-69.
 Matthew Griswold, Lyme, 1769-84.
 Samuel Huntington, Norwich, 1784-85.
 Richard Law,¹ New London, 1785-89.
 Henry M. Waite, Lyme, 1854-57.
 John D. Park, Norwich, 1874.

MEMBERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FROM NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Silas Deane, Groton, 1774-76.
 Joseph Trumbull, Lebanon, 1774-75.
 Samuel Huntington,² Norwich, 1776-84.
 William Williams,³ Lebanon, 1776-78 and 1783-84.
 Richard Law, New London, 1777-78 and 1781-84.
 Benjamin Huntington, Norwich, 1780-84 and 1787-88.
 William Hillhouse, New London, 1783-86.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Jonathan Trumbull, Lebanon, 1795-96.
 James Lanman, Norwich, 1819-25.
 Jabez W. Huntington, " " 1840-47.
 Lafayette S. Foster,³ " " 1855-67.
 Wm. A. Buckingham, " " 1867-75.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Jonathan Trumbull,⁴ Lebanon, 1789-95.
 Benjamin Huntington, Norwich, 1789-91.
 Amasa Learned, New London, 1791-95.
 Joshua Colt, " " 1793-98.
 Roger Griswold, Lyme, 1795-1805.
 Elias Perkins, New London, 1803-5.
 Ebenezer Huntington, Norwich, 1810-11 and 1817-19.
 Lyman Law, New London, 1811-17.
 Noyes Barber, Groton, 1821-35.
 Eliza Hale, " " 1835-39.
 Thomas W. Williams, New London, 1839-43.
 John A. Rockwell, Norwich, 1845-49.
 Nathan Belcher, New London, 1853-55.
 Augustus Brandegee, " " 1863-67.
 Henry H. Starkweather, Norwich, 1867-76.
 John T. Walf, " " 1876 to present time.

CHAPTER III.⁵

THE PEQUOT INDIANS.

THE origin of the Pequot tribe of Indians must forever remain a mystery. Some writers have supposed that not long before this country was settled by

Europeans they were an inland tribe, who by their superior numbers and prowess fought their way to the seaside, and established their fortresses in what is now the town of Groton. Others have supposed that they belonged to the Mohegan tribe of Indians, who, under the leadership of Pequoate, the father of Sassacus, seceded from the Mohegans and established an independent tribe, taking the name of theirsachem, and in time overwhelmed the Mohegans and held them as tributaries.

Not satisfied with their success, they sought to establish their dominion over the surrounding tribes, and had so far succeeded as to extend their power and authority eastward to Wecapaug, in Westerly, R. I., where they were met and held in check by the powerful tribe of Narragansett Indians; southward they extended their sway to, and in some places beyond, the Connecticut River, and as far north as the town of Windsor. When these events transpired cannot now be determined, or whether they ever happened as here narrated is not certainly known; but this we do know, that when Adrian Block, a Dutch navigator, explored our sea-coast in 1614, the Pequot and Mohegan Indians were located in the same places that they occupied in 1633, when our State was first settled by the English.

The Pequots were governed by a powerful sachem, whom they idolized and regarded "as all one god." Under his leadership they had become a terror to the neighboring tribes, with whom they had frequently been engaged in deadly hostilities.

The various tribes and clans tributary to the Pequots hailed the coming of the white man as an omen that foreshadowed their release from the tyranny of Sassacus. The Connecticut River Indians made the first effort to secure an alliance with the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies.

In the year 1631 an Indian sachem by the name of Wah-quima-cut visited the Governors of the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, and offered them strong inducements to come and settle in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, and proposed that two men should be delegated to view the country and report to the Governors. Governor Winthrop declined the offer; but Governor Winslow, of Plymouth, held the matter under consideration, and soon after visited the place, and on his return home gave a glowing description of its fertility, which tempted many a Puritan to leave his sterile home at Plymouth and explore this Indian paradise from the mouth of the river far back towards its sources.

Meantime the shrewd and active Pequots were watching with sleepless vigilance the movements of the Plymouth people, doubtless foreseeing the danger that would result to them from a settlement of the English upon the Connecticut River, and sought to counteract and prevent it by an alliance with the Dutch; for as early as 1632 they sold lands at Saybrook to the Dutch Governor at New Amsterdam,

¹ Afterwards U. S. district judge for District of Connecticut.

² Of the above, Samuel Huntington and William Williams were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and from 1779 to 1781 Samuel Huntington was president of Congress.

³ President of the Senate from 1863 to 1867.

⁴ Speaker of the House from 1791 to 1793.

⁵ By Richard A. Wheeler.

and in June, 1633, Wa-py-quart, a Pequot sachem, sold to the West India Company, through their agent, Van Culer, a tract of meadow-land now covered by the city of Hartford, on which he immediately proceeded to erect a fort, which he called the "House of Good Hope."

During the month of September, 1633, John Oldham, with several others of the Dorchester plantation, visited Connecticut, and were kindly received by the native chiefs, who gave them some valuable presents of Indian hemp and beaver-skins. During this year the Plymouth people formed a trading company, and sent William Holmes in October to erect a trading-house at a place previously selected on the west side of the Connecticut River, just below the mouth of the Farmington, or Tunxis River, in the present town of Windsor. Capt. Holmes reached the Connecticut River in safety, and sailed up the same, and passed the Dutch fort at Hartford in proud defiance, and erected the house at the place designated, and with the utmost haste surrounded it with palisades. He carried back to their native place Attawanott and several other Indian sachems, who had been driven away by the warlike Pequots, and of whom the Plymouth people purchased the land. The Dutch fort at Hartford was a harmless affair, and soon ceased to exist as such.

The Dutch arms at Saybrook were torn down by the English in 1634 and replaced with a fool's head. Thus ended practically the power of the Dutch in Connecticut, and the hopes of the haughty Pequots in that direction were blasted forever. But they were so incensed at Holmes for bringing back Attawanott and his sachems to Windsor that they kept him and the friendly Indians continually on the defensive, and at every opportunity attacked the English settlers, and murdered such as they could lay their hands on.

In 1633, as two English traders, viz., Capt. Stone and Capt. Norton, were ascending Connecticut River in a vessel, being unacquainted with the channel, they hired Indian pilots to direct them; but faithless and treacherous guides they proved to be, for they murdered both officers and crew, consisting of nine men.

Soon after the murder of Capt. Stone the old feud between the Narragansetts and Pequots began to exhibit itself, which alarmed Sassacus and his sachems, so that they sought an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the English in Massachusetts, and sent a messenger to Boston to propose a treaty. But the Governor, distrusting the position of the ambassador, ordered him to return and say to the Pequots that they must send men of more consequence or he would not treat with them.

Soon after two Pequots of royal blood appeared with an acceptable present. Negotiations were entered into, which resulted in a treaty by which the Indians were to give the English all their title to the

lands on the Connecticut River if they would send men to live there and trade with them; they would also give them four hundred fathoms of wampum, forty beaver-skins, and thirty other skins.

Soon after the conclusion of this treaty, and during the year 1635, four English plantations were commenced upon the Connecticut River, three of them by congregations that came with their ministers from the Massachusetts settlements, and the other was effected by John Winthrop, Jr., at Saybrook, under a commission from Lords Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others.

Notwithstanding this treaty, the government of Massachusetts distrusted the friendship of the Pequots, and inasmuch as Sassacus did not use his influence to procure the murderers of Capts. Stone and Norton and deliver them to the English, as was promised by the Pequots preliminary to said treaty, they sent instructions to Mr. Winthrop, then at Saybrook, to demand of the Pequots "a solemn meeting of conference," and lay before them certain charges, which, if they could not refute or render suitable reparation therefor, then all the presents made by the Pequots to the Massachusetts government were to be returned to them with a protest, equivalent to a declaration of war.

Their instructions were dated at Boston, July 4, 1636, and were brought to Saybrook by Mr. Fenwick, Hugh Peters, and Capt. Oldham, with whom came Thomas Stanton, to act as interpreter.

The Pequot sachem was sent for, who appeared; the conference was held, but no satisfaction could be obtained from him; whereupon the presents were returned, but war was not declared, though they separated with unfriendly feelings towards each other.

About the time that Mr. Fenwick left Boston for Saybrook to treat with the Indians, Capt. Oldham, while on a trading expedition, was murdered by the Indians near Block Island, and all on board his vessel perished with him. Another trader, Capt. John Gallup, of Boston, speedily avenged his death, and sent his murderers to the bottom of the deep.

The brutal murder of Capt. Oldham was traced to some of the Narragansett sachems, who had contrived the plan to murder him. It is not probable that the Pequots had anything to do with it. It is more probable that he was murdered by the Narragansetts because he was supposed to favor peace with the Pequots, having visited them a short time before with Mr. Fenwick for that purpose.

The Governor, acting under the advice of the magistrates and ministers of Massachusetts, resolved that the Block Island Indians should be chastised. John Endicott, with ninety men, was ordered to sail for Block Island, and put to death all the men, and take the women and children prisoners, after which he was directed to sail for Pequot Harbor, and demand of the Pequots the murderers of Capt. Stone and his crew; if the Pequots failed to comply, to use force.

Endicott repaired to Block Island, killed fourteen Indians, destroyed their corn, and burned their wigwams; then sailed for Pequot Harbor *via* Saybrook, and reported to Lyon Gardener, who commanded the fort there, what he had done at Block Island. Gardener, who believed the Narragansetts, and not the Block Island Indians, guilty of the murder of Oldham, complained bitterly of this rash act.

Endicott lost no time in reaching Pequot Harbor, and took the Indians by surprise. He landed on the east side, and ascended the hill, where he found Indian corn-fields, dotted here and there with wigwams, and demanded the heads of the Pequots who had killed Capt. Stone or he would fight. He demanded an interview with Sassacus, and was told that the chief was at Long Island and could not be seen. After a fruitless attempt to find a responsible sachem with whom to confer, he advanced and burned all the wigwams that he could find, and at night re-embarked his men.

The next day they landed on the west side of said harbor, probably where the city of New London now stands, and burned and desolated the country. Gardener, while disapproving Endicott's expedition, furnished him with twenty men, and instructed them to bring back corn, if not Indians. In undertaking to get the corn, after Endicott and his men had left, they were attacked with such force by the Indians that it was with the greatest difficulty that they reached their vessel with their plunder. Endicott and his men returned to Boston, and thus ended an unwise expedition, fruitful of unhappy events.

The Pequots lost but one man, which, with the destruction of their wigwams and corn, made them all the more troublesome and dangerous. They first attacked Saybrook Fort, whither some of their corn had been transported, and in October took one Butterfield prisoner, and roasted him alive with horrible tortures. Soon after they captured a man by the name of Tilly, who commanded a vessel. They killed his attendant outright, then cut off Tilly's hands, amputated his feet, and then by the most infernal ingenuity that devils could invent tortured him to death. They invested the Saybrook fort so closely that Gardener lost a number of his men, who were ambushed and slain by the Indians. So closely was he pressed that during the winter of 1636 and '37, Capt. Mason and twenty men were sent down to reinforce the garrison at Saybrook.

In March the Indians took a shallop as she was sailing down the river with three men. One was killed in the fight, and the other two were murdered, cut to pieces, and hung upon the branches of the trees, to taunt and defy the power of the English.

In April following the Pequots went up to Wethersfield and waylaid the planters. They killed six men and took two girls captive, whom they finally allowed the Dutch to ransom, when they returned home.

About this time Massachusetts sent John Underhill to reinforce the garrison at Saybrook. When he reached the fort Mason and his men returned to Hartford.

On the first day of May, 1637, the General Court of Connecticut assembled at Hartford. These horrible Indian massacres had aroused the English, and caused them to make a desperate effort to save themselves from a like fate. The four English plantations on the river consisted of less than three hundred souls, surrounded by more than ten thousand savages resident within the present limits of our State. The frequent secessions that had occurred among the Indians had torn them into a large number of tribes and clans, antagonistic to each other.

For a long time previous to the coming of the English, Uncas and the Mohegans had been subject to the Pequots. They had made four attempts to secede and establish an independent tribe, but failed; but as soon as the English had commenced their settlement on the Connecticut River, Uncas with his adherents seceded and joined the Connecticut River Indians, in the vicinity of Hartford and Windsor, who had previously invited the planters to come and settle among them.

The failure of the Pequots to make a satisfactory treaty with the English, who had restored the Connecticut River Indians to their rightful territory and ousted the Dutch from the land sold them by the Pequots, and finally had sided with and sheltered Uncas, the arch rebel, who had so often defied them, was too much for the proud, warlike Pequots to endure; so they resolved to extirpate the English, not by a bold, manly effort, but by cutting them up piecemeal, with fire and torture the most diabolical and inhuman.

So when the General Court assembled they declared war, offensive war, against the Pequots, and raised an army of ninety men to invade the territory of the most warlike and cruel of all the New England tribes, and appointed Capt. John Mason commander-in-chief of the expedition. The soldiers were enlisted, equipped, and provisioned in ten days, and sailed from Hartford May 10, 1637, accompanied by Uncas and seventy friendly Indians. The fleet consisted of three vessels, and the English, being unacquainted with the navigation of the river, ran their vessels aground several times, but after five days they reached Saybrook Fort.

Uncas and his men were so impatient of delay that they begged to be set ashore, promising to meet the English at Saybrook, to which Mason consented. Uncas kept his word, and on his way down fell in with a clan of Pequots, killed some of them, and took one prisoner, who happened to be a spy, whom he executed in true Pequot style.

Capt. Underhill tendered to Mason his services, with nineteen men, for the expedition, on condition that Capt. Gardener, the commander of the fort,

would consent, which was cheerfully granted. Mason then sent back twenty of his own men to guard the wellnigh defenseless settlement during his absence.

His little fleet lay wind-bound near the mouth of the river until the 18th, during which time Mason summoned and held a council of war, which, after protracted discussions and advice of their chaplain, decided to change the order of the General Court, and set sail for Narragansett Bay. They left Friday morning, and reached there Saturday evening, but were not able to land on account of the weather before the next Tuesday evening, May 23d, when they set out for the residence of Miantonomoh.

During the night an Indian runner brought news to Mason that Capt. Patrick, with forty men from the Massachusetts colony, had reached Providence, on their way to join the expedition against the Pequots. But Mason decided not to wait, but marched the next morning, May 24th, for the Pequot fort. As he proceeded he was joined by a large party of Narragansetts sent on by Miantonomoh.

He reached the Niantic fort the next evening, which he surrounded until morning, when, after a fatiguing march of twelve miles, he reached the fording-place on Pawcatuck River, when Mason and his army halted and rested. After dinner they marched on to Taugwonk, in Stonington, where they found a field just planted with Indian corn; here they halted and held another council of war. Mason now learned for the first time that the Pequots had two forts, both of which were very strong. At first it was decided to attack both, but after learning that the one where Sassacus commanded was too remote to be reached in time, they resolved to go ahead and attack the fort at Mystic.

Their line of march all the way from Narragansett had been along the old Indian path, traveled from time immemorial by the natives, until they crossed Pawcatuck River and reached Taugwonk. But from Taugwonk onward they deployed to the north, to avoid being discovered by the Pequots at Mystic fort, and at early evening they reached a place now known as Porter's Rocks, in Groton, where between two high ledges "they pitched their little camp." The night was clear, with a shining moon, and after Mason had set his guards he and his men lay down and slept. About two hours before day the men were called and ordered to get ready, and after commending themselves to the keeping of the all-wise Disposer of events they set out for the fort, which was about two miles off.

There were two entrances to the fort, and it was decided that Mason should enter on the northeast side and Underhill on the southwest side. Mason went forward, and when within a rod of the fort was discovered by a Pequot, who cried out, "Owanux! Owanux!"

Mason and his men entered the fort through the northeast passage, while Underhill and his men passed

in at the southwest. A hand-to-hand contest ensued on both sides of the fort. Mason soon saw that his only hope of complete success lay in burning their fort and wigwams, and immediately set fire to them, which spread with wonderful rapidity. The scene which followed was awful beyond all human description, the result of which was the complete overthrow of the Pequots as a tribe, and the consequent salvation of the English settlement on the Connecticut River. It was the most fearful chastisement that any tribe of Indians ever received; but they were the Modocs of their day, and when we consider the terrible cruelties perpetrated by them, the awful tortures that they inflicted upon their English captives, who shall say that justice did not overtake them?

After the close of the battle, and while Mason and his men were consulting what course to take, they discovered their vessels sailing before a fair wind for Pequot Harbor, and immediately resolved to reach them by a march across the present town of Groton. But before they were ready to move they were attacked by about three hundred Pequots from the other fort at Weinsawks. Capt. Mason, with a file or two of his men, repelled the attack, and then began his march towards his vessels.

As soon as he had left the scene of the battle the Pequots visited the site of the fort, and after beholding what had been done by the English stamped their feet and tore their hair from their heads, and then pursued them down the hill with all the power that their thirst for vengeance could inspire.

As soon as Mason discovered their approach he ordered his rear-guard to face about and engage them, when, after a few volleys, they retired, giving the little army time to rest and refresh themselves by a brook at the foot of the hill on the top of which the fort stood. Then after a little while they again commenced to march, and on their way fell in with and burned several wigwams. The Pequots followed but kept at a distance, trying in vain to reach and kill some of Mason's men with their arrows, receiving in return severe punishment, for every Pequot that fell by their deadly aim was scalped by the friendly Indians.

Getting tired of their pursuit and of its fatal consequences to them, they abandoned it when Mason was within about two miles of the harbor, after which he was unmolested until he reached the Pequot River.

Capt. Patrick, with his men, who reached Narragansett soon after Mason left, and before the fleet set sail on their return, embarked his men on board the shallop, and came in her to Pequot Harbor.

Some difficulty arose between Capt. Underhill and Capt. Patrick about re-embarking Underhill's men, which, after high words, was arranged so that Underhill, with all the Connecticut men but about twenty, set sail for Saybrook, while Mason and twenty of his soldiers, joined by Capt. Patrick and his men, with the friendly Indians, marched overland to the Connecticut River.

About midway they fell in with the Niantic Indians, who fled on their approach, and being exhausted with their long march they did not pursue them, but passed on to the river, reaching it about sunset, where they encamped for the night. The next morning they crossed over to Saybrook, and were welcomed back by Capt. Gardener.

After providing for the safe return of the Narragansett Indians, Mason and his men returned to Hartford, where they were received with great rejoicing and praising God.

After the Pequots abandoned the pursuit of Mason they immediately returned to Sassacus' fort, and charged him with being the sole cause of all the troubles that had befallen them, and would have slain him on the spot but for the entreaty of their sachems and counselors. After a long consultation they concluded to destroy their fort and flee from their homes into various parts of the country. The largest portion fled to the westward, crossing Connecticut River some ways above Saybrook, where they took and slew three Englishmen that they captured in a shallop.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts decided to follow up Mason's success. They raised and sent forward one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Mr. Stoughton, with instructions to prosecute the war to the bitter end. They reached Pequot Harbor in June, 1637, and landed on the west side, where they encamped, and from which they pursued the remaining Pequots with unrelenting vengeance.

Capt. Stoughton was joined by Miantonomoh and one of his sachems, called Yotash, with a band of Narragansett warriors, who proved a most efficient aid in hunting out the concealed Pequots. They drove a large number of them into a swamp in Groton, and took about one hundred prisoners. One sachem was spared on condition that he would conduct the English to Sassacus. The women and children were reserved for bondage, and the men, thirty in number, were walked overboard on a plank from a vessel at the mouth of the Thames River.

The General Court of Connecticut met at Hartford in June, and ordered that forty men should be raised and put under the command of Mason to prosecute the war. They soon joined the Massachusetts men under Stoughton at Pequot. A council of war was held, which decided to pursue Sassacus in his flight towards the Hudson River. They soon found traces of the Pequots, who were evidently moving at a slow pace, doubtless encumbered with their women and children. But it was difficult to tell, from the number of trails they were pursuing, which was the trail of Sassacus' band. So they called up the sachem that Stoughton had spared on condition that he would point out the trail of the great chief, but he refused to give any information, and was put to death.

They still pursued the flying Pequots, and drove

them into a swamp in the town of Fairfield, where they surrounded them, and after a severe conflict they captured about one hundred and eighty prisoners; twenty lay dead upon the field, and about sixty warriors escaped. Most of the property that the Pequots were endeavoring to take with them fell into the hands of the English.

Sassacus was not in the swamp, for he had previously fled to the Mohawks for protection, but in vain. He had defied them in his prosperity, and now in his evil days they avenged themselves. They beheaded him, and sent his scalp as a trophy to Connecticut.

On the 21st of September, Uncas and Miantonomoh, with the remaining Pequots, met the magistrates of Connecticut at Hartford. A treaty was then entered into between Connecticut, the Mohegans, and Narragansetts, and by its terms there was to be a perpetual peace between those two tribes and the English. Then, with imposing ceremonies, the magistrates divided the remainder of the Pequots among the Narragansetts and Mohegans; to Uncas they gave eighty, to Miantonomoh eighty, and to Ninigret they gave twenty.

They were to be called Pequots no more, but Mohegans and Narragansetts; nor were they ever to dwell again in their old haunts, or occupy their planting or hunting-grounds. Nearly all of those that were assigned to Miantonomoh left him almost immediately after they went with him to Rhode Island, and sought a home in the old territory of the Pequots, in what is now the town of Westerly. The most of the Pequots given to Ninigret remained with him until 1654, when, upon the demand of the English, they were given up. They located themselves on both sides of Massatuxet Creek, where they built a large number of wigwams, and when the spring returned again they planted their Indian corn and lived quietly, disturbing no one.

But the General Court of Connecticut in 1639 sent Capt. Mason, with forty men, and Uncas, with one hundred friendly Indians, to break up this new settlement of the Pequots, burn their wigwams, and carry off or destroy their corn, claiming that it was in violation of the treaty between the English, Narragansetts, and Mohegans for the Pequots to occupy any of the old Pequot lands.

Mason and Uncas set sail from the Connecticut River for Pawcatuck River, and first landed their forces on the Connecticut side of the same, then marched up to Pawcatuck Rock (so called), where they drew up their Indian canoes, and in them crossed the river, and marched immediately up to the wigwams and corn-fields of the Pequots, which, after a parley with them, they burned and destroyed, carrying off all the corn they could and twenty of the Pequot canoes.

The destruction of their wigwams did not cause them to abandon their new home, but as soon as Ma-

son and Uncas left they commenced rebuilding their wigwams, and from the corn that they had stored and the fish and game at hand they managed to subsist until another harvest gave them food in abundance.

Notwithstanding the displeasure of the Connecticut authorities, they continued to reside at Westerly until some time after that town was settled by the English, in 1661-62. They cultivated at different times over a hundred lots. Their principal village was located near Massatuxet Creek.

It is not known that any sachem was chosen by or placed over these Indians by the English for several years. Wequash, who guided Mason to the Pequot fort, was an Eastern Niantic sachem, who had a younger brother, known by the name of Harmon Garret. They were the sons of Momojosbuck, a Niantic sachem, who had a younger brother, Ninigret, or Ninicraft.

After the death of Wequash, Harmon assumed the name of Wequash Cook, and claimed to succeed his father as the sachemdo of the Niantics, but his uncle Ninigret, having married Wequash's sister, outranked him, and became the recognized sagamore of the Niantics.

Wequash Cook then mingled with the Pequots, and soon became their recognized chief. Subsequently he was appointed by the commissioners of the United Colonies and the General Court of Connecticut Governor of the Pequots at Pawcatuck.

That portion of the Pequot Indians assigned to Uncas by the Hartford treaty of 1638 refused to live with the Mohegans. They sought a home where they had formerly lived, on a portion of the territory now embraced within the limits of the towns of New London and Waterford. They were known by the name of the place they then occupied, viz., Nameaug, or Namearks. Another portion of the tribe, containing some that were given to Uncas, with others who escaped from the fort under cover of the smoke, and quite a number who were not there at the time of its destruction, located themselves at Noank. They refused to amalgamate with the Mohegans, for they could not bear the tyranny of Uncas, who lorded it over them with a high hand.

In 1643 the Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven plantations entered into a combination or confederation under the name of the United Colonies of New England, for purposes offensive and defensive, mutual advice, protection, and support, with power to regulate and adjust all matters concerning the welfare of the Indians.

In 1649 a missionary society was formed in England, under the influence of Governor Winslow, of Plymouth, and was incorporated by an act of the Long Parliament, passed July 27th of that year, under the name of "The President and Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England."

In March, 1650, this society appointed the commissioners of the United Colonies agents to assist them

in disseminating the gospel among the Indians of New England.

When Governor Winthrop began the settlement of New London, in 1645, he found a small portion of the Nameaug still occupying their old haunts, with a nominal chief by the name of Cassasinamon, whom the English called Robbin. They were not only held tributary to Uncas, but subject to every indignity that his savage ingenuity could invent.

Notwithstanding the Nameaug Pequots had so recently been at war with the English, they now received them with open arms, and extended to them every accommodation in their power. Cassasinamon became the servant of Governor Winthrop, and many of his subjects rendered the English all the assistance they could.

The English planters took the part of the Nameaug against Uncas, and labored to soften the severity of his treatment of them. In consequence thereof he became jealous of Governor Winthrop, and sought in various ways to terrify and intimidate the inhabitants of the new settlement.

The first display of Uncas' displeasure towards the planters, on account of their partiality to the Nameaug, took place in 1646. The Rev. Thomas Peters, then residing at New London, had been seriously indisposed, and with returning health his appetite craved some venison, which he requested the Nameaug to procure for him.

Fearing that Uncas might interfere, they hesitated at first, for he claimed the sole privilege of making a hunt in his dominions; but being encouraged, and wishing to gain the friendship of the planters, they concluded to make the attempt. But before engaging in the sport they sought an alliance with the Pequots and Eastern Niantics under Harmon Garret; so Robbin, with twenty of his men, accompanied by a number of the whites, crossed the river, and joined their friends under Wequash Cook, and sallied forth with high hopes of catching a fine deer for Mr. Peters.

But Uncas, who had obtained notice of their design, waylaid them with about three hundred of his warriors. Watching a favorable opportunity, they sprang forth from their hiding-place, completely surprising the sportsmen, whom they drove in every direction, pursuing the Nameaug back to the new plantation, wounding several of them severely, and plundering some of their habitations, and threatening to pillage the whites, who became alarmed at such hostile demonstrations.

During the month of September, 1646, the commissioners of the United Colonies met at New Haven, and Mr. Peters complained of Uncas for interfering with his huntsmen, who were peaceably engaged in hunting on the old Pequot territory, only a part of which belonged to him, whereupon he was summoned to appear and answer for himself.

He went to New Haven, and asserted his right to control the Nameaug, under the tripartite treaty of

1638; and further, that a large number of his subjects had been lured from him under the plea of submitting to the English. He managed his case with so much shrewdness and address before the commissioners that he obtained their favor, and Mr. Peters with his co-adjutors were unceremoniously dismissed; so Uncas came off victorious.

At the next meeting of the commissioners, which took place in July, 1647, Governor Winthrop put in an appearance, with a petition signed by sixty-two Pequots residing at or near Noank, entreating to be released from the tyranny of Uncas, and to be allowed to settle together in one place, under the protection of the English. After a full hearing, Uncas was fitly rebuked for his sinful miscarriages, and fined one hundred fathoms of wampum; but the Pequots were ordered to return to his control, and to amalgamate with the Mohegans, an order which was never carried into effect.

By this time a large portion of the Indians under Robbin had taken up their residence at or near Noank, where they had a good opportunity to fish and raise corn for a living.

In 1648 the commissioners again re-enacted their decree, and ordered all the Nameaugus to remain under the sway of Uncas. The commissioners continued to favor his claims to the control of the Nameaugus, and disapproved of their withdrawing from him; but in 1649 consented that they might go and settle by themselves in some place that would not prejudice the town of New London, and also on condition that they would own Uncas as their chief sachem.

About this time, and for several years after, the haughty Mohegan had his hands full to keep clear of the grasp of his Indian foes. From the time he executed Miantonomoh until 1660, and in fact until Norwich was settled by the English, Uncas was repeatedly driven from Mohegan, and compelled to seek shelter among the western Niantics; nor does it appear that he ever lorded it over the Nameaugus after they were located in the vicinity of Noank under the immediate control of Robbin, where for a few years only they were permitted to live in peace, and not again to be disturbed by Uncas, but by the English.

It was during the year 1649 that Chesebrough began the settlement of Stonington, which was soon followed by grants of land by New London to Winthrop, Mason, Stanton, Denison, Miner, Burrows, Gallup, and others, between the Thames and Pawcatuck Rivers, covering the most eligible locations along the seashore, some of which included lands planted by the Nameaugus. The Indians did not confine their planting to their villages, but broke up land wherever they could hold control from planting to harvest-time.

The English claimed all the Pequot territory as belonging to them by conquest; not only the jurisdiction, but the fee thereof. They regarded these Indian settlements as only by sufferance and for temporary purposes. It was the object of the English, after the

Pequot war of 1637, to merge the remnant of that tribe with the Mohegans and Narragansetts, so as to uncover and open up all their lands to the English for settlement.

It will be remembered that by the treaties between the English and Indians at Hartford in 1638 and at Boston in 1645 the Pequots were required to pay tribute to the English, which for some reason was not carried into full effect until 1650, when the commissioners appointed Thomas Stanton to demand and receive it, and make a return yearly of the amount collected.

In 1651, Mr. Stanton reported to the commissioners at New Haven that he had collected three hundred and twelve fathoms of wampum from all the clans of the Pequots. When this tribute was laid down before the commissioners, Uncas and others, who claimed that the Pequots were tributary to them, demanded to know why this tribute was required, and how long it would continue, and whether it would be visited upon their children. The commissioner, by Thomas Stanton, said that this tribute was by agreement due yearly since 1638; that it was required of them for sundry murders, without provocation, committed by them upon several of the English at different times, as they had opportunity,—refusing to deliver up the murderers or to do justice upon them; hence the tribute, which had not been paid, and twelve years' tribute was then due. But on further consideration it was declared by the commissioners "that upon the payment of the same for ten years thereafter they should be free therefrom (unless they drew trouble upon themselves)."

During the years 1653 and 1654, Ninigret became involved in war with the Long Island Indians, very much against the policy and wishes of the commissioners. He had neglected to collect and pay the wampum tribute due the English from the Pequots living with his tribe, and had also employed them in his expeditions against the Long Island Indians. Upon his being called to account by the commissioners for the course he was pursuing, he answered them defiantly; whereupon they ordered a large number of men to assemble and rendezvous at Thomas Stanton's, in Stonington, and with him to go and take the Pequots from Ninigret. The men were mustered in as ordered, and marched to Ninigret's fort, and demanded an interview with him, but he was not there. After manoeuvring awhile they learned his whereabouts, and finally succeeded in making a treaty with him, by which he gave up the Pequots and they consented to the control of the English.

About eighteen years had now elapsed since the Pequot war, during which time the English had made every possible effort to merge and amalgamate the Pequots with the Mohegan, Niantic, and Narragansett tribes, but in vain. So in 1655 the commissioners decided to take a new departure and adopt a different policy, by which the Pequots should remain in

two distinct tribes or bands, one at Misquamicut (Westerly) and the other at Noank (Groton). The commissioners adopted certain orders and instructions for their government, and then appointed Cassasinamon governor of the Groton tribe, and Wequash Cook of the Westerly tribe, commanding them to obey their governors at their peril. The wampum tribute was to be paid to Thomas Stanton, and by him reported to the commissioners.

In 1656, Cassasinamon and Wequash Cook were re-appointed governors of the Pequots, and at their request, for certain reasons, Mr. Winthrop, Maj. Mason, and Capt. Denison were appointed to assist them in compelling the obedience of the Pequots.

In 1657, when Cassasinamon and Wequash Cook made their annual report to the commissioners, they made application for more land for the use of their respective tribes, and after due consideration it was agreed and ordered by the commissioners that Wequash Cook and his company should have a meet proportion of land at Squamicut. This was really an enlargement of the land then occupied by them. It was also ordered that Cassasinamon and his company should have a fit proportion of land allowed them at Waremouke, near the path that leads from Mystic River to Moheag, about five or six miles from the mouth of Mystic River, and advised the General Court of Connecticut to appoint proper persons to bound out the same for them.

Connecticut did not at first, nor until 1666, respond to the order of the commissioners to lay out land for the Pequots.

After the Pequot war Connecticut claimed the entire conquered Pequot territory. Massachusetts, which furnished men and means for the war, also claimed a share thereof. The matter was referred to the commissioners of the United Colonies, who in 1658 decided that all of that territory lying west of Mystic River should belong to Connecticut, and all east of that river should belong to Massachusetts. Prior to this, and as early as 1649, Connecticut had asserted jurisdiction as far east as Wecapaug Brook, and had made liberal grants of land to the early planters there.

After the decision by the commissioners in 1658, Massachusetts granted land to Harvard College (including Watch Hill), and made liberal grants to other parties, covering the entire lands occupied and planted by the Pawcatuck Pequots, and nearly half of the present town of Stonington.

In 1660, Sosoia, who claimed to be a valorous Narragansett chieftain, but by some believed to be a renegade Pequot captain, sold Misquamicut, or all the land between Pawcatuck River on the west and Wecapaug Brook on the east, to William Vaughn, Robert Stanton, and others, who took possession the next year, under the authority of the colony of Rhode Island, ousting the Massachusetts claimants as well as the Pequots. A long and bitter controversy en-

sued between the colonies, as well as among the planters and Indians.

It will be remembered that the commissioners in 1658 had assigned Misquamicut lands to Harmon Garret's company of the Pequots, and at their session in 1660 advised said Indians to keep their possessions, and urged the Connecticut colony to lay out lands for Cassasinamon at Warramouke.

In 1661, the commissioners, recognizing the Massachusetts and Connecticut grants, suggested an arrangement which was agreed to all around, which was that the Indians should occupy their grounds for five years and then go to new land, which was to be assigned them by the Massachusetts General Court, reserving the right of travel to the river and sea.

At the same time the Connecticut people were stirred up to lay out lands for Cassasinamon. Complaint was also made against the Rhode Island planters, who were then occupying some of the lands in question, whereupon the commissioners wrote a letter to the Governor of Rhode Island protesting against their doings. A message was also sent to Harmon Garret forbidding him to sell any lands near Wecapaug.

Soon after the Rhode Island men took possession of Misquamicut (Westerly) they drove the Pequots from their planting-grounds at Massatuxet over Pawcatuck River into the town of Southertown (now Stonington), where they broke up and planted lands belonging to the English planters, by whom they were not disturbed.

It was in view of this condition of affairs that the Massachusetts General Court, instead of following the advice of the commissioners, that the Pawcatuck Indians should retain possession of their lands at Misquamicut until 1665, granted them eight thousand acres of land, the same to be located on the Pequot territory in Stonington.

The next year the commissioners ordered that this land should be laid out at Cosattuck, now North Stonington, or in some other place satisfactory to the Indians. They also wrote a letter to Southertown, saying that three thousand acres would be as little as could well satisfy them, also reminding the town that one thousand acres had been promised the Indians at Cawsut Neck before any English grants were made. This land was finally laid out at Cosattuck, in such a manner as to include some English grants already occupied by the planters.

As soon as the town ascertained the boundaries of the Indian lands at Cosattuck a meeting was called, in 1664, which refused to assent to the settlement proposed by the commissioners, and appointed a committee to go and warn the Indians off of the town lands.

By the charter of King Charles II., of 1662, Southertown had again become a part of the Connecticut colony; so the town in 1665 appealed to the General Court of Connecticut for redress, who appointed a

committee to consider the matter and report back to the court.

This committee decided against the town, who remonstrated, and the court ordered the committee to revise their work, which was done, and after mature deliberation an agreement was reached in October, 1666, and another committee was appointed to lay out lands for the Pequots at Pachog, outside of the bounds of Stonington.

But no lands were laid out for them at Pachog, nor in any other place, mainly because there was not at that time an unoccupied tract large enough for their wants; and wherever a portion was designated for them it would be found intrenching upon some English grants.

Pending all these proceedings, the Indians were dispossessed of their land at Misquamicut; but not so in Stonington, for they occupied and planted land wherever they could find it uninclosed by the English. When they first crossed the river in 1661 a majority of them located themselves at Pawcatuck and Cawsut Neck, near the salt water. Thomas Stanton and the heirs of Walter Palmer held grants of these lands from the colony of Connecticut, and they labored to have the Pequots removed to Cosattuck, which was an inland place.

Catapset, a son of Harmon Garret, with a considerable company of the Pequots, located themselves on Taugwonk, on lands belonging at the time to Ephraim Miner. There they remained for a long time, cultivating some of the best land in Stonington, and there they had a village, and there to-day is their burial-place.

Stanton and the Palmers did not succeed in getting rid of the Indians for a number of years, though under their influence a large part of them went up to Cosattuck to live, while a large part of their young men lived with and worked for the English. Pawcatuck River was their favorite fishing-place, and after their removal, for years and years, they would with every returning spring repair to their old haunts, and remain during the fishing season, and carry back to their inland wigwams an innumerable host of smoked buckies.

For several years after their failure to secure eight thousand acres of land at Cosattuck they were none of the best of neighbors. They were so much dissatisfied that in 1669-70 they lent a listening ear to the wily messengers of King Philip, and their chief men attended a big dance at Robbinstown, where were congregated a large number of Indians hitherto hostile to each other. But through the influence of Mason, Stanton, Denison, and others they were persuaded to remain friendly to the English, and finally took up arms in their defense.

At the swamp fight in Rhode Island, in 1675, Capt. John Gallup, of Stonington, commanded the warriors of Harmon's company, and Capt. James Avery, of New London, commanded the warriors of Cassasina-

mon's company, where they distinguished themselves for their bravery and fidelity to the English.

They also joined the expeditions under Capt. George Denison against the Narragansett Indians and the remnant of King Philip's men, and performed good service.

Harmon and Cassasinamon were present and assisted in capturing Quonochut in Rhode Island, and aided at his execution at Anguilla Lands, in Stonington, in 1676, for all of which they received valuable presents from the English, and were afterwards treated with more lenity by them.

In October, 1676, Harmon and his son Catapset gave to the English a quit-claim deed of all their lands in Stonington bounds, on condition that the General Court of Connecticut would restore to them their old grounds at Misquamicut, which the court undertook to do, and granted them more than one-half of the present town of Westerly. It is difficult to tell what sort of a title, if any, either party had to the lands conveyed. The Indians did not undertake to get possession of Misquamicut again, nor abandon their Stonington lands.

The year previous the General Court enacted a code of laws for the Pequot Indians under Cassasinamon and Harmon Garret, and authorized the appointment of an Indian constable to execute their laws. The General Court continued these sachems in power as governors of their respective tribes as long as they lived, and after their death selected and appointed trustworthy Pequots to fill their places, with English assistants to aid them in the discharge of their duties, until 1699, after which the Indian governors were dispensed with, and guardians and overseers were substituted in their places.

Harmon Garret did not live to see his tribe settled on land they could call their own, nor did he get even a glimpse of his promised land. He died in 1678, leaving a will, by which he bequeathed land to Maj. John Talcott and John Allen, one hundred acres each.

After his death, Momoho, a noted Pequot, was appointed governor in place of Harmon Garret, whose first exploit was to lure Cassasinamon's company away from him. He so far succeeded as to cause a portion of them to ask the General Court for liberty to join Momoho, but before the matter came up for a hearing they withdrew their application and abandoned the project.

Notwithstanding the promises made to the Indians, no lands had as yet been assigned to the Pequots in Stonington as a permanent home for them to occupy, either by the General Court or the town of Stonington.

Most of the Indians hired lands of the English to plant with corn, paying the rent in labor for the owners. But this paying rent for lands once their own, and being compelled almost every year to change their habitations and break up new lands, was not at all agreeable to the Indians, and they made repeated efforts to secure for themselves a permanent home.

In May, 1678, they petitioned the General Court for lands for that purpose. The court appointed Capt. James Avery and Capt. George Denison a committee to consider where may be found a suitable tract of land for Momoho and the Pequots with him, and to be as near the sea as convenient.

What was done by this committee does not appear, but the General Court, in May, 1679, advised the town of Stonington to lay out a sufficient tract of land for the Indians to plant, on or as near the sea as may be,—five hundred acres at least.

The town declined to act upon the court's advice, and in October following the General Court appointed another committee, consisting of Mr. Willis, Maj. John Talcott, and Capt. John Allen, to treat with Mr. John Pyncheon, of Springfield, for lands for Momoho and his company.

In 1680 the court notes the fact that said committee had been treating with Maj. Pyncheon for lands for Momoho near the sea, and that Mr. Pyncheon had taken the same into consideration; but if that failed, then other lands as convenient as can be should be procured and laid out for them.

In May, 1681, another committee was appointed by the General Court to procure a commodious tract of land for Momoho and his company, either by exchange or moderate purchase.

The town of Stonington had been from the outset opposed to the location of these Indians within their boundaries, and in 1681 they made an effort to purchase lands of Catapeset, situated in the town of Westerly, R. I., and the General Court granted liberty to Nehemiah Palmer, of Stonington, to purchase said land on certain conditions, and Catapeset agreed to sell a part of said tract to the town of Stonington for twenty pounds; but Westerly men disputed Catapeset's title, and the town abandoned the purchase.

The next year, in May, the General Court appointed another committee to buy lands for these Pequots and to sell lands hitherto reserved for them, and to apply the avails in payment thereof.

In May, 1683, the General Court appointed another committee to move the people of Stonington to lay out a suitable tract of land for them; but if they neglected to do it, the committee were to use their best endeavors to suit the Indians with a commodious tract of land, which they were to procure by exchange of colony land, or by settling them on some unimproved or colony land, intimating that the law required every town to provide for their own Indians.

But the town refused to make any provision for the Pequots that looked to their permanent location in Stonington. So this committee purchased a tract of land of Mr. Isaac Wheeler, containing about two hundred and eighty acres, situated in said town, a little way south of Lantern Hill. The deed was dated May 24, 1683, and conveyed the land to said committee in trust for the benefit of said Indians, reserving the herbage for Mr. Wheeler, who received in

payment for said tract five hundred acres of colony land.

This purchase was confirmed by the General Court at its October session in 1683, and so to remain during the court's pleasure. Momoho and his tribe reluctantly abandoned their claim to lands by the seaside, and at last found an abiding-place bordering upon the sources of the Mystic River.

There they found a permanent home, and there, among those grand old hills, they and their descendants have resided ever since, and the land is now held by the State in trust for their benefit. The reservation of the herbage in Mr. Wheeler's deed led to a good deal of trouble for the Indians, because it compelled them to fence every patch they planted to protect it from his cattle, and prevented the Indians from owning or keeping cattle for themselves.

Mr. Wheeler, in 1685, took up three hundred acres of his said colony land within the present town of Plainfield, and another tract of three hundred acres at Pachog. Owanceo claimed the Pachog land, which claim Mr. Wheeler purchased for three pounds.

Mr. Wheeler's youngest daughter, Experience, married the Rev. Joseph Coit, of Plainfield, who in 1713 petitioned the General Assembly to lay out to him the three hundred acres of land granted to Mr. Wheeler in Plainfield, which Assembly directed the surveyor of New London County to lay out said land to Mr. Coit, who was the grantee of said Wheeler's right, and to lay it out at the choice of Mr. Coit and the people of his charge.

Isaac Wheeler, by his last will and testament, dated 1712, gave, with lands adjoining, his said right of herbage to his son, William Wheeler, who, by his last will, dated 1747, gave the same to two of his sons-in-law, viz., William Williams and Nathan Crary.

Some time before 1716, Samuel Miner, of Stonington, and his brother-in-law, Josiah Grant, formerly of the town of Windsor, purchased four grants of land made by the General Court of Connecticut in 1671 and 1672 to certain Pequot soldiers, containing in the whole just two hundred and eighty acres.

In 1716, Mr. Miner (having previously purchased Mr. Grant's interest in said land grants) laid out and located the same upon the land sold by Mr. Isaac Wheeler to the colony for the benefit of the Pequots, and laid claim on the same; which claim was not only resisted by the Indians, but by Mr. Wheeler, because if allowed it would extinguish his right of herbage on said lands.

After the death of Mr. Miner, his brother, James Miner, as his executor, brought in 1723 a petition to the General Assembly, praying that his late brother's grants laid out upon said tract of land might be confirmed to him, saving to the Indians what might be needful for them; whereupon the Assembly appointed a committee to investigate the matter, first giving notice to all parties interested.

Mr. Wheeler also appeared and claimed the lands,

or his right of herbage in them. The committee were not called upon to fix the rights of the parties, because Mr. Miner and Mr. Wheeler compromised the matter in 1723, Wheeler giving Miner sixty pounds for his interest therein. Soon after, Mr. William Wheeler fenced in the entire tract, and improved it for the herbage, thereby compelling the Indians to fence in their gardens and such lands as they wished to plant, and in this manner the land was occupied by the Indians during the life of Mr. Wheeler, he taking all the hay and grass that the land produced.

After his death, in 1748, his sons-in-law, Williams and Crary, and their wives divided the land between them, and Crary and his wife sold a part of their share to Simeon Miner. These lands were now claimed by Williams and Crary in fee, subject only to the right of the Indians to plant corn, build wigwams, and live there.

The result was that the Indians received but little benefit from the lands, and became dissatisfied, and appealed to the General Assembly in May, 1750, for redress; whereupon a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, who upon due consideration reported to the October session that another committee, with full power to act in the premises, should be appointed to visit Stonington and investigate the matter.

This committee proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and finally agreed upon a compromise which was satisfactory to the Indians, as well as to Williams and Crary, which compromise was approved by the Assembly, and was as follows: The Governor and Council agreed to release to William and Crary two strips of land, one of thirty-five acres, on the south side of the original tract, and the other of twenty acres, on the east side thereof, and permit them to locate their ancient Pequot grants of two hundred and eighty acres on any ungranted lands in the colony, on condition that the said Williams and Crary would release the balance of the entire tract to the Governor and Council for the benefit of the Indians, to which they agreed, and subsequently conveyed all their interest in the main tract to the colony, receiving in turn an absolute deed to the two gore strips, with the assurance that their ancient Pequot soldier grants should be laid out to them by Roger Sherman, who subsequently located them in the town of Plainfield.

Cassasinamon and his company had lands laid out for them, under the authority of the General Court, at Mashantuxet, in the present town of Ledyard, in 1665. Though this grant was made at the request of Cassasinamon, it was not satisfactory to him nor his company. They wanted their lands laid out at the head of the Mystic River, nearer to their fishing-places; but the committee appointed to locate it thought otherwise, and established their lands at Mashantuxet, and the court ratified their doings in 1666.

So great was the dissatisfaction of Cassasinamon

with this grant that he never occupied it. He continued his home at Noank until he died in 1692.

Some portion of his company occupied and planted lands at Mashantuxet soon after it was granted to them; but others, with Cassasinamon, lived at Noank, and even after his death continued to reside there until 1712, when the town of Groton claimed the Noank land, and contended that the Pequots had no title to the same, and that the colony had given them a sufficient quantity of land at Mashantuxet; consequently the Indians were ousted from their possessions at Noank, and reluctantly went to their inland home.

They brought a petition to the October session of the General Assembly in 1713, complaining of the town of Groton for taking their lands at Noank, in answer to which the General Assembly ordered that a survey of both tracts of land should be made and returned to the Assembly the May following, and further ordered that no one should interfere with their hunting, fishing, and fowling at Noank.

When the Assembly met in 1714 a full hearing in the premises was had, which resulted in an order that the Indians must not occupy Noank any longer, but should have full liberty to improve the Mashantuxet grant of two thousand acres, with the right to come to the salt water upon Noank Neck, for clamming, fishing, and fowling purposes, as theretofore.

These early grants by the colony to the Indians were not considered as conveying to them the fee simple thereof, which of course remained in the colony, and which by the several patents subsequently issued by the colony passed to the towns or proprietors thereof.

So the town of Groton in 1719 voted to divide their commons, reserving to the Indians lands at Mashantuxet to live on, and appointed a committee to carry said vote into effect, who in 1720 gave them a deed of seventeen hundred and thirty-seven acres at Mashantuxet, reserving the herbage for the said proprietors, who brought a petition to the General Assembly in 1732 for a final determination of all matters in controversy between them and the Indians.

Whereupon a committee was appointed, which came to Groton, and after hearing all parties concerned reported that the Indians at Mashantuxet consisted of sixty-six males, from fourteen years and upwards, a large part of which lived with their English neighbors, and that the Indians do not require all the lands previously granted them, and that the west half of the reservation or common should be laid out in fifty-acre lots, and the proprietors allowed to fence them, so as to secure their herbage and the Indians their corn and apple-trees, and the proprietors be allowed to clear the said lots, leaving ten acres of forest on each lot of fifty acres for fire-wood for the Indians, with liberty for them to remove their planting to other lots once in three years if they desire, leaving the other half of the lands unsurveyed and unfenced as formerly.

The report was accepted and allowed, with this condition, "that the liberty granted to the proprietors to fence said lands shall continue no longer than this Assembly shall think proper."

This act of the Assembly did not satisfy the expectations of the Indians, who repeatedly complained of encroachments on their lots by the English, who really secured the lion's share of their products.

To such an extent were the Indians defrauded that the General Assembly in 1752 interposed in their behalf, and summoned the proprietors of Groton to show reasons why the grant of 1732 should not be annulled, who appeared, and after a full hearing the Assembly repealed said act.

The Indians remained in possession of the west part of their lands until 1761, when the Assembly granted them the use of the east part also. This grant was made in consideration of their services in the then late war with France.

A large proportion of the Pequots of both reservations entered the Connecticut forces that were raised to join the expeditions against Ticonderoga, Louisburg, and Crown Point, and suffered severely in those campaigns.

So many of them were killed in battle and died of disease that the women and children at home were wellnigh reduced to starvation. Their condition was made known to the General Assembly in 1766 by the Rev. Jacob Johnson, then preaching in Groton, whereupon a committee was appointed by the Assembly to visit them, who repaired to Mashantuxet, and after a patient examination reported back to the Assembly, at the same session, that there were one hundred and fifty persons of all ages, a large part under the age of sixteen years, and widows whose husbands were killed in the late war, and they were too poor to provide decent clothing for themselves, in view of which the Assembly granted them twenty pounds.

In 1773 they again complained of encroachments without redress.

In 1785 they again asked the Assembly for protection against the encroachments of the English, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to fix the bounds of their lands, which were subsequently established by the committee.

After they recovered from the destitution occasioned by the loss of so many of their warriors in the French war they managed to subsist by their own labor, either on their lands or for their English neighbors, and the colony was not further burdened with their support.

It will be remembered that the commissioners of the United Colonies were in 1650 appointed agents of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians in New England; in pursuance of which, in 1657, they proposed to Rev. Richard Blinman to become the missionary of the Pequots and Mohegans, offering him a salary of twenty pounds per annum, which he declined.

The same year they employed the Rev. William Thompson, son of the Rev. William Thompson, of Braintree, Mass., to preach to the Pequots at a salary of twenty pounds per annum.

He came to Southertown in 1658, and began his labors with Harmon Garret's company, and was assisted by Thomas Stanton as interpreter. He continued to preach to the English and Indians for about three years, and then went to Virginia.

After this the commissioners, in 1662, invited the Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Bradford, Conn., to remove his habitation to Southertown, and to apply himself in a more special way to the work of preaching the gospel to the Pequots, but he declined.

Previous to this, and in the year 1654, the commissioners of the United Colonies, at the request of the Connecticut members thereof, provided for the education of Mr. John Miner with the Rev. Mr. Stone, who was to fit him as a teacher and missionary to the Pequot Indians.

Soon after Mr. Thompson left the commissioners, in 1664, instructed the Connecticut members to employ this Mr. John Miner to teach the Pequots to read; but whether he was so employed or not does not appear. The commissioners also, in 1654, offered, at the expense of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to educate Thomas and John Stanton, sons of Thomas Stanton, the interpreter-general at Cambridge, Mass. The object was to fit them as teachers for such Indian children as should be taken into college to be educated. They accepted the commissioners' offer and entered college, but did not remain long enough to graduate, nor does it appear that either of them was ever engaged in teaching the Indians.

The efforts of the English to civilize and Christianize the Pequots were not very successful, the reasons for which may be more easily imagined than described. The agents of the London Missionary Society did not wholly neglect them, for as late as 1766 they employed Mr. Hugh Sweatingham to teach the Pequots, at their school-house at Mashantuxet, at twelve pounds per annum. They also employed Mr. Jacob Johnson to preach to them at five shillings eightpence per sermon.

The Assembly in 1766 granted Mr. Johnson five pounds for his labors, and Mr. Sweatingham four pounds for his services. During the great awakening of the eighteenth century, and for a long time before and after, the more peaceable attended the religious services of the English, and some were baptized and united with their churches. But they were mostly females who worked for and lived in the families of the whites. Now and then some stern old Pequot captain would own the Christian covenant and try to live up to the half-way communion.

It will also be remembered that the commissioners at first attempted to carry out the policy of merging the Pequots with the Mohegans and Narragansetts.

They at first refused to permit the remaining Pequots to be relieved of the tyranny of Uncas, but after their connection with the London Missionary Society they adopted a different policy, and gradually favored the Pequots.

They exerted themselves to secure permanent homes for them, with ample lands, and then labored to furnish them with religious instruction. But the colonies preferred to hold and treat the Indians as wards, subject at any time to their control, keeping the fee of their lands in the colony, and giving them only the use thereof; which policy has been pursued by our State ever since, except with the Mohegan Indians, who, by law enacted in 1872 and 1873, had the rights of citizenship bestowed upon them, and their lands set out to them in severalty as an absolute estate in fee simple.

So it appears that the descendants of Uncas and the Mohegans have been more kindly treated in these later days than the descendants of the Pequots. The services of the Mohegans in our early Indian wars have been recognized by the Congress of the United States, which appropriated for their benefit a large sum of money.

These Pequot reservations, located in the ancient towns of Groton and Stonington, were less than a mile apart, with two small lakes or ponds between them; each reservation had its village, called "Indian town," which consisted at first of a cluster of wigwams built in the Indian fashion.

By and by framed houses came into vogue, and the old wigwams passed away. The reservation at Mashantuxet was by far the largest, and the Indians more numerous than the tribe at Lantern Hill. It was proposed at first to give Cassasinamon's company two thousand acres at Mashantuxet, but when surveyed by the town it amounted to only seventeen hundred and thirty-seven acres.

The subsequent controversies with the English had the effect of reducing the area of this reservation. After the English ejected the Indians from the Noank lands, the town of Groton divided the same between the inhabitants thereof equally.

They were subsequently surveyed and divided into lots, and assigned by lottery to the proprietors. Notwithstanding that the bounds of these lands were established in 1785, no accurate survey of them was made until 1793, which was preserved, and when the Legislature of 1855 ordered a survey and sale of a part thereof by a committee to be appointed by the County Court of New London County, all that was found remaining of the original two thousand acres by said committee was a trifle less than nine hundred acres.

Under this authority seven hundred and thirteen acres were sold at public auction, bringing about seven thousand dollars, which is now held by the

overseer of that tribe for their benefit, or such as may need support.

The reservation at Lantern Hill has not been reduced since Williams and Crary were assigned, in compromise settlement of their claims, two small strips on the south and east sides.

The Legislature in 1873 ordered the overseer to survey and sell all of this reservation but one hundred acres, and invest the avails thereof for the benefit of the Indians. But owing to the great depression in real estate, nothing has been done in the premises.

It is wellnigh impossible to ascertain at the present time how many Pequots belong to or have an interest in these reservations. The Indian towns of the olden time have run down to two small houses on each reservation, which are now occupied by four families. How many are living elsewhere cannot be determined.

So, after two hundred and thirty-nine years since the conquest of Mason, only a small remnant remains of the once powerful and haughty Pequots. No one can defend the horrible tortures that they inflicted upon the English who fell into their hands as prisoners. Their overthrow by Mason humbled their pride, and so far subdued them that ever afterwards they were the friends of the English. They joined our forces in King Philip's war, and in the great swamp fight in 1675 performed prodigies of valor under Gallup and Avery. During the French war they voluntarily joined the expeditions that were raised to repel the invasions of the French and northern Indians.

But who can successfully defend all of the acts of the English towards the Pequots, especially after they had yielded to their authority and became subservient to their power? It is not to be wondered at that the English failed in their efforts to Christianize the Pequots.

The commissioners of the United Colonies and nearly all of the clergymen of New England made praiseworthy efforts to afford the Indians religious instruction. But, after all, the treatment that the Pequots received from the authorities acting under the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island in the assignment of lands for their benefit and in other matters was so unjust and oppressive that it wellnigh outweighed every consideration that was urged upon them by Elliott and his co-workers to effect their conversion and make them believe in the white man's God.

Most of the Pequot warriors preferred the favor of their Good Spirit Kritchian, and died believing that in the beautiful southwest land were hunting-grounds of boundless extent and game of eudless variety, where no Hobomohe could charm the arrow from its fatal plunge nor mar their happiness in the Indian's summerland.

CHAPTER IV.

BENCH AND BAR.

AMONG the prominent agencies which give shape and order in the early development of the civil and social condition of society, the pulpit, press, and bar are perhaps the most potential in moulding the institutions of a new community; and where these are early planted the school, academy, and college are not long in assuming their legitimate position, and the maintenance of these institutions secures at the start a social and moral foundation upon which we may safely rest the superstructure of the county, the State, and the nation.

The establishment of court and judicial tribunals, where society is protected in all its civil rights under the sanction of law, and wrong finds a ready redress in an enlightened and prompt administration of justice, is the first necessity of every civilized community, and without which the forces of society in their changeable developments, even under the teachings of the pulpit, the direction of the press, and the culture of the schools, are exposed to peril and disaster from the turbulence of passion and conflicts of interest; and hence the best and surest security that even the press, the school, or the pulpit can find for the peaceful performance of its highest functions is when protected by and intrenched behind the bulwarks of the law, administered by a pure, independent, and uncorrupted judiciary.

The New London County bar has from its beginning numbered among its members able jurists, talented advocates, and safe counselors. Here many have lived, flourished, and died, while others still are upon the stage of action who have been prominent in the advancement of the interests of the county and figured conspicuously in the councils of the State and nation.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.—A considerable lustre in the early days was thrown upon the town plot (Norwich Town) by its being the residence of the Hon. Samuel Huntington, Governor of the State. He was not a native of the town, but had early settled in the place as an attorney. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, of Windham, a lady without any pretensions to style or fashion, but amiable and discreet. It was long remembered that—in a white short gown, stuff petticoat, a clean muslin apron, and nicely-starched cap—she would take her knitting and go out by two o'clock in the afternoon to take tea unceremoniously with some respectable neighbor, perhaps the butcher's or blacksmith's wife. But this was early in her married life, before Mr. Huntington was president of Congress or Governor of Connecticut. These offices made a higher style of housekeeping appropriate, and in later days the movements of Mrs. Huntington in leaving town or returning home became matters of public notoriety,

and she was saluted, whenever she appeared in public, with ceremonious courtesy. After the Revolution the Governor built a new house, elegant and spacious, and lived in quiet dignity.

This worthy couple had no children of their own, but children always gathered around them. Though he was wise and sedate, and she quiet and thrifty, yet lurking beneath a grave exterior both had large hearts and that sunny benevolence of disposition that attracts the young and delights in the interchange of favors with them, giving care and counsel for cheer and fervid feeling.

Before the Revolutionary war Mr. Huntington had generally some two or three young law students with him; his nephew, Nathaniel Huntington, and the beautiful Betsey Devotion, the belle of Windham, also spent much of their time in his family; the house, therefore, naturally became the centre of attraction to the young and happy of that joyous neighborhood.

Governor Huntington was born at Windham, July 3, 1731. His father, Nathaniel Huntington, was by trade both a farmer and a clothier. He gave a liberal education to three of his sons, who devoted themselves to the Christian ministry; but Samuel, being designed for a mechanic, was apprenticed to a cooper, and fully served out his time.

Mr. Huntington's mind was naturally acute and investigating, and his thirst for mental improvement so great as to surmount all obstacles. From observation, from men, and from books he was always collecting information, and he soon abandoned manual labor for study. He was self-educated,—went to no college, attended no distinguished school, sat at the feet of no great master, but yet acquired a competent knowledge of law, borrowing the necessary books of Col. Jedediah Elderkin, and was readily admitted to the bar. He settled in Norwich in 1760, and soon became useful and eminent in his profession. He frequently represented the town in the Colonial Assembly, was active in many ways as a citizen, agent for the town in several cases, and forward in promoting public improvements. He was appointed king's attorney, and afterwards assistant judge of the Superior Court. In 1775 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and served as president of that honorable body during the sessions of 1779 and 1780. While in Congress his seat on the bench was kept vacant for him, and he resumed it in 1781. He held various other important offices, such as chief justice of the State and Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1786 was elected Governor, and annually re-elected by the freemen, with singular unanimity, until his death, which took place at Norwich, Jan. 5, 1796.

He was honored with the degree of LL.D. both by Yale and Dartmouth.

Governor Huntington preserved to the last those habits of simplicity with which he began life. In the published journal of the Marquis de Chastellux

he speaks of Mr. Huntington, who was then president of Congress, with marked respect. The marquis was a major-general in the French army that came to our assistance. While at Philadelphia, in December, 1780, he called upon Mr. Huntington, in company with the French ambassador, and observes, "We found him in his cabinet, lighted by a single candle. This simplicity reminded me of Fabricius and the Philopemens." At another time he dined with him, in company with several other French gentlemen of distinction, and adds, "Mrs. Huntington, a good-looking, lusty woman, but not young, did the honors of the table—that is to say, helped everybody—without saying a word." This silence must surely be attributed to ignorance of the language of the gay cavaliers, and not to any deficiency of good manners or conversational power.

Mr. Huntington was of the middle size, dignified in his manners, even to formality; reserved in popular intercourse, but in the domestic circle pleasing and communicative; his complexion swarthy, his eye vivid and penetrating. One who was long an inmate of his family said, "I never heard a frivolous observation from him; his conversation ever turned to something of a practical nature; he was moderate and circumspect in all his movements, and delivered his sentiments in few but weighty words."

He was eminently a religious man: as ready to officiate at a Conference meeting, or to make a prayer and read the Scriptures when called upon in a public assembly, or to breathe counsel and consolation by the bedside of the dying, as to plead before a judge or to preside in Congress.

This sketch cannot be better concluded than with the earnest wish breathed by a contemporary panegyrist, "May Connecticut never want a man of equal worth to preside in her councils, guard her interests, and diffuse prosperity through her towns!"

ASA SPALDING was born in Canterbury in 1757, graduated at Yale in 1779, studied law with Judge Adams, of Litchfield, and settled in Norwich as an attorney in 1782. He was without patrimony or any special patronage, but by the force of native ability, sound judgment, and integrity he acquired an extensive law practice, sustained various offices of trust and honor, and by diligence, accompanied with strict economy in his domestic affairs, amassed a handsome property. At the time of his death, in 1811, he was reckoned one of the richest men in the eastern part of Connecticut. Yet it was then no easy matter to grow rich in the practice of the law. The price for managing a case before the Common Pleas varied only from six to thirty shillings, and before the Supreme Court from six to fifty-four shillings.

His brother, the late JUDGE LUTHER SPALDING, about ten years the junior of Asa, settled at Norwich in the practice of the law in 1797. A third brother, Dr. Rufus Spalding, a physician, who had been for many years in practice at Nantucket, also

removed to Norwich in 1812, and the three brothers repose in the same burial-ground.

ELISHA HYDE was a lawyer of good repute, universally popular in his native town for his urbanity, genial temperament, and overflowing benevolence of heart. His wife, who was a daughter of Amos Hallowell, of New London, long survived her husband, and died at Black Rock, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1841, aged eighty-seven. They had two daughters; the youngest, Ann Maria, died soon after her father, at the age of twenty-four. Of this young person, lovely and beloved, a memoir, written by the companion of her youth, Miss Huntley, afterwards Mrs. Sigourney, was published. The eldest daughter, Sarah, born in 1776, married Capt. Z. P. Burnham. Mr. Hyde was elected mayor of Norwich in June, 1798, and held the office fifteen years. He died Dec. 16, 1813, aged sixty-two.

JOSHUA COIT was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 7, 1758. He graduated at Harvard University in 1776, subsequently studied law, and settled in New London in 1779. He served a number of years in the Legislature of Connecticut, and was a member of Congress from 1793 to 1798. He died in New London, Sept. 5, 1798, of yellow fever.

ELVIN PERKINS was born in Norwich, April 5, 1767. He graduated at Yale in 1786, studied law, and after practicing a few years relinquished the profession; was Presidential elector, member of Congress, judge of County Court, mayor of New London, etc. He died in New London, Sept. 27, 1845.

GEORGE PERKINS was a native of Plainfield, graduated at Yale College in 1803, studied law with his father-in-law, Judge Marsh, of Vermont, and with Asa Bacon, of Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1806, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Norwich. He practiced his profession until about the year 1823, when he abandoned the law for the ministry. He was pastor of a church at Ashburnham, Mass., and also at Jarrett City. He was amiable, kind-hearted, and possessed of the most unbending integrity of character. He died in Norwich, Sept. 20, 1852.

GEN. ELISHA STERLING was a native of Lyme, and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1787. He studied law with the Hon. John Canfield, of Sharon, who was his father-in-law, and settled in Salisbury in 1791. He was a man of a high order of talent.

CYRUS SWAN, of Stonington, became a member of the Litchfield County bar in 1798. He settled in Sharon, and continued in full practice for twenty years.

MAJ. NATHAN PETERS, an old Revolutionary hero, died in Norwich in February, 1824, after a long illness. He was distinguished for his courage, presence of mind, and intrepidity of conduct at the Groton fort. He was the first man who dared to enter that fortress after the disgraceful and unprecedented assassination of Col. Ledyard. At that critical juncture he rode into the fort, and with his own hands

extinguished the fire which had been set to a train by the British previous to their leaving, which, as has often been said by those who were present, would in less than five minutes have communicated with the magazine and blown him and all those who immediately followed him into eternity. Maj. Peters, after the close of the war, entered immediately upon the business of his profession, and soon became and was for years one of the most learned lawyers and able advocates in practice at the New London County bar.

JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL was born at Lebanon, Oct. 31, 1787, and was a son of David Trumbull, and grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut in the war of the Revolution, and known as "Brother Jonathan." He graduated at Yale College in 1807. He studied law with William T. Williams, then a practicing lawyer at Lebanon; was admitted to the bar of this county in 1809, and at once commenced practice at Norwich. He continued in practice some eight years, when he quit the profession and embarked in mercantile pursuits with John Breed, in Norwich, and subsequently with him in the manufacture of woolen cloths at Jewett City. The last years of his life he retired from active business. He died Sept. 5, 1853.

JOSEPH TRUMBULL was born in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 7, 1782, and was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1801. He read law with William T. Williams, of Lebanon, was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1803, and in the same year in Windham County, Conn. He commenced practice in Hartford, where he remained.

JEREMIAH GATES BRAINARD, of New London, the father of the poet Brainard, was judge of the County Court. He had been a member of the old court from 1807. He was a man of no showy pretensions, very plain and simple in his manners, and very familiar in his intercourse with the bar. He affected very little dignity on the bench, and yet he was regarded as an excellent judge. He dispatched business with great facility, and implicit confidence was placed in his sound judgment and integrity. He resigned his place on the bench in 1829, his health not being equal to the duties of the office, having served as judge for twenty-two years.

WILLIAM F. BRAINARD, son of Judge J. G. Brainard, was for a long time a leading lawyer in New London.

JACOB B. GURLEY was also a prominent lawyer, and for several years was State's attorney, and also member of the Legislature.

RICHARD LAW was born in Medford County, March 17, 1733, and graduated at Yale College in 1751. He studied law, and practiced in New London, attaining the highest eminence in his profession. He was prosecuting judge of the County Court, and judge of the Supreme Court. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1778, and also from 1781 to 1784. After the adoption of the Federal Constitu-

tion he was appointed United States district judge, and held the office until his death, Jan. 26, 1806. He was a personal friend of Washington, was long mayor of New London, and with Roger Sherman revised the code of Connecticut. He was the son of Jonathan Law, one of the colonial Governors.

LYMAN LAW was born in New London, Aug. 19, 1770, and graduated at Yale College in 1791. He studied law with his father, Richard Law, and practiced in New London. He was a member of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House; was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1817. He died in New London, Feb. 3, 1842.

JAMES STEDMAN, a native of Hampton, graduated at Yale in 1801, and remained as tutor for two years; studied law with Theodore Dwight, and commenced practice at Norwich in 1806. He was for many years clerk of the County Court. In private life he was social and hospitable, in his profession a wise and safe counselor, and in the church a revered and beloved officer. He died May 18, 1856, aged seventy-six.

LUTHER SPALDING was a younger brother of Asa. He did not receive a liberal education, but studied law with his brother, and settled in Norwich. He held the office of associate judge of the old County Court.

JONATHAN FRISBIE graduated at Yale College; opened an office at Norwich and entered upon practice; was several times a member of the Legislature; was at one time the only practitioner in that part of Norwich known now as the city, then as Chelsea Landing.

CHARLES T. HARRINGTON studied law with Jonathan Frisbie.

CHARLES PERKINS was born in Norwich, and graduated at Yale. He pursued his profession in Norwich for some time, when he removed to Litchfield, where he died.

GEORGE PERKINS was born in Plainfield, Windham Co.; graduated at Yale; studied law with Judge Marsh, of Vermont; came to Norwich and commenced practice, which he pursued several years. He then studied for the ministry, and preached at first in the State of Massachusetts, then at Jewett City, in this county. He returned to Norwich Town the last years of his life. He was twice married, first to one and then to another daughter of Dr. John Turner. His nephew, George Perkins Marsh, is the distinguished diplomat, now minister at the Italian court. His father was the famous physician, Dr. Benjamin Perkins, who invented the metallic tractors, about which Fessenden wrote the poem, "Terrible Tractoration."

GEORGE PERKINS was born at Ashford, Windham Co.; graduated at Yale College, 1828; came to Norwich a teacher; studied law with Hon. Calvin Goddard; admitted to the bar in August, 1831; commenced practice in Norwich, and continued so till he died;

was for several years judge of probate and clerk of City Court, and did a large business as an insurance agent.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL was for many years a successful practitioner in the Court of Claims at Washington, and in connection with this branch of public business digested and published a work on Spanish and Mexican law. In political life he was more of a national man than a partisan, a true lover of his country, warmly interested in its past history, honoring its founders, and firmly believing in its high mission to expand the boundaries of knowledge and free government. He died at Washington, Feb. 10, 1861, aged fifty-nine. His remains were interred in Norwich.

GEORGE BURBANK RIPLEY was born in Norwich, March 13, 1801; graduated at Yale College in the class of 1822. Among his classmates were William H. Law and John A. Rockwell, of Norwich, both subsequently members of the bar of this county, and William Lathrop, of Norwich, who died before entering the profession, and whose sister, Hannah G. Lathrop, Mr. Ripley married Oct. 19, 1825.

Mr. Ripley studied law with Judge Swift, at Windham, until the death of that distinguished jurist in 1823, and completed his law studies in the office of Judge Staples, of New Haven, entering the bar in 1824. Mr. Ripley practiced law actively but a short time, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, for which he had a great natural fondness.

He filled a number of municipal offices, and was judge of probate for a number of years between 1850 and the date of his death, which occurred July 9, 1858. Mr. Ripley was a man of high literary and scientific attainments, of elevated and religious character, and of unusual urbanity of manner and warmth of heart. No man in the county was better known or more beloved.

CALVIN GODDARD was a native of Shrewsbury, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He settled in Plainfield in the practice of the law in 1791, and served as a member of Congress for two sessions, from 1801 to 1805. He removed to Norwich in 1807, where he purchased for his residence the Dunham house, which included in its grounds the burial-place of the Mohegan sachems. In 1815 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. He was a man of honorable character and high attainments. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Levi Hart, of Preston, and a granddaughter of Dr. Bellamy. Charles, oldest son of Calvin Goddard, removed to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1817. He was elected mayor of Norwich in 1814, and was in office seventeen years. He died May 2, 1842, aged nearly seventy-four years.

JAMES LANMAN was born in Norwich, June 14, 1769; graduated at Yale College in 1788, and chose the law for his profession, in which he soon acquired distinguished rank, and successively filled various important public offices. He was senator in Congress from 1819 to 1825, and for three years judge of the

Supreme Court of Connecticut. He died Aug. 7, 1841, aged seventy-two. He was the oldest son of the first Peter Lanman, of Norwich. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Samuel Coit, of Preston. He was elected mayor of Norwich in 1831, and held the office three years.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, LL.D., was the first mayor of Norwich; elected July, 1784; in office twelve years; resigned in 1796. He was one of the most honored and honorable men of that period, a statesman of incorruptible integrity, conspicuous for his patriotic service in the town, State, and general government. He was a State counselor during the Revolutionary war, member of the Continental Congress in 1784, and of the Constitutional Congress in 1789, and in 1793 was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. In every station he was popular and faithful. His family was an attractive social centre, but the members all removed to other scenes, several of his children gathering families around them at Rome, N. Y. Judge Huntington himself removed thither in 1796, and there died Oct. 16, 1800. His remains were brought to Norwich and laid by those of his wife, who was a daughter of Col. Jabez Huntington, of Windham. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College, where he graduated in 1761.

JOHN McLARAN BREED was a distinguished lawyer, noted for enterprise, benevolence, and public spirit. In improvements of the city, made in the way of bridges, streets, wharves, and buildings, he took a leading part. His death, in the prime of usefulness and activity, was lamented as a public loss. He was elected mayor of Norwich in April, 1796. He died May 31, 1798, aged fifty years.

BENJAMIN POMEROY, native of Tolland County; studied law there, and when admitted to the bar came to North Stonington, where he practiced several years, and held the office of postmaster, and was once a representative from the town in the Legislature. He was subsequently collector of customs at the port of Stonington, to which place he removed and continued in the practice of his profession. He was judge of the County Court in 1842-43.

GEORGE HUBBARD was for a long time a practicing lawyer at Stonington.

WILLIAM H. LAW graduated, as J. A. Rockwell did, at Yale in 1822; born in New London; studied law with Hon. Lyman Law; came to Norwich and practiced several years, when he retired from business; was member of the Legislature in 1828; removed to New Haven, where he died in 1881.

JARED F. CROCKER began practice in Colchester; and subsequently removed to Norwich; went to England on business, and was lost on board the "Hungarian."

ASA CHILD.—Born at Woodstock, Windham Co.; graduated at Yale, 1820 or 1821; soon after admission to bar came to Norwich and entered in large practice;

was United States district attorney; left here in 1842 or '43, and practiced in Baltimore, then in New York City; came back here about twenty years ago and entered on practice again; died May 11, 1858.

JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON, a native of Norwich, graduated at Yale College in 1806; went to Litchfield as a teacher in the Litchfield Law-School and student-at-law in 1807, and continued to reside there until October, 1834, when he returned to Norwich, and died there in 1847, in his sixtieth year. While a resident of Litchfield he was elected a representative, member of Congress, and judge of the Superior Court. From 1840 until his death he was a member of the United States Senate.

LEVI HART GODDARD, son of Hon. Calvin Goddard, was a native of Norwich, and admitted to the bar in 1830. With the exception of a few years in which he resided in Marietta, Ohio, his business was almost entirely in Norwich. He was a man of amiable qualities, and at the time of his death was the oldest practicing member of the bar in Norwich. He died May 9, 1862.

ROGER GRISWOLD settled in Norwich when first admitted to the bar in 1783, and soon acquired distinction as an able advocate and vigilant public officer, quick and efficient in carrying out the laws, and rigid in exacting obedience. After his marriage he purchased the dwelling-house on the green vacated by Dudley Woodbridge upon his removal to the West, and made it his residence until he left Norwich and returned to his native town, Lyme, which was in 1798.

It is an interesting fact that he came back to Norwich to die. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in May, 1811, and re-elected the succeeding year. For several years he had been afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at intervals caused him great suffering. It increased so rapidly that in the summer of 1812 he was removed to Norwich, that he might try the effect of a change of air, and at the same time have the benefit of advice from Dr. Tracy, in whose skill as a physician he had great confidence. But neither air nor medicine could do more for him than alleviate the paroxysms of his distress, and he died Oct. 25, 1812, aged fifty.

He was a member of Congress from 1795 to 1805, and in 1801 declined the appointment of Secretary of War. He was subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Connecticut, and Presidential elector. He received from Harvard College the degree of LL.D.

JOSHUA COIT was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 7, 1758. He graduated at Harvard College in 1776, studied law, and settled in New London in 1779. He was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and also a member of Congress. He died in New London of yellow fever, Sept. 5, 1798.

NOYES BARBER was born in Groton, April 28, 1781. He was in early life a merchant, but a lawyer by pro-

fession. He was member of Congress from 1821 to 1835. He died in Groton, Jan. 3, 1845.

ROSWELL MORGAN was a native of the town of Norwich, and in early life learned the trade of a hatter. He studied law with Elisha Hyde, and came to the bar late in life. He was a very industrious worker in the profession, devoting himself almost entirely to the collection of claims.

EDWARD PERKINS was a native of Norwich; studied law in the office of Hon. John A. Rockwell. He was a man of very much more than ordinary ability, and soon won a high position as a clear-headed and well-trained lawyer and an eloquent and popular advocate. He for a time enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and held the same till impaired health compelled him to measurably retire from practice. He represented Norwich in the State House of Representatives, and was also a senator. He was for several years judge of probate.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.—The branch of the Williams family of which the honored subject of this memoir was a member dates its ancestry to John Williams, who was born in England in 1680. He emigrated to this country in 1720, and located in what is now Poquetanuck, then Norwich, where he purchased large tracts of land for a mill-seat, homestead, and farm. He married in 1707, and died in 1741, aged sixty-one years. The farm and homestead remained in the family until 1855. Joseph Williams (son of John) was born in 1723, and died in 1776, aged fifty-three years, at Brattleborough, Vt., where he removed during the Revolutionary war. He had three sons and a son-in-law in the army. Joseph Williams (father of the subject of this sketch) was born in 1753, and died in Norwich, Oct. 23, 1800, aged forty-seven years.

For ten years he was a member of the Legislature, and very active in securing the grant of what is known as the Western Reserve lands in Ohio.

On the maternal side Mr. Williams dates his ancestry to Rev. Joseph Coit, the first minister of Plainfield, who was a graduate of Harvard University, and took his second degree at the first commencement at Yale, in 1702. The first ancestors of Rev. Joseph Coit came to this country from Great Britain about 1630.

Joseph Williams, son of Gen. Joseph Williams and Abigail Coit, was born in the city of Norwich, March 29, 1779. In 1792 he was sent by his parents to the celebrated academy of Dr. Dwight, at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield Co., Conn., where he remained until January, 1795, when he entered Yale College, then under the presidency of Ezra Stiles, who in the May following was succeeded by Dr. Dwight. In 1798, Mr. Williams graduated, and having decided upon the legal profession as a life-work, he entered the office of the late Judge Simeon Baldwin, in New Haven. Here he remained until the year 1800, when, in consequence of the death of his father, he was called home. He did not return to New Haven, but entered the



Joseph Williams

office of the late Judge James Lammon, in this city, where he continued his studies with diligence and attention, and at the February term of the court in 1801 he was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office in his native town, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. He continued in practice about thirty-three years, until 1833, when he was chosen partner of the Merchants' Bank, a new corporation, in which capacity, he served seven years with but one clerk. Upon leaving the bank he resumed the office practice of law, and was also secretary and treasurer of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, which was, by petition presented by himself to the Legislature, changed from a marine to a fire insurance company. He remained with the company, managing its affairs with eminent ability, from 1819 to 1855. He was also president of the Norwich Savings Society the last years of his life.

Mr. Williams ever manifested a decided interest in all matters tending to advance the welfare of his native city, and filled various positions of trust and responsibility with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was treasurer of New London County for twenty-five successive years; a justice of the peace thirty-nine years in succession, was an alderman of the city of Norwich twenty-two years, and was a member of the Legislature four sessions during the war of 1812. He was a director of the Norwich Bank over thirty-five years; trustee, director, and afterwards president of the Norwich Savings Society from its incorporation in 1824.

Mr. Williams was also deeply interested in the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and for seven successive years was the overseer and trustee of the tribe. During his administration as overseer he started a subscription to raise money for the erection of a house of worship for the Indians, and with the assistance and perseverance of a few Norwich ladies enough was raised to build a convenient chapel, which was soon after erected and occupied.

Mr. Williams not only labored to advance the material interests of his native city, but all measures for the advancement of its religious and educational interests found in him an earnest advocate. He united with the Congregational Church in 1831, and during the remainder of his life was one of the most active and prominent members of the Second Church, in this city. He was very patriotic, and with deep interest closely watched all the events occurring during the civil war, and lived to rejoice in its glorious termination.

In February, 1815, he united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Coit,¹ daughter of John Coit, Esq., of Griswold, and of their family only two daughters survive, both residents of Norwich, and occupying the old homestead on Broadway.

Joseph Williams inspired all with whom he came in contact with unbounded confidence in his common sense and uncompromising integrity. Possessing great energy and marked business ability, he was frequently selected to act as arbitrator, trustee, and adviser. He was a man of fine presence, and commanded universal respect.

Death at last laid his hand upon the strong man, and Nov. 28, 1865, aged eighty-six, he passed to that higher life which he had endeavored to exemplify in his walk and conversation. He passed peacefully away,—

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

At the time of his death he was the oldest native male citizen.

SAMUEL COIT MORGAN was born in Lisbon, Conn., in 1789. He graduated at Yale College in 1812, and read law in the office of Thomas Day, in Hartford, and Timothy Pilkin, of Farmington, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He commenced practice at Jewett City, where he remained until 1842, when he removed to Norwich, having been elected president of the Edinburgh Bank. He was a sound and accurate lawyer, a trusted and valued counselor, and faithful in the discharge of every duty in life. He died Sept. 11, 1876.

JEREMIAH HALSEY was born at Stonington, Conn., in 1743. He was the youngest child of William Halsey and Sarah Stanton, who were married at Stonington, June 19, 1738. The Halseys were an English family who settled on Long Island. From there William Halsey came to Stonington, and subsequently to the town of Preston. The subject of this sketch received such education as the public schools afforded. Early manifesting the energy and genius which characterized his subsequent life, he sought eagerly for such books as he could command, and directed his attention to the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar by the County Court at New London, June term, 1770. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Preston. He was married to Esther Park, of Preston.

Immediately after the battle of Lexington, at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, he repaired to Roxbury, Mass., and joined those there assembled for the defense of the rights of his country, and continued in such defense with scarcely any intermission until the close of the war. He entered with zeal and energy into the expedition for the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point before it should be there known that hostilities had commenced, and was present and engaged in the capture of those important posts. He was appointed by Col. Ethan Allen to take charge of the prisoners there captured, whom he conducted to Hartford.

While absent on this expedition he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Trumbull, May 1, 1775, a lieutenant in the force raised for the defense

¹ She was the mother of the late Daniel T. Coit, for forty years a practicing physician in Boston, Mass. He died in Norwich, July 2, 1880.

of the colony. With Ticonderoga and Crown Point were also captured a large number of naval craft and guns on Lakes George and Champlain. These being without a commander, Col. Benjamin Hinman, colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Foot raised by the colony of Connecticut, and commander-in-chief at Ticonderoga, appointed Mr. Halsey captain of the armed sloop "Enterprise," of twenty-one guns, and commander of all the vessels on the lakes. This commission is dated at Ticonderoga, June 21, 1775. He was at the siege of St. John's under Gen. Montgomery, and continued in this service until December, 1775.

In December, 1776, he was appointed and commissioned a captain in a corps of troops raised for service in the Continental army, and served in that army under Gen. Spencer in Rhode Island until the month of April, 1777. In September, 1777, he was appointed by Governor Trumbull and the Council of Safety, under a resolution of Congress, a recruiting-officer, and with authority to apprehend deserters, and continued in such duty until the close of the war. Feb. 29, 1780, he was appointed and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Foot of the State militia, from which he derived the title of "colonel," by which he was familiarly known.

During this time he was looking forward to the practice of his profession, as appears by an invoice of English law-books which he purchased in 1778, embracing most of the books then in use. At the close of the war he soon entered upon a large and varied practice in the State and United States courts.

His residence was upon a farm a little south of Preston City, then a place of considerable trade, where he built a spacious brick mansion. His house, according to the custom of the times, was the abode of a generous hospitality. Among other law students he had Calvin Goddard, of Massachusetts, who was also a tutor to the children of the family. He was quick to observe the rare talents of his student, who afterwards became one of the foremost among the lawyers of the State, and between whom a warm friendship existed through life. He was an early advocate of emancipation, and purchased the freedom of several negro slaves.

Among other enterprises outside of his profession, he built at Poquetanuck a plank brig, the materials for which came mostly from his farm. It was regarded as a great novelty at the time, but proved to be a serviceable vessel.

In 1792 the Legislature authorized the building of a new State-House in Hartford. After its partial completion, the funds appropriated having been expended, Andrew Ward and Jeremiah Halsey proposed to complete it for the title of a tract of land called the "Gore," claimed by the State, and lying between New York and Pennsylvania. The proposition was accepted, and the State-House was completed by them and occupied by the Legislature in 1796.

Governor Samuel Huntington conveyed to them the title of the State to said tract, July 25, 1795. The State-House was then completed. A picture of it as it then appeared is in the background of a portrait of Col. Halsey, in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford.

Col. Halsey purchased the interest of Mr. Ward in the tract, Aug. 4, 1795. Col. Halsey had great faith in the future value of this tract of land, and of the title of the State to it. In its value his judgment was correct. It would have proved a princely estate, but the title unfortunately proved defective. Sept. 17, 1795, there was organized at Hartford "The Connecticut Gore Land Company," of which Col. Halsey was the president. The object was to survey and lay out the tract into townships, settle boundaries, remove encroachments, etc. It was finally decided that Connecticut had no title to convey, and the whole enterprise proved a failure. Subsequently the General Assembly made some compensation for the failure of title.

Col. Halsey is recollected as a man of tall and commanding figure, of sanguine temperament, persuasive address, combined with great force and energy of character. He had ten children; the eldest was Jeremiah Shipley Halsey, father of Jeremiah Halsey, lawyer of Norwich, and the youngest, Silas Plowden Halsey, who was lost in a torpedo off New London, in August, 1814, in an attempt to blow up the British ship "Ramilies," 74, then blockading the harbor of New London.

Col. Halsey died Aug. 25, 1829, and is buried in the parish burying-ground at Preston City.

MARVIN WAIT.—Among the members of the bar of this county who were admitted to the same prior to the Revolution and were in full practice through the latter part of the last and the early part of the present century was Marvin Wait. He was born at Lyme, Dec. 16, 1746. He was educated in the common schools of that town, and at the proper age read law with the elder Matthew Griswold and SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS, residents of Lyme, and was admitted to practice in 1769. He at once formed a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Parsons, who sent him into New London with his law library to open an office, he intending to remove there himself, with his family, the following year. Mr. Parsons was at that time king's attorney for this county, and was a leading man in public affairs, and a prominent practitioner at the bar of the State. But the Revolution began to loom up; Parsons became involved in the movements of the Whigs of that day; he kept deferring his removal from Lyme to New London till war broke out, when he abandoned practice, entered the army, and before he retired from the same reached the rank of major-general.

The subject of this sketch rose rapidly at the bar of this county, and obtained a large practice during the Revolution, and so into the opening of the present



Jirah Isham



Henry May

where, to rebuke whatever was dishonorable or mean, as well as to vindicate the claims of justice.

As a lawyer, the members of the bar of which he had been an ornament for more than forty years described him as "one who by the ability, integrity, fidelity, and diligence with which he discharged his various duties imparted dignity and respectability to the profession, and caused his own name and memory to be held in honored remembrance."

Mr. Strong was free from all taint of personal ambition, and though often solicited to allow himself to be put in nomination for some of the highest offices in the gift of the State, he uniformly and resolutely declined all such overtures, except in two or three instances when he reluctantly accepted a seat in the State Senate. He was invited to accept the professorship of law in Yale College, but he declined. In the year 1848, however, the corporation, without consulting Mr. Strong, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., an honor which was richly deserved.

Every enterprise which promised to benefit the public found in him an advocate and patron. He was a firm friend of education, and was one of the founders and supporters of the Norwich High School.

He was a consistent Christian, and a constant attendant upon public worship, and a liberal contributor to all charitable objects.

Henry Strong had an integrity and uprightness of character against which envy dared not breathe a whisper. He had a love of truth and goodness which shaped all his intercourse with his fellow-men, and an unobtrusive benevolence which cheered many a desponding heart. He died in Norwich, Nov. 12, 1852.

He married July 7, 1825, Eunice Edgerton Huntington, of Norwich, daughter of Joseph Huntington and Eunice Carew, and their family consisted of three children, only one of whom is living, Mary Eunice, wife of Dr. Daniel F. Gulliver.

HENRY MATSON WAITE, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, was born at Lyme, in this State, on the 9th day of February, 1787, and died at that place on the 14th day of December, 1869.

On his father's side he was descended from an old and highly respectable family, originally English. An ancestor moved from Sudbury, Mass., to Lyme about the commencement of the eighteenth century. Among the descendants of this ancestor who have distinguished themselves in this State may be mentioned Marvin Waite, a prominent lawyer in his day, and John Turner Waite, his son, one of the foremost lawyers in Eastern Connecticut, and now the representative in Congress from the Third District of the State. The mother of Judge Waite was a Matson, of an equally honorable race. She was a sister of the late Governor Buckingham's mother, and was in many respects a remarkable woman.

Judge Waite prepared for college at Bacon Academy, Colchester, then the most flourishing institution

of the kind in the State, and had for his schoolmates the late Governor Ellsworth, his brother, Henry L. Ellsworth, Henry R. Storrs, and others who have since been men of mark in the country. In 1806 he entered the sophomore class at Yale College, and was graduated in 1809 with high honors. Soon after this he taught school in Fairfield County, and began the study of the law with Joseph Wood, Esq., of Stamford. For about a year he was assistant preceptor of Bacon Academy, and then recommenced his legal studies with the Hon. Matthew Griswold, at Lyme, occasionally reciting to and receiving instruction from Governor Roger Griswold, one of the ablest men the State has ever produced.

After being admitted to practice in New London County in 1812, Judge Waite opened an office for a short time in Middletown, and then returned and devoted himself to his profession in his native town. In January, 1816, he married Maria Selden, a daughter of Col. Richard Selden, of Lyme, and granddaughter of Col. Samuel Selden, a distinguished officer of the Revolution. This family has given many eminent men to the country, among whom the most conspicuous at the present day are Judges Samuel Lee Selden and Henry R. Selden, of the State of New York.

In the years 1815 and 1826 Judge Waite represented the town of Lyme in the General Assembly, and in 1830 and 1831 he was a member of the Senate for the Ninth District. In both bodies his good sense, his rectitude of purpose and conceded ability gave him, even when in a minority, a full share of personal influence. In politics he belonged to the old Federal party, and when that had ceased to exist and had become with many a theme of derision he adhered to its principles and defended its character.

In consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments and changes in the condition of property which followed the war of 1812 there was a large amount of litigation, and he went immediately into a full and profitable practice. This his character for integrity, industry, promptness, and sagacity, and especially his prestige of success, enabled him to retain and increase during the whole of his professional career. It was his habit to be thoroughly prepared in season, both on questions of law and fact, so as to be able to seize the earliest moment to pass his cases to trial, and he thereby avoided as far as lay in his power "the law's delay," which has tended so much to sully the fame of an honest and honorable profession and to bring reproach upon the administration of justice.

He never affected what is usually understood as the art of oratory, depending mainly upon voice, gesticulation, posture, and expression of countenance,—what the great Athenian pleader denominated "action." But his judgment in selecting the prominent points of a case and skill in applying the evidence, his perspicuity of language and earnestness of manner, and, perhaps as much as any one quality, his subtle



Yours truly

H. M. Waite



L. F. S. FOSTER.

knowledge of character, rendered him a successful advocate with the jury.

It was, however, rather in questions of law that his strength especially lay; and his legal erudition, patient research, power of discrimination, and terseness of argument were fully appreciated by an able and learned court.

On the retirement of Judge Daggett, in 1834, Judge Waite was elected a judge of the Superior and Supreme Courts. In 1854 he was advanced to the position of chief justice, and this high office he held until the 9th of February, 1857, when he arrived at the age of seventy, the constitutional limit of his official term. During this period of more than twenty-two years he enjoyed the perfect confidence, respect, and esteem of the bar and the entire community. To the younger members of the bar he was particularly kind, and many who now occupy the front rank in the profession remember gratefully the aid and encouragement which they received from him in their earlier efforts.

He was careful in forming, and modest in expressing his legal opinions, but was firm, even to boldness, in adhering to them when he conscientiously believed them to be right. Hence it will be observed in examining the reports that he was not unfrequently in a minority, and sometimes stood alone among his brethren; yet it is safe to say that not very often have his decisions been reversed by the ultimate judgment of the bar. In the language of another, "he contributed his full share to the character of a court whose decisions are quoted and opinions respected in all the courts of the United States and the highest courts of England." The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1855.

Soon after Judge Waite left the bench he became subject to a painful malady, from which he suffered greatly, but with entire patience and cheerfulness, with an unclouded mind and undiminished fondness for intellectual and social enjoyment to the close of his life. Mrs. Waite, who was in every respect worthy of him, and contributed much to his success and incalculably to his happiness, died a short time subsequently to the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. This occasion had been celebrated with great satisfaction by a large circle of relatives and friends. His eldest son, Morrison R. Waite, is the present chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a younger son, Richard Waite, is now an eminent lawyer in the State of Ohio. Another son, George C. Waite, had attained a leading position at the bar of the State of New York, when he fell a victim to consumption.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER'S career was long and distinguished. He traced his lineage from Miles Standish and other Puritans, and was the son of a Revolutionary patriot who shared in the glory of the victory at Saratoga in 1777. Mr. Foster was born in the little

country town of Franklin, a few miles from Norwich, Nov. 22, 1806. He began life as a penniless, friendless lad, but by his own energy and aptitude secured a good education. Graduating from Brown University, and entering upon the practice of law at Norwich, he soon forced himself to a conspicuous place at the bar and to prominence in local affairs. He represented Norwich in the State Assembly six times between 1839 and 1854, being thrice elected Speaker. For two years he served the city as its mayor. From the 4th of March, 1855, to the 4th of March, 1867, he occupied a seat in the United States Senate, this period of his service extending over the exciting and critical interval immediately preceding the war and extending past it to the days of reconstruction. Originally a Whig, and later a Republican, Mr. Foster's sympathies were naturally with the negro and with the Union cause.

He was among the first, amid the confusion and doubt that prevailed in the winter of 1860-61, to prophesy a civil war. It is narrated on good authority that on the 1st of January, 1861, Mr. Seward, of whom Mr. Foster was a great friend, gave a dinner-party, from which the latter was necessarily absent, but which was attended by his wife. At dinner Mrs. Foster sat next to Preston King, of New York, and the conversation having turned upon the existing political complication, she ventured the opinion that the country was drifting into a civil war. Mr. King having piqued Mrs. Foster by a slighting reply, she went on to say that Mr. Foster thought so too. Thereupon Mr. King turned to her more attentively and inquired if Senator Foster really entertained such an idea. She having reiterated her statement, he leaned back in his chair and laughed long and heartily, if not with rudeness. The incident served to illustrate both the strange cloud which veiled the future from the eyes of many sagacious public men at that time and the characteristic foresight and penetration of the senator from Connecticut. Mr. Foster was among those who would have made large sacrifices at that time for the sake of averting an open rupture, but the hand of treason having once been raised in violence against the nation, he was for prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor to the bitter end, lending no sanction to the peace movement of 1864, or the Greeley conference at Niagara Falls. When the war was ended, however, Mr. Foster favored the speedy restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations with the Federal government, and to the largest degree of self-government consistent with the Constitution. He was out of sympathy with the more radical leaders of the Republican party, to which fact, doubtless, is attributable his not being elected to a third term. It follows, as a matter of course, that he did not approve of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, which, however, was not undertaken until after he left the Senate. During the last two years of his service in that body he occupied the

Vice-President's chair, being chosen thereto when Andrew Johnson succeeded Lincoln, and yielding it to Ben Wade, of Ohio, in 1867.

In 1870, without previous service on the Superior Court bench, Mr. Foster was elected to the Supreme Court bench of Connecticut, where he remained until the fall of 1876, when, the constitutional limit of age having been reached, he withdrew. Mr. Foster's judicial service was noticeable for his aversion to technicalities or verbosity, his keen way of getting at the merits of a question, and his strong instinct of justice. This was more apparent in his performance of Superior Court duty (which devolves on Superior Court judges in Connecticut), and strongly reminds one of the famous old caliph of Bagdad, Haroun al Raschid, who went about among his people in disguise the more readily to detect evils which might not otherwise come to his knowledge.

Since his retirement from the Senate, in 1867, Mr. Foster has not taken an active part in politics. His dissatisfaction with what he felt to be the abuses of President Grant's administration led him into the Liberal movement of 1872, although Greeley was not his choice for the Presidency. In the spring of 1875 the Democrats and Liberals tendered him a congressional nomination in the Third Connecticut District, which he accepted with great reluctance, but in the same spirit in which he joined the Liberal movement. In the nomination of Hayes, in 1876, he saw a promise of pure administration and a milder policy towards the South, and freshly avowed his allegiance to the Republican party. This loyalty was recognized in 1877 by the tender of a legislative nomination by the local Republicans, which, if he had accepted, would doubtless have resulted in his election as Speaker, and perhaps as United States senator. The honor was, however, declined.

After his retirement from the bench he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and his services were in constant demand in difficult cases. His interest in the project for an international code was strong, and he was invited to participate in the meeting in Belgium in 1877 to mature the same. He was always a close student of foreign affairs, his knowledge of which was supplemented by travel in Europe, and he was also singularly conversant with the diplomatic history of Europe. He was honored some years ago with an election to membership with the Cobden Club, the famous free-trade organization of England, with whose doctrines he sympathized to some extent, though not a zealous propagandist.

In 1879, Mr. Foster was prominently mentioned in connection with the vacant ambassadorship to Great Britain, but did not receive the appointment. Aside from general scholarship, his eminence in jurisprudence, and his long practical experience in public affairs, he had the additional and important qualification for the post of polished manners, thorough familiarity with the requirements of its social code, and

delightful conversational powers. Well read, apt at quotation, quick at repartee, brimful of genial humor, kindly in spirit, and possessed of a rare wife, he understood the art of hospitality to perfection. He acquired during the long years of his honest industry a handsome competence.

He was a prominent member of Park Congregational Church. Mr. Foster died Sept. 19, 1880.

CHARLES JOHNSON MCCURDY was born at Lyme, Conn., Dec. 7, 1797. His grandfather was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian from the county of Antrim, in the north of Ireland. He was a successful and wealthy merchant, an ardent patriot, and one of the earliest and boldest in urging on the American Revolution. His father was a graduate of Yale and a lawyer by profession, but devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and the care of his estate. His mother was Ursula Wolcott Griswold, granddaughter on her father's side of the first Governor Griswold, and of that Ursula Wolcott whose husband, father, brother, uncle, nephew, and still greater son, Roger Griswold, were all Governors of Connecticut. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of Rev. Stephen Johnson (called by Bancroft "the incomparable Stephen Johnson"), whose powerful essays roused into existence the Sons of Liberty and were among the most efficient causes of the Revolution. The maternal grandmother of Judge McCurdy's mother was Elizabeth Diodate, descended from Dr. Theodore Diodate, a distinguished court-physician of London in the time of James I., brother of Rev. John Diodate, the eminent theologian of Geneva.

Judge McCurdy was graduated at Yale College with high honors in 1817, studied law with Chief Justice Swift, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and soon went into extensive practice at Lyme, and so continued (except when he was abroad) until he was called to the bench. In May, 1822, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Richard Lord, of Lyme, who died in July, 1835, leaving an only child, now the wife of Prof. Edward E. Salisbury of New Haven. In the years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1833, 1834, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1844 he was a member of the House of Representatives of his native State, and in three of those years he was Speaker. In 1832 he was a State-senator, and in the years 1847 and 1848 he was Lieutenant-Governor and president of the Senate. During these years he was influential in shaping the legislation, and one most important act may be especially attributed to him: he effected that great change in the common law by which parties and others interested in the event of suits are allowed to be witnesses,—a change in some sense revolutionizing the administration of justice, which has since been adopted throughout this country and in England.

In 1851 he represented this country at the Court of Austria. The situation was then one of delicacy, as the Austrians were much irritated against our nation on account of the reception of Kossuth, and the American



Chas. J. McCurdy



M. R. Hailt

Legation at Vienna was supposed to be a place of refuge and protection not only for our citizens, but also for the subjects of other countries, including Great Britain, when endangered or annoyed by the Austrian authorities, exasperated by the recent Hungarian revolution. His course in liberating from imprisonment Rev. Mr. Brace will be remembered, and his assistance to the Scotch missionaries who were driven out of Hungary was the subject of commendation in the English Parliament.

In 1856 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and in 1863 was raised to the Supreme Bench. He was a member of the Peace-Congress at Washington in February, 1861, and was one of the foremost in resisting the attempted aggressions of the slave-power. He was retired from the bench in December, 1867, by the constitutional limitation as to age. Since then he for some years delivered courses of lectures before the Law-School of Yale College, from which institution he has received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge McCurdy owns the extensive farm and occupies the house which has been the family residence for a period extending back more than a quarter of a century before the Revolutionary war. Washington lodged there in April, 1776, and it was the headquarters of Gen. Lafayette in July, 1778, when he rested his detachment of troops at Lyme on their march between Boston and New York, and it again gave him a welcome on his visit to this country in 1824. Here the judge—still in vigorous and active old age, beautified by a noble presence, sparkling wit, keen intelligence, and the gentle Christian graces, with a lively interest in agriculture, literature, art, science, and politics, courteous and social—is now passing the evening of his days, after a life honorable to himself and to the State.

MORRISON REMICK WAITE was born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816. He is the eldest of the eight children of the late Chief Justice Henry Matson Waite, of Connecticut. His ancestors settled in Lyme, Conn., nearly a hundred years before the Revolution. One of the earliest ancestors whose name has been preserved was Thomas Waite, whose son, Marvin Waite, was on the first electoral ticket in Connecticut after the war, and cast his vote for Washington. He had nineteen elections to the General Assembly; was judge of the County Court for several years, and one of the commissioners to sell the State land in the "Northwestern Territory" and to fund the proceeds. This was the origin of the noble School Fund of Connecticut.

The present chief justice entered Yale College at the age of sixteen years, and graduated with honor in 1837, in a class which included William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierpont, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., and others who have become influential and distinguished men. He stood high as a scholar, and was eminently genial, courteous, and unobtrusive. He

was distinguished for his evenly-developed and well-balanced mind. After graduating he began the study of law in his father's office in Lyme, but finished his studies preparatory to admission to the bar in the office of Samuel M. Young, Esq., then a prominent attorney in Maumee City, Ohio. On his admission in 1839 he formed a partnership with Mr. Young. The firm having determined to remove to Toledo in 1850, Mr. Waite proceeded to that place, where he opened an office and established a successful business. Two years later Mr. Young followed, and the firm of Young & Waite continued until Mr. Waite's youngest brother, Richard, came to the bar, when the brothers formed a partnership, which continued until the elevation of the senior partner to the chief justiceship. From his advent in practice Mr. Waite's course was stamped with success. He quietly and unostentatiously pursued his professional labors, constantly growing in influence and power, both as a lawyer and a citizen. He was soon acknowledged as a leading counselor and advocate in Northwestern Ohio. His distinguished ability, his studious habits, and his conciliatory manners all contributed to his popularity and success. From the first his mind was firmly set upon his profession, from which no attraction could lure him. As a lawyer he was without ambition, save for such distinction as might come of faithful and honorable pursuit of his profession. His studious habits and unflagging industry secured to him familiarity with the law in all its branches.

He proved himself capable of grasping all the minute details affecting in any way a legal question. He manifested a reverence for law which is not a mere slavish worship of forms and technicalities, but an intelligent appreciation of great principles of truth and right underlying the whole fabric of civilized legislation.

Politically, Mr. Waite was a Whig until the disbandment of that party, and since that time has been a Republican. He was always too deeply engaged in his profession to become much of a partisan, and consequently never came to be recognized as a party leader. This conservative turn of mind tended to lead him in opposition to radical political measures. This was shown during the war in his support of the policy of Mr. Lincoln rather than the more summary measures advocated by some of the anti-slavery leaders. But to all the war measures of the government he gave earnest and effective support, making himself especially useful in aiding the recruiting service of the army.

In 1849, Mr. Waite was elected to the Ohio Legislature as a Whig, and served with credit and usefulness, although acting with the minority. In 1850 he was a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, but was defeated on strict party grounds, there being a large Democratic majority in the district.

In 1862 he very reluctantly became a candidate for Congress after repeated and persistent importunities

from prominent citizens of both parties. Leading Republicans in the State had advised the people of the various districts to disregard strict party lines and unite on the simple basis of the support of the government and the suppression of the Rebellion. In the Toledo congressional district a convention was held which urged more radical measures than those which the Administration had adopted, demanding the confiscation of the property of leading rebels, and proposing virtually to make the abolition of slavery an end rather than an incident of the war. About the same time appeared a call, signed by Republicans and Democrats, for a convention of those "who were for the maintenance of the government and the determined prosecution of the war, to the putting down of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union."

The first of the conventions nominated Mr. J. M. Ashley, and adopted a radical anti-slavery platform, while the other nominated Mr. Waite and indorsed the war policy of the Administration, pledging itself in all ways and at all times to give its full and undivided support to such measures as the government should deem necessary to crush out the rebellion in the shortest time. Not long after this Edwin Phelps was brought out as the Democratic candidate.

Through the superior organization and management of Mr. Ashley's friends and the lack of organization on the part of the supporters of Mr. Waite, the former succeeded by a plurality vote of seven thousand and thirteen to five thousand eight hundred and fifty for Waite, and five thousand two hundred and thirty-four for Phelps. The high esteem in which Mr. Waite was held at home is shown in the fact that he received within five hundred of all votes cast in Toledo, having a majority of twelve hundred, the most emphatic indorsement ever given to any man by the people of that city. The position of Mr. Waite was substantially the one on which the war was conducted to the end.

Mr. Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation appeared during that campaign, and it was heartily sustained by Mr. Waite and his friends, not only as just towards the rebel slaveholders and the slaves, but as sound war policy, inasmuch as it was calculated to promote the "paramount object, to save the Union." Although not a jealous partisan, he has always been decided and positive in his expression of opinions in strictest accord with the principles and policy of the Republican party. The friends of Mr. Waite repeatedly urged him to become a candidate for judicial positions, but he invariably refused. When Judge Hocking H. Hunter, having been elected to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, declined to serve, Governor Brough offered the position to Mr. Waite, who declined the honor. The first position occupied by Mr. Waite in which he attracted the attention of the whole country was that of counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington, associated with Hon. Caleb Cushing and

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts. He was not an applicant for the appointment, and was not even aware that such a position was to be filled. The appointment was made at the suggestion of Mr. Columbus Delano, then Secretary of the Interior. In November, 1872, Mr. Waite being in New York, closing up an important case which had been pending for a year and a half, received a dispatch, forwarded to him from Toledo, appointing him one of the counsel for the government at Geneva.

He accepted, and in December departed for his post of duty.

He performed the required service to the entire satisfaction of the government and the country. He took a laboring oar in the preparation of the case. He submitted an argument on the question of the liability of Great Britain for permitting the Anglo-Confederate steamer to take supplies of coal in her ports. In that he displayed high logical power and comprehensive grasp of international questions. Having successfully closed his labors at Geneva, Mr. Waite returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession. In April, 1873, he was nominated by both political parties and unanimously elected one of the delegates from Lucas County to the convention called to form a new constitution for the State of Ohio. Upon the assembling of that convention in May, 1873, Mr. Waite was chosen its president. The death of Chief Justice Chase having created a vacancy in the highest judicial office in the United States, there was intense interest throughout the country to know who would receive the nomination, Hon. George H. Williams and Hon. Caleb Cushing having been successively nominated and withdrawn. On the 20th of January, 1874, the President sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Waite. Just one year before, Mr. Waite, on the motion of Caleb Cushing, had been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. The nomination was the more honorable because of the fact that Mr. Waite not only made no effort to influence the President's choice, but advised against such efforts when offered by his friends. Not only was the appointment made without any solicitation on the part of Mr. Waite, but it is believed that no pressure was brought to bear on the President to bring about the result. Never was an appointment made to this high office in a manner that better befitted it.

When the news of the nomination reached the Ohio Constitutional Convention it found that body in session, with Mr. Waite presiding.

A gentleman stepped up to congratulate him, and found him ignorant of the fact of his nomination. The news was received in the most enthusiastic manner by the members, to all of whom Mr. Waite had become personally endeared. Unusual excitement pervaded the convention during all the remainder of the day, but the calm, untroubled dignity of the presiding officer would not have revealed the fact that anything unusual had occurred. The Cincinnati Cham-



John F. Smith

ber of Commerce gave a public reception to the new chief justice, the convention over which he presided having previously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this chamber has heard with lively satisfaction of the confirmation of Hon. Morrison R. Waite as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and rejoice that a citizen of our State of such well-known integrity of character and talent has been chosen for the second position in our government."

Mr. Waite was confirmed as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by a vote which was never equaled in its favorable character within the memory of the oldest senator. The nomination was discussed for about an hour, during which speeches were made by Mr. Sumner, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Edmunds, and Mr. Thurman. The speech of Mr. Sumner was one of the best and most impressive which he ever delivered in the Senate. Mr. Sherman also paid him a high tribute. Mr. Waite received every vote cast. He took the oath of office March 4, 1874, and immediately entered upon the duties of his high office.

Sept. 21, 1840, he united in marriage with Miss Amelia C. Warner, of Lyme, Conn., and they have had five children, three of whom are living, two sons and a daughter.

In the prime of intellectual vigor, of prepossessing presence and dignified manners, Chief Justice Waite not only ably fills but really adorns the high position to which he has attained. He has the logical skill, the judicial temper, and the just mind which combine to make the jurist. Added to these high professional qualities, he is distinguished for purity of character, a love for humanity, a generous nature, and a loyalty to his convictions which make him beloved and respected as a man.

HON. JOHN TURNER WAIT, of Norwich, the present member of Congress in the Third District, was born at New London, Aug. 27, 1811. He received a mercantile training in early life, but giving up that pursuit, prepared for college at Bacon Academy, Colchester, and entered Trinity College in the fall of 1832, where he remained for two years, prosecuting that course of studies which he deemed best adapted to qualify him for the profession of law. He studied law at first with Hon. L. F. S. Foster, of Norwich, and subsequently with Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1836. He at once commenced practice in Norwich, and has since resided there. Mr. Wait is connected by blood with many of the oldest and leading families in Eastern Connecticut. On his father's side he is associated with the Griswolds and Marvins, of Lyme, while on his mother's side he is a lineal descendant of William Hyde and Thomas Tracy, two of the thirty-five colonists who settled at Norwich in 1659. His family have given many prominent members to the legal profession. His father was long one of the leading

lawyers at the bar of New London County, and for several years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a Presidential elector in 1793, and cast his vote for Washington. He was also one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to dispose of the Western lands and establish the present school fund. Mr. Wait's father represented the town of New London for nineteen sessions in the General Assembly, and was several times one of the candidates for Congress of the old Republican party during the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Henry M. Waite, the father of the present chief justice of the United States, and cousin of the subject of this sketch, was also a leading lawyer of New London County, and for a number of years held the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Mr. Wait's maternal grandfather was Dr. Philip Turner, in his day a celebrated surgeon. At the early age of nineteen he was appointed assistant surgeon of a provincial regiment under Gen. Amherst, and served through the French war. In 1777, Congress elected him surgeon-general of the Eastern Department, which station he filled with great ability till near the close of the war of the Revolution. In 1800 he removed to New York, where he continued in the practice of his profession till he was placed as physician in charge of the troops stationed at the fortifications in the harbor of that city. This office he held until his death in 1815.

Mr. Wait was State's attorney for New London County in 1842-44, and also from 1846 till 1854. Since the organization of the Bar Association in that county in 1874, he has been its president, and for a large number of years has been closely identified with most matters of legal interest in that section of the State. His law practice has been extensive and profitable, his commanding influence at the bar insuring him all the business that can possibly be attended to. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in nearly all the important cases, civil and criminal, that have come before the New London County courts. He has not in this respect been confined to his immediate locality, for his marked ability has been recognized throughout the State, and his services sought in important causes in other counties and also before the Federal courts. He was counsel for Mrs. Cobb in the celebrated murder case which attracted such wide attention two years ago, and it was no doubt his remarkable plea, occupying seven hours in delivery, that saved her life. Mr. Wait is an eminent jurist, and unquestionably is one of the ablest advocates in Connecticut.

Before the war Mr. Wait was a Democrat in politics, and was nominated by his party for Lieutenant-Governor for four consecutive years from 1854, receiving each year the highest vote of any candidate on the ticket. In 1860 he advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas as President. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he became a strong Union man. His son,

Lieut. Marvin Wait, of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, served with distinguished courage on the field. In the gallant charge of that command at Antietam he fell mortally wounded. In 1864, Mr. Wait was one of the electors at large for Connecticut on the Lincoln-Johnson Presidential ticket. He was a member of the State Senate from the Eighth District during the years 1865 and 1866, the last year serving as president *pro tempore* of that body. In 1867 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Norwich, and was nominated for Speaker by acclamation. Probably no gentleman, as presiding officer of the House, was ever more thoroughly esteemed for "the ability, urbanity, and impartiality with which he discharged the duties of the chair." He was again elected to that body in 1871 and in 1873. In the session of 1871 he won unqualified praise for the eloquent and effective speech which he delivered in support of the joint resolution declaring Marshall Jewell elected Governor of Connecticut.

In 1874 he was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, receiving the highest vote on that ticket. Subsequently he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. H. H. Starkweather, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth, the Forty-sixth, and the Forty-seventh Congress.

As a member of Congress Mr. Wait has cared for the interests of his constituents with untiring vigilance and zeal. The extensive industries which give employment to thousands of citizens in the two eastern counties of the State have had in him an intelligent and watchful guardian. As the advocate and friend of home industries he has steadily opposed in Congress every attempt to impair or weaken the laws under which Connecticut manufacturing and mechanical interests have sprung up and prospered, and has given his support to every measure calculated to advance the commercial and agricultural prospects of the State. His course on the currency question has been sound and creditable in every respect, and has entitled him to the fullest confidence and esteem of New England business men.

Having lost his only son, Lieut. Marvin Wait, in the great struggle to save the nation's life, he has ever warmly sympathized with the soldiers of the Union; and feeling that justice to those broken down by wounds received and diseases contracted while in military service demanded that their applications should be heard at the earliest possible moment, he has twice introduced resolutions calling for additions to the clerical force in the pension-office and the offices of the Surgeon-General and Adjutant-General, and each time, in response to these resolutions, Congress, by express legislation, has added to the force of these bureaus, and the delays which had existed have in a measure been removed. He also introduced the bill extending the provisions of the act granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 to all persons who

volunteered and performed military duty, though not mustered into public service.

Mr. Wait has also introduced other important bills of public interest, notably for the unloading of foreign vessels at ports of delivery in the United States, the object being to relieve parties engaged in the West India and guano trade; for the propagation of salt-water fish in connection with the menhaden fisheries that exist along the New England coast; the improvement of rivers and harbors in Connecticut; the erection of buildings at the New London navy-yard for the accommodation of the school-ships of the navy; the appropriation of money toward the expense to be incurred in the centennial celebration of the battle at Groton Heights and the repair of the monument; and for the establishment of a free dispensary for the benefit of the poor of the city of Washington. He occupies a prominent place in the deliberations of the national Congress. His speech in the Forty-fourth Congress against the abolition of the naval station at New London, and his elaborate arguments in the Belford and Pacheco election cases in the Forty-fifth Congress, won for him the reputation of an able and eloquent debater. He is also an efficient committee worker, and is popular with his associates in the House. During his four years of service at Washington he has been invariably attentive to the demands made upon his time and consideration by his constituents in matters affecting their private interests. Courteous and frank towards all who have approached him, he has allied men to him by the strongest personal ties, and is universally popular throughout his district and the State. In November, 1880, he was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress by a largely-increased majority.

JEREMIAH HALSEY deservedly stands in the front rank of the Connecticut bar. It is a professional eminence generally and generously accorded to him,—the high reward of native worth and talent, of patient industry and indomitable perseverance against drawbacks of a most serious and protracted nature. He came to it, not by any tidal wave of extraneous influence, but by dint of personal energy, brooking neither the difficulties in the way of preparation for his profession nor continued feebleness of health in its long practice, by unstained purity of character, by recognized legal abilities successfully matched with alike eminent members of the bar, by wisdom and safety in counsel, by stores of knowledge ready at hand as occasion requires.

By inheritance, and as well by this well-earned reputation, the title Honorable justly belongs to him. Inheriting an honored name, he has lived to reflect upon it all the more honor. The son of Jeremiah S. and Sally Brewster Halsey, he was born in the town of Preston, New London County, on the 8th day of February, 1822. His father was the eldest son of Col. Jeremiah Halsey, of Preston, an active officer in the Continental army; his mother a descendant



J. Walzey

of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower" company, of the sixth generation in the direct line of descent from that Plymouth band of Pilgrims.

His early education was pursued under serious difficulties in the public and private schools of the day, for a short time being a pupil in the old Norwich Academy. Here, however, delicate health and acute disease of the eyes—inflammation and ulceration—compelled his absence from school for days and weeks at a time, preventing everything like a regular classical course, and defeating the noble purpose of entering Yale College. Instead of being an insuperable bar, these obstacles only seemed to stimulate his eagerness to learn. We are told of François Huber, the Swiss naturalist, who, notwithstanding the entire loss of eyesight at an early age, pursued his study of the habits of bees, and by his important observations laid the foundation of all our scientific knowledge of the subject; of William Hickling Prescott, the American historian, whose sight failing, gave nevertheless volume after volume of his careful and charming works—a classic in English literature. The story has come to us of this delicate youth of impaired vision, withal so eager to pursue his studies, learning his Latin grammar, with eyes bandaged and suffering intolerable pain, by repeating *Musa* and *Dominus, amo* and *lego* after his father, and keeping up with all his classes by having the lessons read and explained. It is a perfect marvel how he accomplished so much under circumstances so serious and painful. All this, of course, wellnigh forbade the thought of his ever being admitted to the bar, the profession of his own eager desire, and far more of ever attaining to prominence in it, so deservedly named a *learned* profession, where studious habits and close application are absolute prerequisites.

Compelled at length by ill health to seek a change of climate, he went South, making a temporary home at Hawkinsville, Ga. Here he entered the law-office of Messrs. Polhill & Whitfield,—the first named a family of distinction in that State,—and was admitted to the bar by the Superior Court for the Southern Circuit at Hawkinsville on the 23d day of April, 1845, and subsequently admitted to the bar in this State, in Windham County, on the 11th day of December, 1845. Delicate health was still a serious obstacle in his way, preventing his entering upon the full and active practice of his profession. Yet his active mind could not be quiet. The time was occupied in legal studies and travel until September, 1849, when he opened an office in Norwich, in company with the late Samuel C. Morgan, Esq. Since then he has been actively and almost exclusively devoted to professional pursuits. He came to the bar when such men as the Hon. Henry Strong, the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, the Hon. John T. Wait, at Norwich; Lippett and Crump, at New London; McCurdy, at Lyme; Thomas C. Perkins, Charles Chapman, and Isaac Toucey, at Hartford, were in full practice,

and it was not long ere he showed himself *princeps inter pares*.

In April, 1863, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and to the Supreme Court of the United States on the 24th day of February, 1870. In the courts of the State and of the United States his practice has been varied and extensive. The reports of many important cases determined by the Supreme Court of the State, in which Mr. Halsey made elaborate and effective arguments, will ever be monuments of his great ability and learning as a lawyer. One of the most marked cases—*Wright vs. the Norwich and New York Transportation Company*, reported 13 Wallace, p. 104, argued before the Supreme Court of the United States—settled the construction of the act of Congress limiting the liability of ship-owners on the basis of the maritime law of Europe, giving full protection to the vast inland ship interests of the country.

Professional, not political, distinction has been Mr. Halsey's high ambition. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, with which he has ever since acted, but never as a mere partisan, nor a politician, using politics for personal ends. Outspoken in his political views, yet has the law been his sole profession, and eminence here his masterly aim and attainment. He never sought a public office, and yet not seldom has he been rewarded with the fullest trust and confidence of the people. He was elected to the Legislature from Norwich in 1852 and 1853, and then again in 1859 and 1860, that critical period in the country's history when the war-clouds began to darken the horizon. He has served the State in other capacities.

In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Ingersoll one of the commissioners for building the new State-House at Hartford, serving on the commission until the completion of the building in 1880. The building is itself an ornament to the capital, and the pride of the State. There is this remarkable thing about this commission: the commissioners *kept within* the sum named and appropriated by the Legislature,—a marvel in this day of extravagant and wasteful use of public funds. To the credit of the Assembly be it spoken this service is thus honorably mentioned in this preamble to a joint resolution: "*Whereas*, the Board of Capitol Commissioners have served the State for about six years with great industry and with rare fidelity to a public trust of the highest importance, and have turned over to the State its elegant capitol, and have thus far received no compensation, therefore," and then follows the generous action of the Assembly.

Besides this, his service in the city government has been long and faithful. Appointed in 1853 to the office of city attorney, he held it for eighteen years, when it was resigned.

About his style of speaking there is nothing like splendid action nor boisterous demonstration, but, what is of far more account, clear, sober, potent thought,

carrying conviction to the mind that can or cares to think. There comes with what he says the feeling always of an earnest, candid man, saying nothing for mere effect, saying only what the case justly warrants. By reason of this general confidence, inspired by manner and method, he is always a powerful antagonist. He is still in full practice, with more vigorous health than he has enjoyed for years, the result of a year's recreation and extensive travel abroad with his wife in 1878-79, returning with a new lease on life.

On June 1, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Fairchild, of Ridgefield, Conn., the centre of what has ever since been a charming, cultured, and hospitable home.

During all his residence in Norwich, Mr. Halsey has been an active, faithful, and liberal member of Christ Church, and has acted for the greater part of the time in the capacity of warden and vestryman. Although the blood of the old Puritans flows in his veins, he is not a bit Puritanical. A Churchman by birth and conviction, his religion sits on his genial spirits like the glory of a June morning on the lovely face of nature.

"A man, not perfect, but of heart
So high, of such heroic rage,
That even his hopes become a part
And parcel of earth's heritage."

HENRY HOWARD STARKWEATHER,¹ who died at Washington during the session of Congress of which he was a member, was born in Preston, in the county of New London, and State of Connecticut, on the 29th of April, 1826. He was of respectable parentage, and received counsels well fitted to the susceptibilities of early life. He was impressed from his boyhood with the conviction that if he accomplished anything commendable in life it must be the fruit of his personal endeavors. Although his early years were devoted to labor on his father's farm in his native town, he employed his leisure hours in reading, in the observation of men, and in the study of the causes that lie at the foundation of the triumphs and defeats by which the history of the world is marked. He thus laid down in the beginning of life the great law which guided him to its close.

At the age of twenty-two he went to Norwich, and entered the law-office of the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, under whose guidance and tutelage he studied until he was admitted to practice in 1850. Shortly after his admittance to the bar he formed a partnership with the Hon. Edmund Perkins, of Norwich, then a leading lawyer in Eastern Connecticut, with whom he was associated for several years. He was an assiduous worker, and soon acquired an enviable position among his professional associates, of whom were numbered some of the ablest and most distinguished in the State. He labored in his profession but a little more than a

decade, when his tastes and inclinations led him into political life. He was appointed postmaster in Norwich in 1861, and thereafter gave but little attention to his profession. In politics he was originally a Whig, but was active in the formation of the Republican party, by which organization he was elected a member of the Lower House in the State Legislature in 1856. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1860 and 1868. The places of responsibility in which he moved were filled to general acceptance and with marked ability.

As a private citizen, as a member of a Christian Church, as a lawyer, as a politician, as representative in Congress for a longer period than any of his predecessors, he was respected, honored, and successful. He entered Congress in 1867 without the prestige of a great name. His approach was heralded by no marked achievements, by no appendage that would lift him up to high eminence at the outset. In the absence of these, accompanied with an unpretending, unobtrusive demeanor, it would not have been deemed strange had he ranked among the least distinguished of the representatives of the nation. But he had influence from the beginning, and his influence had rapid and consistent growth, till it culminated in placing him among the wisest, the safest, the ablest members of the body to which he belonged at the time of his death. It has been said of him, and we believe justly, that none of the Republican members of the House had won more or better friends, and, with a single exception, had gained greater influence or a more thorough understanding of the principles which lie at the foundation of our national prosperity. There were none among them whose wisdom was more sought in emergencies, none whose judgment was more respected, none whose keen penetration and foresight did better service in seasonably detecting threatened evils, and in devising the best means for the general good.

Mr. Starkweather was remarkable for power of intuition. What the masses of men learn by protracted examination and study, by reasoning and deduction, he comprehended at a glance,—a power that contributed greatly to his influence and success. He was distinguished for strong common sense. He did things at the right time and in the right place. He never violated the laws of propriety in his business transactions, or in any of the relations of life. He knew well how to avoid, in language and in practice, whatever would subject him to the envy or censure of his associates or awaken anywhere aversion. He had a kind regard for the feelings and interests of others, and a way of showing it that commended him readily to the confidence of all. He had a classic face, full of tenderness and power, which well expressed the features of his mind. The law of kindness was written all over it and on all its movements so prominently that none feared betrayal in unbosoming to him their burdens or in seeking his counsel. Another

¹ By Col. Allen Tenny, a member of the New London County bar, and for several years Mr. Starkweather's law partner.



J. D. Park.

marked trait in his character was inflexible honesty. In his counsels, in his measures, in his life, everywhere, its principles governed him. He never sacrificed it to secure personal gain, or to please, or to carry out any purpose however seemingly important. He was a philanthropist and patriot in the best sense, and, above all, a Christian gentleman; without affectation of sanctity, without any ostentatious observance of the ritual of Christianity, entirely exempt from all taint of sectarian bigotry, he was a cordial believer in the principles of the Christian religion. A religion of kindness, of integrity, and of benevolence in its largest breadth was his religion. The virtues of which humanity is capable had in him evidently more than ordinarily consistent and vigorous development. The remembrance of them is fragrant. It is pleasant to call to mind an example of such excellence when many are proving faithless to their trusts and utterances of the degeneracy of the race are being heard from so many tongues. It is pleasant to trace in such a life so much that is ennobling and pure, now left as a legacy to his family, to the church, and to the nation. We rise to a higher appreciation of man's dignity and glory in the contemplation of these virtues. But we mourn that his light went out in the pride of his manhood, "before even the frosts of age had silvered his locks, or the hand of time furrowed his brow," and we shall ever retain the remembrance of his person and character with mingled feelings of reverence and love.

HON. JOHN DUANE PARK, LL.D., chief justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, was born in the town of Preston, in the county of New London, on the 26th day of April, 1819. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin Park, a farmer and merchant of said town, who was the son of Elisha Park, who was the son of Rev. Paul Park, a minister of the gospel in said town, who was the son of Hezekiah Park, who was the son of Robert Park, who was the son of Thomas Park, who was the son of Sir Robert Park, who, with his wife and three sons, came from England in 1630 and settled at Boston, Mass. He was the first of the name that emigrated to this country. The genealogy of the Park family has been traced many generations in England to the Earl of Wensleydale. Those English ancestors since the Conquest resided in Lancashire, England. The late Baron Parke, of England, descended from the same line. The ancestral family name of the chief justice was always written with an e—Parke—until within a few generations. The early life of Judge Park was spent upon his father's farm. He worked upon the farm during the summer and attended the district schools during the winter, and when sixteen years of age commenced teaching school in the winter season, and taught during several such seasons. At the age of eighteen he commenced a systematic course of study, and secured a thorough academical education. In 1845 he entered the law-office of the late Hon. La-

fayette S. Foster, who subsequently became United States senator, acting Vice-President of the United States, and a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State. Judge Foster at this time was the leading member of the bar in the county and State, and Judge Park had the best opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the general principles of the common law and the practice of the same.

In February, 1847, he was admitted to the bar in New London County, and immediately commenced the practice of law. He opened an office in the city of Norwich, where he continued to practice so long as he remained at the bar. In 1853 he received the nomination of senator to the General Assembly. In 1854 he was elected judge of the County Court of New London County.

In 1855 he represented the town of Norwich in the Legislature. During this session of the General Assembly there was a very exciting controversy before the Legislature, between two rival gas companies in the city of Norwich. One company was called the Old Company, and the other the New Company. The Old Company had laid down their pipes in all the principal streets of the city, and they sought to deprive the New Company of the use of the streets for the laying down of their pipes by obtaining from the Legislature an exclusive right to the streets of the city. Judge Park engaged in the cause of the New Company, and Edmund Perkins, the other representative from the town of Norwich, was the champion of the Old Company.

The speech of Judge Park in opposition to granting the proposed right was regarded as very able. He took the ground that the proposed grant was obnoxious to the constitution of the State. The measure was carried by a small majority, but the Supreme Court of Errors soon after nullified the grant on the ground that it was unconstitutional, as Judge Park had claimed before the Legislature.

At this session of the Legislature there was a radical change made in the courts of the State. The County Courts were abolished, and all the business of those courts was transferred to the Superior Courts. Four new judges of the Superior Court were elected, of whom Judge Park was one.

In 1861, Judge Park received the degree of A.M. from Yale College.

In 1863, Judge Park was re-elected a judge of the Superior Court.

In 1864 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors.

In 1872 he was re-elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors.

In 1873 he was elected chief justice of the State, which position he now holds.

In 1878 he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College.

JAMES ALBERT HOVEY, of Norwich, one of the judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut, was

born in Hampton, in the county of Windham, April 29, 1815. His father, Jonathan Hovey, was a native of the same town, and was descended from ancestors who emigrated to this country from the Hague, the capital of the Netherlands. His mother, Patience Fuller Stedman, was also a native of Hampton, and identified by ancestry with the sturdy Puritans, who illustrated in Europe and America, as the Dutch Calvinists did in Holland, the virtues of invincible love of liberty and incorruptible patriotism. In 1830 young Hovey was elected a non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry connected with the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut militia, and after serving in that capacity two years was promoted to the office of lieutenant, and two years later to the office of captain of the same company. In 1836 he was elected major of the regiment to which his company belonged, and performed the duties of that office two years. He was chosen colonel of the same regiment, and held the position three years. While holding these positions he made himself thoroughly familiar with military law.

The education of young Hovey was acquired mainly in the common and select schools of the neighborhood in which he was reared, and under the supervision of a private tutor. On the 4th of July, 1836, he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Chauncey F. Cleveland, in his native town, and was admitted to the bar of Windham County in December, 1838. While pursuing his legal studies he also performed the duties of clerk of the Court of Probate for the district of Hampton. In the spring of 1839 he opened an office in the town of Windham, and practiced law in that and the neighboring towns and in the courts of Windham and Tolland Counties two years. He then came to Norwich, where he has ever since resided. From the spring of 1841 till the fall of 1849 he was associated in business with Gen. Cleveland, under the firm-title of Cleveland & Hovey, and practiced in the county of Windham as well as the county of New London. When the bankrupt act of 1841 went into operation he was appointed by the District Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut general assignee in bankruptcy for New London County, and performed the duties of that appointment until the act was repealed, during which time he settled about one hundred and sixty bankrupt estates. In 1842 and 1843 he was executive secretary under Governor Cleveland. At the municipal election of the city of Norwich in June, 1849, and at three successive annual elections thereafter, he was chosen, without opposition, to the office of senior alderman of the city, and served in that capacity and, *ex officio*, as one of the judges of the City Court from the date of his first election until June, 1853. The Uncas Bank was organized at Norwich in 1852, and upon its organization and while it remained a State institution he was its president. When it became a national institution he was also elected to the same

office, and annually thereafter was re-elected until 1873, when he declined another election. In 1850, and annually thereafter till 1854, he received from the General Assembly the appointment of judge of the County Court for New London County, and discharged the duties of the office to the acceptance of the bar and the public during that period.

In 1851-52 he also discharged the duties of judge of the County Court for Windham County about six months, owing to the sickness and death of the Hon. George S. Catlin, the regularly appointed judge for that county. While holding that office he disposed of a large amount of business and heard and decided a great number of important cases; and although many of his rulings and judgments were removed to the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors and reviewed by those tribunals, but one of them was adjudged to be erroneous. After leaving the County Court bench he resumed the practice of his profession, and pursued it actively until Nov. 13, 1876, the last four years as a partner of John M. Thayer, Esq., a young gentleman who studied law in his office and was admitted to the bar in September, 1871. In 1859 he represented the town of Norwich in the General Assembly of the State, receiving a majority of all the votes cast at the election, although the political party which nominated him and of which he was a member was largely in the minority in the town. In 1870 he was chosen by a large majority mayor of the city of Norwich for the term of one year, and while serving in that office prepared a revision of the city charter, with numerous important amendments, which received the approval of the court, of Common Council, and the electors of the city, as well as the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. In 1876 he was elevated to a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, and still retains its incumbency. As judge of that court he has been called upon by the chief justice to sit upon the Supreme Court of Errors on several occasions, and in some important cases heard upon those occasions he prepared and delivered the opinions of the court. Those opinions appear in the 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th Volumes of Connecticut Reports. Besides the official positions already mentioned, Judge Hovey has been a trustee of the Norwich Saving Society for about thirty years, and of the Chelsea Savings-Bank of Norwich ever since its organization in 1858. He has also been a director of the latter institution for many years, and was its attorney until he took the oath of office as judge of the Superior Court.

On the 24th of December, 1844, he was united in marriage with Lavinia J. Barber, of Simsbury. One son, Albert Cleveland Hovey, was born of that union, but died at the age of twenty-eight years, on the 16th of October, 1873.

JOHN TURVILL ADAMS was born Sept. 29, 1805, in Demerara, South America. In 1810 his parents came to Norwich, Conn., bringing him with them, and there has passed the greater part of his life. Very soon after



James A. Hony



Wm Goddard

graduating he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of New York, but they not proving to his taste, he soon abandoned them and studied law. He remained in the profession till 1850, when he ceased the practice and has never resumed it. His life has been somewhat of a roving one, he having resided not only in Connecticut, but in Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania, besides visiting South America, the West India Islands, England, Ireland, and the Continent, remaining in one instance nearly a year abroad.

He has been twice married, viz.: in 1826, to Miss Hannah Phelps Huntington, who died in 1838, leaving a son and daughter; and in 1839, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dwight, who died in 1865. By her he had no children.

He has lost his children. His son died unmarried. His daughter married Mr. James E. Learned, and left three sons and a daughter. They are living.

The events of his public life are:

He was elected judge of probate in 1835, but held the office only a short time, resigning it to remove to Michigan. He was a representative of Norwich in the Legislature, either in the Senate or House, during the whole of the civil war,—*i.e.*, from 1860 to 1865.

His health has been almost uniformly good. He attends the Episcopal Church, and is not very orthodox.

S. T. HOLBROOK was born in Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 7, 1822. He removed to Hartford in 1838, and studied music with William R. Babcock, and in 1844 commenced playing the organ at the Second Congregational Church in New London. In 1846 removed to Norwich, and pursued the profession of a music-teacher for a number of years. In 1854 he entered the law-office of Jeremiah Halsey, of Norwich, and after a due course of study was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he was elected judge of the Norwich Probate District, and held the office twelve years. In 1869 he declined to accept a renomination, vacated the office at the end of his twelfth year, and turned his attention solely to the practice of the law. In 1873, as a colleague of the Hon. John T. Wait, he represented the town of Norwich in the Legislature, and was elected by that body judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New London County for one year. In 1876 he again was a member of the Legislature from Norwich. In 1878 the Norwich Probate District again elected him judge of the Probate Court, which office he still holds.

GEORGE PRATT was born in East Weymouth, Mass., Oct. 12, 1832. He received such early education as the public schools of his native town afforded, with such as was derived from diligent and continuous reading. He prepared for college at the Providence Conference Seminary, R. I., and in 1851 entered Wesleyan University at Middletown. He left that institution in his freshman year, and entered Yale College in 1853, and subsequently graduated. He studied law with Hon. John T. Wait, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in the following year opened an

office in Norwich. He rose rapidly in the profession, and at the time of his death was engaged in most of the causes of importance in Eastern Connecticut. He was devoted to his profession. To a disciplined mind and a comprehensive legal knowledge he added sound judgment, practical tact, and clear discrimination. As an advocate he was earnest, direct, and forcible, and his arguments were always listened to with great attention by the court. He was a public-spirited citizen, and was several times elected to the Legislature,—once from Salem, where he resided a few years previous to his settling in Norwich, and three times from Norwich. He married Sarah V., daughter of the Hon. Daniel Whittlesey, of Salem. Mr. Pratt died June 4, 1875.

HON. GEORGE WILLARD GODDARD is a son of Maj. Hezekiah Goddard,—paymaster-general of the troops summoned for the defense of New London in the war of 1812 with Great Britain,—and Eunice Rathbone. Hezekiah Goddard was the son of Daniel Goddard, of Shrewsbury, Mass., and Mary Willard, of Grafton, Mass. Daniel Goddard was a lineal descendant of William Goddard, who was a son of Sir Edward, of Wiltshire, England, the genealogy of whose family dates back to the time of William the Conqueror. The said William was originally a member of the Royal Company of Grocers in London, and came to this country in 1665. Mary Willard was a lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, who came from England in 1634, and died in Charlestown, Mass., 1676. John Rathbone, of Stonington, was the father of Eunice Rathbone; he removed to New York City the latter part of the eighteenth century and became a merchant. When in 1812 the government called for subscriptions for its aid in the war with Great Britain, he and his son, John Rathbone, Jr., headed the list of the wealthy and eminent merchants of New York. The mother of Eunice Rathbone was Eunice, daughter of Thomas Wells and Sarah Thompson, of Hopkinton City, R. I. The children of Hezekiah Goddard and Eunice Rathbone were Eunice Rathbone, John Calvin, James Edward, Juliette Rathbone, George Willard, and Sarah Wells, of whom James Edward and George Willard are the only survivors, the latter of whom is the subject of this sketch. He was born in New London, Conn., on the 3d day of July, 1824; attended the schools of New London and Norwich; was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1845; studied law with Walker & Bristol in New London, then at the Law-School of Yale College, and finished his studies with Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Norwich, Conn.; commenced practice of law in 1848, at New London, as partner with Louis Bristol, son of Judge Bristol, of New Haven; was for several years one of the examining committee of the bar of New London County. In 1848 he was chosen town agent. In 1855 he was appointed clerk of the Court of Probate for district of New London. In 1856 he was elected

a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on New Towns and Probate Districts. In 1859, his eyesight failing, he substantially retired from practice; was judge of probate from July 4, 1864, to July 4, 1867; was annually chosen judge of Police and City Court from 1862 to 1865. In 1871 was elected alderman of the city of New London, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Streets. He was married on the 22d of January, 1880, to Mary A. Thomas, daughter of the late Jesse B. Thomas, of Chicago, judge of the Superior Court of Illinois. He now resides on the Vauxhall farm, in the town of Waterford, near New London, his post-office address still being New London, Conn.

WILLIAM H. POTTER¹ was born at Potter Hill, R. I., Aug. 26, 1816. He was the seventh in descent from Vincent Potter, one of the judges who condemned Charles I. of England to death, and the family history has always been full of incidents connected with or consequent upon that event. Large estates on the banks of the Tyne were forfeited, long and perhaps still in litigation, but completely lost to the family.

George Potter was the first to settle on the banks of the Pawcatuck, where is now the village of Potter Hill.

Joseph, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, succeeded to the business as merchant and mill-owner, building the first cotton-mill in that region, and engaging also in some commercial adventures in vessels he helped to build and fit for sea.

Col. Henry Potter, the father of William H., was adjutant of the Third Rhode Island Regiment during the war, and held a battalion in readiness to aid the men who fought the battle of Stonington in 1814. He afterwards became colonel of the regiment, and was so skilled in military tactics as to be selected to teach a military school at his home during the latter period of the war, using an unoccupied story of his father's factory for the evolutions of his men. He removed to Waterford, Conn., in 1820, and died at Mystic River, in his son's home, in the autumn of 1864, aged seventy-four. He had enjoyed many of the offices of the town of Waterford,—selectman, justice of the peace, school visitor, and representative in the Legislature. He was a man of abilities, and proved competent for every trust committed to him; was honest and prompt in his business relations, conscientious and religious in his life, and has left the legacy of a good name to his posterity.

William H. Potter, his only son, was educated in the common schools of Waterford, and at Dr. Ulysses Dow's grammar school in New London, going thence to Bacon Academy, Colchester, in 1833, graduating as valedictorian of the academy, and from it entering Yale College in 1836. His health and eyesight failing, he was obliged to give up close study, which pre-

vented his graduation in regular course, but he received the then rare gift from his Alma Mater of the honorary A.M.

He became a teacher soon after leaving college, first teaching in a district school in Waterford, then a select school at Newbury Vale, and in 1840 he became principal of the Mystic River graded school, and there married his wife, the daughter of Deacon Elisha Rathbun, a most estimable lady, loved by all who knew her, a faithful wife and mother, and a charming companion, one of six sisters, all of whom married and have raised up families and still reside in that beautiful village in the immediate neighborhood of each other, and of a brother. By her he has two daughters, both married, one the wife of S. S. Thresher, Esq., of Norwich, and the other of Horace W. Fish, of the firm of C. Potter, Jr., & Co., of New York, manufacturers of the celebrated Potter Printing Press.

Mr. Potter spent four years teaching in Mississippi, in 1851–55, as principal of the Brandon Academy, where he was regarded as highly successful in his calling. Returning to Connecticut at the end of his four years South, he resumed teaching as principal of the graded school at Mystic River. In 1865, just before the death of President Lincoln, he was appointed by him United States assistant assessor of internal revenue, which office he continued to hold until 1869, when he resigned it to become a member of the lower branch of the Legislature. In 1872 he was senator from the Seventh Senatorial District, and in that year, as chairman of the Committee on Education, he had a large share in moulding the entire educational code of the State, revising every law pertaining to colleges, academies, common and normal schools. He was said also to be one of the few legislators that was generally at his post, and who kept his own time, refusing any pay for all the time he was absent, in accordance with the intent of the law, as his father, Col. Potter, had scrupulously done before him while a member of the Lower House. The officers who made out the debenture bill of the Legislature were not pleased to have one member so particular, making them, as they said, more trouble than all the others, for he would not take nor receipt for his pay till the deduction was made and the bill exactly corresponded with the time he was actually present. It is a small matter, no doubt, but it serves as an illustration of his exactness in all his business relations, and he took great pride in it. In 1872 he was elected by the Legislature a member of the State Board of Education and trustee of the State Normal School, and in 1876 he was re-elected to the same offices, although a large majority of both Houses of the Legislature of that year were of opposite politics. His election to these important and responsible positions was not regarded by him as merely complimentary, nor were their duties light, for he made it a point to be present at all the meetings of the board, and bore a part in the discussions and in solv-

¹ Contributed by S. S. Thresher, Esq.



Wm. H. Potter.



Thomas M. Waller.

ing practical questions which were constantly coming before it, and he was uniformly present at the Normal School commencements. A practical teacher was needed among the eminent men constituting the board, and his long experience in that position and as school visitor qualified him in an eminent degree to supply that need, and made his suggestions of great value to his associates. Dr. Northrop, the excellent secretary of the board, also bore witness to Mr. Potter's faithfulness and usefulness during the eight years of his service as a member. He was elected judge of probate for the district of Groton in 1876, in which office he still continues by repeated re-elections, being also notary public and justice of the peace. He has also held the office of first selectman of the town of Groton.

In politics he was originally a Whig, casting his first vote for Governor W. W. Ellsworth, and at the same time voting for Maj. Thomas W. Williams, of New London, for member of Congress, both of whom were triumphantly elected. At that time in order to be made a freeman it was necessary to be the owner of real estate. He continued to be a member of the Whig party until its final dissolution. He has been a member of the Republican party ever since its organization, and has supported its tickets even when he did not approve of the nominations; but it ought in fairness to be said of him that he has never been so blindly partisan that he could see no good in any one of opposite politics, and the writer, who differs with him politically, freely pays this tribute to his manliness in this regard. So much for secular matters.

Judge Potter professed Christ in 1831, and has been a consistent member of the church since that time, and for more than a third of a century has been deacon in the Union Baptist Church of Mystic River and a teacher in its Sunday-school. He was for twenty years clerk of the Stonington Union Association, and is now its corresponding secretary. For many years he was statistical secretary of the Baptist State Convention and one of the board of managers, and he is still in the latter office, though unable always to be present. He was also for several years a trustee of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, and at one time one of the examining board. He took an active part in the centennial celebration of the massacre on Groton Heights, Sept. 6, 1781.

Judge Potter is still an active business man, being an insurance agent, real estate agent, etc., as well as attending to the business of the Probate Court.

It is perhaps too soon to speak of the character of a man before he has passed away, but certainly the friends of the subject of this sketch have no reason to blush for the character and conduct of the judge in any capacity in which he has been called to act. He takes a generous view of his contemporaries, and hence his favorite motto, "*Aut bonum aut nil*," which he has framed and conspicuously hung in his office as a

hint to all having occasion to call upon business or socially. In the cause of temperance, of religion, of education and general benevolence he has maintained a position which is certainly marked, and of which his friends may well be proud, and both he and his wife have long been noted for their generous hospitality. He has written several historical sketches of churches and communities, some acceptable biographical notes, and some respectable verses that have been printed, and he has been a reporter or correspondent for various papers during the whole period of his life since he attained the age of manhood. Another qualification he possesses in a high degree, and that is that of a peace-maker. Many disputes have been brought to a happy settlement and disaffection among brethren removed by his counsel, and being well informed in the principles of the common law, with a mind quick to discern the equities of a case, his opinions have been sought and often prevailed to prevent litigation, and perhaps in this character he is best known.

THOMAS M. WALLER.—There are few, even of the intimate friends of Thomas M. Waller, who know of the eventful boyhood which paved the way to one of the most successful and brilliant careers in the later annals of New London County. Mr. Waller is of Irish extraction. Born in New York nearly forty-three years ago, the death of his mother, Mary Armstrong, of his only and younger brother William, and of his father, Thomas Christopher Armstrong, events which followed each other in the order named, left him, before he had scarcely reached nine years of age, alone in the great city. After this he drifted out into the world, as so many boys had done before him. The faculty of making and retaining friends, which has been his to such a marked extent in later life, had begun to develop even then; and when he was thrown upon his own resources he found some one willing to advance him the moderate capital necessary to start him as a newsboy. For some months he cried papers in the lower parts of the city, finding his best customers in the Tammany Hall of those days, and more than one night, while he was following this life, he pillowed his head on the steps of the old *Tribune* building. Then he took to sea-life for a time, serving on several fishing-vessels as cabin-boy and cook's mate, among them the "Mount Vernon," of New London, on which he was about to ship to California during the excitement of '49, when the late Robert K. Waller, of that city, became interested in and adopted him. The name which he now bears was then assumed. The elder Mr. Waller and his wife treated the boy as their own, gave him a good home, the best of care, and the educational advantages that were afforded by the public schools of New London. The kindness they bestowed upon him was always appreciated, and in their declining years he was able in some degree to return it. Before his mother's death he had attended a public school in New York for several years, so that he was well grounded in the

three r's, and his progress in the New London schools was rapid. He graduated at the Bartlett High School in the same class with the late Edgar A. Hewitt, who afterwards became known as a most brilliant writer on insurance topics, and Samuel H. Davis, with whom, after his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership. He even then gave promise of the oratorical powers he has since developed, carrying off the first prize for declamation when his class graduated.

Mr. Waller was admitted to the bar in April, 1861, and soon after enlisted as a private in Company E, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. He was elected fourth sergeant of the company, and went with it to the front, but was honorably discharged from the service before the expiration of his term of enlistment on account of a painful difficulty of the eyes, from which he has suffered to some extent ever since. Returning to New London, he entered upon the practice of his profession, and from the very beginning met with gratifying success. During the past ten years he has occupied a leading position at the bar of this county, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. As an advocate he has had few equals in this State, and his reputation in this respect has frequently led to his employment in important jury cases in other counties. Since 1875 he has held, by appointment of the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the position of attorney for the State for New London County. He has proved a most successful public prosecutor, and his administration has been popular alike with his associates at the bar and with the public. He has been called upon to conduct one of the most important criminal cases that ever occupied the attention of a Connecticut court,—that of the State *vs.* Kate Cobb, who was accused of the murder of her husband,—and to assist in another equally important, and even more notorious,—that of the State *vs.* Rev. Herbert H. Hayden, charged with the murder of Mary Stannard. The Cobb case was managed with marked ability, and resulted in the conviction of the accused of murder in the second degree. Mr. Waller was assigned by the judges of the Supreme Court to assist in the conduct of the Hayden case, the attorney for the State for New Haven County being disqualified. The assignment of itself was a proof of the confidence reposed by the judges of the highest court in his ability and good judgment as a public prosecutor. During this trial Mr. Waller added to the esteem in which he was already held by many of his professional associates, especially by the readiness and ability which he displayed in arguing the numerous interlocutory questions which arose as to the admission of evidence, some of which were of the greatest importance.

Mr. Waller has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has been one of its acknowledged leaders in this State since he first entered upon public life. He was elected a representative to the General Assembly from New London in 1867, 1868,

1872, and 1876, and was Speaker of the House in the centennial year. In no field did his abilities show to better advantage than on the floor of the House. As a leader of his party he was always self-possessed, sometimes bold to the point of daring, full of resource; as a debater he was most forcible and vigorous, eloquent whenever the subject admitted, quick at repartee. His speech in favor of the bridge across the Connecticut River at Saybrook was the feature of the session of 1868, and fairly captivated the House, but it was only one of many brilliant oratorical efforts that marked his career as a legislator. The duties of the Speakership he discharged with the dignity and impartiality that became the position, uniting to a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law the readiness and natural aptitude which are so indispensable in a presiding officer of a deliberative body. He was a worthy successor of Lafayette S. Foster and Augustus Brandegee, two of the most accomplished parliamentarians in the country. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of State. In 1873 he was chosen mayor of New London, and in that position displayed executive ability of a high order. He held the office six years, and at the end of that time declined a renomination. He was the Democratic candidate for representative in Congress from the Third Connecticut District in 1876. He made a vigorous canvass, speaking in many towns in his own county as well as in Windham. He was defeated by a large majority, but polled a heavier vote than the candidates of his party for Presidential electors. Since that time he has not held nor has he been a candidate for public office, but has devoted himself more closely than at any previous period to the practice of his profession. At an age when many men have but just entered upon public life he has held some of the most important and honorable positions in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and in the natural course of events still higher honors are yet in store for him.

AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE was born in New London, Conn., July 15, 1828. He graduated at Yale College in 1849, and at the Yale Law-School in 1851. He adopted the profession of law and resides in New London. Politically he is a Republican, and has been active in the councils of the party in the State and nation. He was elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1854, 1858, 1859, and 1861, having been chosen Speaker of the House in the latter year. In 1861 he was a Presidential elector, and was elected a representative from Connecticut to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Expenditures, on Public Buildings, and also as chairman of a special committee on the Air-Line Railroad from Washington to New York. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committees on Naval Affairs, Revolutionary Pensions, and the Postal Railroad to New York. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864, to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" in 1866, and to

the Chicago Convention in 1880 which nominated the lamented Garfield for President of the United States. Mr. Brandegee has also been mayor of his native city.

WM. C. CRUMP, A. C. LIPPITT; and JOHN P. C. MATHER are also old attorneys, residents of New London.

DANIEL CHADWICK was born at Lyme, Jan. 5, 1825; graduated at Yale College in 1845; studied law with Chief Justice H. M. Waite and Hon. L. F. S. Foster, also in Ohio with Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite. Admitted to the bar of New London County, June, 1847; has practiced law at Lyme ever since, with the exception of the years 1854, '55, and '56, when he was practicing at Baltimore, Md. He was a member of the Connecticut Senate in 1858 and 1864, and of the House in 1859; state's attorney for New London County for fourteen years, and United States attorney for Connecticut since November, 1880; government director of the Union Pacific Railway Company for four years from April, 1877.

GEORGE COIT RIPLEY, youngest son of George Burbank Ripley, was born in Norwich, Aug. 24, 1839. Graduated at Yale College in the class of 1862, when he entered the Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. Studied law with Jeremiah Halsey, Esq. Entered the bar October, 1867, and has been actively engaged in practicing ever since. Has been member of the City Council, city clerk, recorder of the city, and city attorney. Is a member of the General Assembly for 1882.

The present members of the bar are as follows:

New London.—William Belcher, Augustus Brandegee, Chas. W. Butler, N. A. Chapman, Robt. Coit, Wm. C. Crump, John G. Crump, A. S. Darrow, Andrew C. Lippitt, A. C. Lippitt, Jr., John P. C. Mather, Samuel Park, G. F. Raymond, Wm. M. Stark, John A. Tibbetts, Thomas M. Waller, Ralph Wheeler, B. F. Mahan.

Norwich.—John T. Adams, John C. Averill, Wm. L. Brewer, Lucius Brown, Frank T. Brown, Franklin H. Brown, Amos A. Browning, Henry H. Burnham, E. S. Bottom, Willis A. Briscoe, Richard E. Cash, Elbridge C. Cooke, S. A. Crandall, J. B. Coit, Wm. S. Congden, J. J. Desmond, George W. Foot, Herbert G. Fowler, Gardiner Greene, Jr., Jeremiah Halsey, Edward Harland, S. T. Holbrook, Wm. H. Jennings, Jr., John C. Kellogg, Solomon Lucas, Ebenezer Learned, Albert F. Park, Webster Park, Donald G. Perkins, Calvin L. Rawson, Louis Rivard, Frank A. Robinson, George C. Ripley, Wm. H. Shields, S. H. Thresher, Seneca S. Thresher, Chas. F. Thayer, E. H. Thomas, Allen Tenny, J. M. Thayer, John T. Wait, O. P. Watters, and David Young.

Colchester.—Erastus S. Day, Joel H. Reed.

Groton.—John J. Copp, Lemuel Clift, A. P. Tanner.

Montville.—Charles W. Comstock.

Old Lyme.—Daniel Chadwick, James Griswold, and J. G. Perkins.

Stonington.—H. A. Hull, Charles Sabin, John B. Grinnell, and Albert Denison.

Waterford.—A. S. Darrow and N. A. Chapman.

The senior members of the bar of this county have, many of them, made up their records; those still left are soon to follow, and the juniors are to assume their places at the bar and on the bench; to them will soon be committed these great responsible trusts. The perpetuity of our free institutions is committed to the guardianship and keeping of the bar and judiciary of our free country, for the history of the world teaches, and all free government illustrates, this truth,—that to the profession of the law civil government is indebted for all the safeguards and intrenchments with which the liberties of the people are protected; that legislation is shaped, constitutions enlarged, amended, and adopted by the enlightened administration of the statesmen, both of England and the United States, who have been in both, and are in all free governments, educated for the bar, and, ascending by the inherent force of their disciplined, professional life, they become the directors of the destinies of states and nations.

Military chieftains may spring into power, tyrants may dazzle with the glamour of military parade and the pomp of war an oppressed and frenzied people, but they turn as the cannonade dies away to the statesmanship of the country, and call to the parliaments and congressional halls for final debate the arbitrations of the liberties of the people.

From the days of King John to the present hour the bench and bar have furnished the statesmen who have erected the bulwarks of constitutional law, and extorted from tyrants the Magna Charta which have secured to the oppressed the guarantees of free institutions.

Imbued with the historical traditions of their predecessors, and tracing the paths they have trod, emulating their good example, it should become more and more the resolute purpose of the New London County bar to so walk in the light of their professional teachings that when they are called to follow them to that upper court, and file their judgment-roll of the great trial of life with that Supreme Judge from whose bar they can take no appeal,—

"Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

CHAPTER V.

MEDICAL HISTORY.¹

It is a matter of general interest, as well as of local pride, that the first physicians in the colonies to take the initial step towards the organization of a medical

¹ By Ashbel Woodward, M.D.

society for mutual improvement and good fellowship were those of New London County. Their petition to associate for mutual improvement was preferred to the Colonial Legislature in 1763, but it was a movement in advance of the age, and was negatived in the Lower House. Still it indicated one of the most important crises in the history of the profession. The presentation of that unpretending memorial from the physicians of New London County was the initiative proceeding in a series of efforts which have since resulted in the permanent establishment of many flourishing State societies, and within a few years of the National Association, which has contributed in a high degree to purify the ranks, elevate the aims, and make a real unit and fraternity of the profession in America.

In the attempts alluded to it was not the object of the petitioners to secure any immunities or exclusive privileges for themselves, but to protect the health of the community by additional securities. At that time there was no authority in the State legally qualified to confer degrees in a way to discriminate the man of solid acquirements from the ignorant pretender. They wished to establish a standard of education by making a respectable amount of attainments an indispensable prerequisite, and they asked for the appointment of a committee legally authorized to examine and approve candidates if found qualified.

Thus the physicians of New London County, though unsuccessful in their first attempt, were the pioneers in the cause of American medical education and organization.

The society was organized on the voluntary principle, in the month of September, 1775. At the first meeting Dr. John Barker was chosen president, and annually re-elected to this office to the time of his death in 1791.

Of the transactions of this society subsequent to its organization we know but little. The medical libraries in the hands of our predecessors of that period were meagre, and confined to a few elementary works. There being neither schools nor hospitals, beginners were compelled to depend to a great extent upon the oral instruction of men who had acquired skill by experience.

During the early days of the colonies their circumstances were not favorable to the prosperity and elevation of the profession. To become a well-qualified physician required a course of study and a variety of observation which were not to be obtained in any of the colonies, while the great expense attending a foreign education rendered it quite impracticable for any except a very few to avail themselves of the only means of becoming regularly instructed.

The advantages likewise attendant upon an emigration hither were too remote and too uncertain to draw the educated physicians of Europe to our shores. Thus it was that in the almost entire absence

of populous towns, and in the entire absence of medical institutions, which constitute so powerful an attraction to the educated and to the ambitious, no one already established in practice on the other side of the Atlantic would think of exchanging it for the hardships and privations which he was almost sure to experience in the American wilderness. It was, perhaps, too often the case that those, and those only, who failed in the Old World were induced to remove to the New.

We have shown that the medical students of Connecticut, prior to the organization of the State Medical Society, had no other than private medical instruction. There were, it is true, some competent and highly popular medical teachers scattered through the State, by whom large numbers of our young men were successfully educated. Among the most eminent were Dr. Jared Elliot, of Killingworth, who has justly been regarded as the father of regular practice in Connecticut; also Dr. Jared Porter, of Wallingford, himself a student of Dr. Elliot, who for many years kept a medical school, in which several of the most distinguished physicians in the State were educated, Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, of Hartford, being among the number. Another, scarcely less eminent, was Dr. John Barker, of Franklin, who was the president of the New London County Medical Society from its organization until his death in 1791. But able teachers at that day were not always accessible, and when accessible were not always duly appreciated. All who chose to practice medicine were legal physicians, however indifferent had been their advantages. No examination was had, nor was any license given or required. In some cases a certificate was proffered by the instructor to the student at the expiration of his apprenticeship, as it was called, but even this was often dispensed with.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century wars broke out between England and France, and the theatre of military operations was mostly in the colonies. For twenty years wars were almost constant. The British forces were accompanied by a medical staff composed of well-selected and well-educated physicians. Their military operations led to the establishment of many hospitals in our territories. As the colonies were required to furnish their full proportion of troops, it followed also that they were to supply their share of the medical corps. This brought many of our young men into contact with the educated and experienced surgeons of Europe. The effect was most salutary. The discipline of the camp supplied in some measure the defect of early medical education. In this way a new order of medical men was raised up and diffused through the community.

When the people of this country emerged from the war of independence they saw that their success had depended upon union of effort. The physicians of Connecticut realized the necessity of a thorough professional reform, and felt that the consummation

of this reform required not only concert of action among themselves, but legislative sanction also. They petitioned for an act of incorporation in May, 1786, and in 1792 their petition was granted. From that day onward to the present, if its course has not been marked by uniform prosperity, its existence, at least, has been continuous. And it would be difficult to name any association, at home or abroad, that has more undeviatingly aimed to promote the public good, and at the same time to secure to its members that true dignity of character which should distinguish all belonging to an honorable profession.

At a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of New London County, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1792, agreeably to the act of the General Assembly passed in May last, incorporating a medical society in the State of Connecticut, *Voted*, By a majority present, that the following gentlemen be members of the society for this county :

Drs. Theophilus Rogers, Norwich; Thomas Coit, New London; Charles Phelps, Stonington; Philip Turner, Norwich; John Watson, Colchester; Simon Wolcott, New London; Philemon Tracy, Norwich; Joshua Downer, Preston; John Turner, Norwich; Samuel Mather, Lyme; Elihu Marvin, Norwich; John Noyes, Lyme; Samuel Bussell, Norwich; Jonathan Marsh, Norwich; Jedediah Burdham, Litchon; David H. Jewett, Montville; Phineas Hide, Groton; David Lord, Stonington; Luther Manning, Litchon; Avery Downer, Preston; Benjamin Ellis, Franklin; Thomas Coit, Jr., New London; James Lee, Lyme; Elijah Hartshorn, Franklin; Wm. Robertson, Stonington; Benjamin Butler, New London; Bishop Tyler, Preston; Thos. Skinner, Colchester; John R. Watrous, Colchester; John Scott, Boziah; Benjamin Moore, Norwich; Wm. Lord, Stonington; John O. Miner, Groton; Asher Huntington, Stonington; Prosper Rose, Groton; Samuel Seabury, Jr., New London; Jeremiah Rogers, Montville; Jonathan Gray, Stonington; James Noyes, Stonington; Ames Prentiss, Groton; Ames Prentiss, Jr., Groton; David Boele, New London; Nathan Hide, Franklin; Asa Spalding, Stonington.

1792.—Chairman, Dr. Theophilus Rogers; Clerk, Dr. Simon Wolcott; Delegates, Drs. Theophilus Rogers, Samuel Mather, Thomas Coit, Joshua Downer, Philip Turner.

In 1793, Drs. Joseph W. Lee, Samuel G. P. Lee, Wm. Graham, and Gurdon Lathrop were chosen members of the society. Chairman, Dr. Theophilus Rogers; Clerk, Simon Wolcott; Delegates, Drs. Theophilus Rogers, Philip Turner, Simon Wolcott, John Watrous, Philemon Tracy.

1794.—Chairman, Dr. Philip Turner; Clerk, Dr. Simon Wolcott; Delegates, Drs. Philip Turner, Simon Wolcott, Thomas Skinner, John R. Watrous, Theophilus Rogers.

1795.—Chairman, Dr. Philip Turner; Clerk, Dr. Simon Wolcott; Delegates, Drs. Philip Turner, Theophilus Rogers, Simon Wolcott, John R. Watrous, Philemon Tracy.

1799.—Chairman, Dr. Philip Turner; Clerk, Dr. Simon Wolcott; Delegates, Drs. John R. Watrous, John Turner, Simon Wolcott, Philip Turner, Samuel Mather. Dr. Elijah Butts was made a member of the society.

1800.—Chairman, Dr. Philip Turner; Clerk, Dr. John R. Watrous; Delegates, Drs. Simon Wolcott, John R. Watrous, John O. Miner, John Noyes, Avery Downer.

1801.—Chairman, Dr. Simon Wolcott; Clerk, Dr. John R. Watrous; Delegates, Drs. Simon Wolcott, John R. Watrous, John O. Miner, Avery Downer, James Lee.

1802.—Chairman, Dr. Simon Wolcott; Clerk, Dr. James Lee; Delegates, Drs. Simon Wolcott, John R. Watrous, Avery Downer, John O. Miner, Philemon Tracy. Dr. Daniel Clark was made a member of this society.

1803.—Chairman, Dr. John Noyes; Clerk, Dr. James Lee; Delegates, Drs. John R. Watrous, John Noyes, James Lee, Thomas Coit, Jr., Avery Downer. Dr. Noah B. Foot was made a member of the society.

1804.—Chairman, Dr. Samuel Mather; Clerk, Dr. John O. Miner; Delegates, Drs. Samuel Mather, John R. Watrous, Avery Downer, John O.

Miner, Thomas Coit, Jr. Dr. Aaron C. Willey was made a member of the society.

1805.—Chairman, Dr. Simon Wolcott; Clerk, Dr. John O. Miner; Delegates, Drs. Simon Wolcott, John R. Watrous, John O. Miner, Avery Downer, Thomas Coit, Jr. Dr. William Hyde was made a member of this society.

1806.—Chairman, Dr. Simon Wolcott; Clerk, Dr. Thomas Coit, Jr.; Delegates, Drs. Simon Wolcott, Avery Downer, John O. Miner, Samuel H. P. Lee, Thomas Coit, Jr.

1807.—Chairman, Dr. John R. Watrous; Clerk, Dr. Thomas Coit, Jr.; Delegates, Drs. John R. Watrous, John O. Miner, Avery Downer, Samuel H. P. Lee, Thomas Coit, Jr. Drs. Baruck Beckwith and Vine Utley were made members of the society.

1808.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Thomas Coit, Jr.; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, John O. Miner, Thomas Coit, Jr., Samuel Mather, Samuel H. P. Lee. Drs. Benjamin Harrie and Joseph Comstock were made members of the society.

1809.—Chairman, Dr. Samuel Mather; Clerk, Dr. Thomas Coit, Jr.; Delegates, Drs. Samuel Mather, Avery Downer, Thomas Coit, Jr., Samuel H. P. Lee, John O. Miner. Dr. George Tisdale was made a member of the society.

1810.—Chairman, Dr. Samuel Mather; Clerk, Dr. Thomas Coit, Jr.; Delegates, Drs. Samuel Mather, John O. Miner, Avery Downer, Thomas Coit, Jr., Samuel H. P. Lee. Dr. William Graham was readmitted to the society, he having been for a number of years practicing out of the State. Dr. Thomas Miner was made a member of the society.

1811.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, Samuel H. P. Lee, John O. Miner, Thomas Coit, Jr., Thomas Miner. Drs. John C. M. Brockway, John Noyes, and John Smith were made members of the society.

1812.—Chairman, Dr. John R. Watrous; Clerk, Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee; Delegates, Drs. John O. Miner, Avery Downer, Thomas Coit, Samuel H. P. Lee, Thomas Miner. Drs. Elisha North, Asa M. Holt, Samuel Hunting, Archibald Mercer, and John Billings were made members of the society.

1813.—Chairman, Dr. John R. Watrous; Clerk, Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, John O. Miner, Thomas Coit, Thomas Miner, Samuel H. P. Lee. Drs. Dyer T. Brainard, John L. Smith, and George Downer were made members of the society.

1814.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Elisha North; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, Elisha North, John O. Miner, Samuel H. P. Lee, George Tisdale. Dr. Eleazer B. Downing was made a member of the society.

1815.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. E. North; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, Thomas Coit, E. North, John O. Miner, George Tisdale. Drs. Nathan S. Perkins, Sylvester Wooster, and Marvin Smith were made members of the society.

1816.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. Dyer T. Brainard; Delegates, Drs. John E. Miner, Avery Downer, Elisha North, Samuel H. P. Lee, Vine Utley.

1817.—Chairman, Dr. John R. Watrous; Clerk, Dr. D. T. Brainard; Delegates, Drs. Elisha North, George Tisdale, John O. Miner, D. T. Brainard, Sylvester Wooster. Dr. Nathaniel Allen was made a member of the society.

1818.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. N. T. Perkins; Delegates, Drs. John Smith, George Downer, Sylvester Wooster, Nathaniel T. Perkins, Benjamin F. Stoddard. Drs. Lucius Tyler and Andrew T. Warner were made members of the society.

1819.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. N. T. Perkins; Delegates, Drs. John O. Miner, Elisha North, Samuel H. P. Lee, George Downer, Sylvester Wooster.

1821.—Chairman, Dr. John R. Watrous; Clerk, Dr. Archibald Mercer; Delegates, Drs. John O. Miner, Elisha North, W. P. Eaton, Avery Downer, Lucius Tyler.

1822.—Chairman, Dr. John R. Watrous; Clerk, Dr. W. P. Eaton; Delegates, Drs. John O. Miner, Avery Downer, George Tisdale, Frederick Morgan, Dyer T. Brainard. Drs. Thomas J. Wills and Reuben Burgess were made members of the society.

1823.—Chairman, Dr. Elisha North; Clerk, Dr. W. P. Eaton; Delegates, Drs. Archibald Mercer, William P. Eaton, Dyer T. Brainard, Sylvester Wooster, John L. Smith.

1824.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Richard P. Tracy; Delegates, Drs. Lucius Tyler, Thomas T. Wells, Richard P. Tracy, Dyer T. Brainard, William P. Eaton. Dr. John Tibbets was made a member of this society.

1825.—Chairman, Dr. John C. Miner; Clerk, Dr. Richard P. Tracy; Delegates, Drs. Nathaniel S. Perkins, John O. Miner, William P.

- Eaton, Sylvester Wooster, Archibald Mercer. Dr. Henry B. Berdick was made a member of the society.
- 1826.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Benjamin F. Stoddard; Delegates, Drs. Thomas Wells, Lucius Tyler, John C. Tibbets, Reuben Burgess, Dyer T. Brainard.
- 1827.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. Benjamin F. Stoddard; Delegates, Drs. Nathaniel S. Perkins, Dyer T. Brainard, William P. Miner, Thomas T. Wells, Benjamin F. Stoddard. Dr. William Robinson was made a member of this society.
- 1828.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. John C. Tibbets; Delegates, Drs. Masoo F. Manniog, Joseph Comstock, Eleazer B. Downing, Lucius Tyler, Benjamin F. Stoddard.
- 1829.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. John C. Tibbets; Delegates, Drs. Dyer T. Brainard, John C. Tibbets, Nathan Tisdale, John O. Miner, Nathaniel S. Perkins. Drs. George E. Palmer and James Morgan were made members of this society.
- 1830.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Worthington Hooker; Delegates, Drs. William Robinson, George E. Palmer, Avery Downer, Masoo Manniog, Joseph Pesbody.
- 1831.—Chairman, Dr. Elisha North; Clerk, Dr. Worthington Hooker; Delegates, Drs. Dyer T. Brainard, James Morgan, Worthington Hooker, George E. Palmer, Nathaniel S. Perkins. Dr. Ephraim Fellows was made a member of the society.
- 1832.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Thomas P. Wattles; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, E. B. Downing, Lucius Tyler, T. P. Wattles, M. Manniog.
- 1833.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. T. P. Wattles; Delegates, Drs. Dyer T. Brainard, George E. Palmer, Nathaniel S. Perkins, R. Manwaring, B. F. Stoddard.
- 1834.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Thomas P. Wattles; Delegates, Drs. Dyer T. Brainard, E. B. Downing, John C. Tibbets, Lucius Tyler, William W. Miner.
- 1835.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Delegates, Drs. William Hyde, James Morgan, Ephraim Fellows, Dyer T. Brainard, William W. Miner.
- 1836.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Delegates, Drs. Lucius Tyler, Joseph Comstock, Eleazer B. Downing, Worthington Hooker, Dyer T. Brainard.
- 1837.—Chairman, Dr. John O. Miner; Clerk, Dr. A. F. Perkins; Delegates, Drs. John O. Miner, Avery Downer, James Rogers, William Hyde, Dyer T. Brainard.
- 1838.—Chairman, Dr. Joseph Comstock; Clerk, Dr. A. F. Perkins; Delegates, Drs. Ralph Farosworth, Wm. W. Miner, Joseph Duffey, Eleazer B. Downing, A. F. Perkins. Dr. Thomas W. Gay was made a member of the society.
- 1839.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. A. F. Perkins; Delegates, Drs. Nathaniel S. Perkins, D. T. Brainard, Henry C. Beardsley, John C. Tibbets, J. W. Brooks.
- 1840.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Rufus Matthewson; Delegates, Drs. Joseph Comstock, Lucius Tyler, Nathaniel Perkins, Joseph Duffey, Avery Downer.
- 1841.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Rufus Matthewson; Delegates, Drs. Dyer T. Brainard, James Morgan, William Hyde, Joseph Duffey, Benjamin F. Stoddard.
- 1842.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Rufus Matthewson; Delegates, Drs. Elijah Dyer, Louis Phinney, Lucius Tyler, Ashbel Woodward, Eleazer B. Downing. Drs. B. Fordyce Barker, Ashbel B. Haile, Gordon R. Parkhurst, and Alonzo Fuller were in 1842 admitted members of the society.
- 1843.—Chairman, Dr. Joseph Comstock; Clerk, Dr. Rufus Matthewson; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, Ralph Farosworth, Thomas P. Wattles, Worthington Hooker, Dana Holmes.
- 1844.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Rufus W. Matthewson; Delegates, Drs. Joseph Duffey, Worthington Hooker, Ashbel Woodward, Elijah Dyer, William Hyde.
- 1845.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Rufus W. Matthewson; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, Worthington Hooker, Wm. W. I. Warren, Mason Manning, Isaac G. Porter.
- 1846.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. John C. Bolles; Delegates, Drs. Avery Downer, Chauncey Burgess, John P. Fuller, Lucius Tyler, Benjamin T. Roath.
- 1847.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Jeremiah King; Delegates, Drs. Chauncey Burgess, Ashbel Woodward, Rufus W. Matthewson, John D. Ford, Eleazer B. Downing. Drs. Jeremiah King and Cyrus Miner were admitted members of the society.
- 1848.—Chairman, Dr. Avery Downer; Clerk, Dr. Jeremiah King; Delegates, Drs. Nathaniel Perkins, B. Fordyce Barker, W. W. Miner, Dyer T. Brainard, C. E. Palmer. Drs. Charles Cone, Benjamin Bradford, Samuel Maynard, Francis, and Comstock were admitted members of this society.
- 1849.—Chairman, Dr. Joseph Comstock; Clerk, Dr. Jeremiah King; Delegates, Drs. Ashbel Haile, Ashbel Woodward, John C. Bolles, Avery Downer, Joseph Comstock. Dr. Benjamin I. Dean was admitted a member of the society.
- 1850.—Chairman, Dr. Nathaniel L. Perkins; Clerk, Dr. Seth Smith; Delegates, Drs. Eleazer B. Downing, William Hyde, Chauncey Burgess, Dyer T. Brainard, Mason Manning. Drs. Albert Hobron, Archibald T. Douglass, Albert Uther, and Elisha A. Hewett were made members of the society.
- 1851.—Chairman, Dr. Dyer T. Brainard; Clerk, Dr. Seth Smith; Delegates, Drs. Elijah Dyer, Jr., Ashbel Woodward, A. W. Coats, Jeremiah King, Samuel E. Maynard. Dr. Horace Thurston was admitted to membership.
- 1852.—Chairman, Dr. Worthington Hooker; Clerk, Dr. Seth Smith; Delegates, Drs. Worthington Hooker, John D. Ford, Albert Hobron, Joseph Duffey, Seth Smith. Drs. Frank D. Brandegee and Henry W. Leach were admitted members of the society.
- 1853.—Chairman, Dr. Joseph Duffey; Clerk, Dr. Albert Hobron; Delegates, Drs. A. T. Douglass, George E. Palmer, Horace Thurston, Elijah Dyer, I. G. Porter. Dr. Henry C. Randall was admitted a member of the society.
- 1854.—Chairman, Dr. Ashbel Woodward; Clerk, Dr. Albert Hobron; Delegates, Drs. I. D. Ford, D. P. Francis, Seth Smith, Edwin Bentley, E. F. Coats. Drs. P. R. Baker, Daniel G. Gulliver, Nathaniel Foote, and Franklin Burgess were admitted members of the society.
- 1855.—Chairman, Dr. John D. Ford; Clerk, Dr. Benjamin D. Dean; Delegates, Drs. John D. Ford, Horace Thurston, Alonzo Fuller, John C. Bolles, Isaac G. Porter.
- 1856.—Chairman, Dr. George E. Palmer; Clerk, Dr. Benjamin D. Dean; Delegates, Drs. A. F. Perkins, A. T. Douglass, Benjamin D. Dean, Ashbel Woodward, John C. Bolles. Drs. Melancthon Storrs and William Soule were admitted members of the society.
- 1857.—Chairman, Dr. Joseph Comstock; Clerk, Dr. Benjamin D. Dean; Delegates, Drs. Isaac G. Porter, George E. Palmer, Benjamin D. Dean, Alonzo Fuller, Melancthon Storrs. Dr. Lewis S. Paddock was admitted a member of the society.
- 1858.—Chairman, Dr. Masoo Manniog; Clerk, Dr. Benjamin D. Dean; Delegates, Drs. Lewis S. Paddock, Isaac G. Porter, John C. Bolles, Benjamin D. Dean, George E. Palmer. Dr. Robert McCurdy Lord was admitted a member of the society.
- 1859.—Chairman, Dr. E. Dyer; Clerk, Dr. L. S. Paddock; Delegates, Drs. E. Bentley, A. W. Coates, A. T. Douglass, Wm. Hyde, Jr., E. Phinney. Dr. D. W. C. Lathrop was admitted a member of the society.
- 1860.—Chairman, Dr. Mason Manniog; Clerk, Dr. L. S. Paddock; Delegates, Drs. D. W. C. Lathrop, Mason Manning, Robert McC. Lord, A. B. Haile, O. E. Miner. Drs. Orrin E. Miner and M. N. Tribou were elected members of the society.
- 1861.—Chairman, Dr. Porter; Clerk, Dr. L. S. Paddock; Delegates, Drs. Mason Manning, Eleazer B. Downing, Isaac G. Porter, A. W. Coates, L. S. Paddock.
- 1862.—Chairman, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Clerk, Dr. N. M. Tribou; Delegates, Drs. Mason Manniog, N. M. Tribou, Ashbel Woodward, Robert McC. Lord, Elijah Dyer.
- 1863.—Chairman, Dr. Elijah Dyer; Clerk, Dr. N. M. Tribou; Delegates, Drs. George E. Palmer, N. M. Tribou, D. P. Francis, John Gray, A. B. Haile. Dr. John Gray was admitted a member of the society.
- 1864.—Chairman, Dr. Elijah Dyer; Clerk, Dr. O. E. Miner; Delegates, Drs. Ashbel Woodward, George E. Palmer, N. M. Tribou, Ashbel B. Haile, Orrin E. Miner.
- 1865.—Chairman, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Clerk, Dr. O. E. Miner; Delegates, Drs. Ashbel Woodward, N. M. Tribou, I. G. Porter, C. M. Carleton, John Gray. Drs. Albert T. Chapman, Charles W. Carleton, L. P. Weaver, and A. W. Nelson were elected members of the society.
- 1866.—Chairman, Dr. Ashbel Woodward; Clerk, Dr. O. E. Miner; Delegates, Drs. Ashbel Woodward, C. M. Carleton, L. S. Paddock, M. Manniog, A. W. Nelson. Dr. F. S. Abbott was admitted a member of the society.
- 1867.—Chairman, Dr. George E. Palmer; Clerk, Dr. A. T. Chapman; Delegates, Drs. L. S. Paddock, Mason Manning, F. S. Abbott, Orrin E. Miner, George E. Palmer. Drs. William Wister and J. R. Fairbanks were elected members of the society.
- 1868.—Chairman, Dr. Ashbel Woodward; Clerk, Dr. A. T. Chapman; Delegates, Drs. Isaac G. Porter, George E. Palmer, F. S. Abbott, Ashbel

- Woodward, Orrin E. Miner. Dr. F. N. Brame was elected a member of the society.
- 1869.—Chairman, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Clerk, Dr. A. T. Chapman; Delegates, Drs. Ashbel Woodward, Albert T. Chapman, John Gray, A. W. Nelson, A. B. Haile.
- 1870.—Chairman, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Clerk, Dr. A. T. Chapman; Delegates, Drs. Abiel W. Nelson, A. Woodward, A. B. Haile, C. M. Carleton, A. T. Chapman. Drs. William Porter, William S. C. Perkins, and George W. Hame were elected members of the society.
- 1871.—Chairman, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Clerk, Dr. A. T. Chapman; Delegates, Drs. Lewis S. Paddock, Ashbel Woodward, Isaac G. Porter, Frederick Morgan, Levi Wanner. Drs. Patrick Cassada, Thomas T. Graves, and Levi Wanner were elected members of the society.
- 1872.—Chairman, Dr. Ashbel Woodward; Clerk, Dr. A. T. Chapman; Delegates, Drs. A. W. Nelson, C. M. Carleton, A. Woodward, Patrick Cassada, A. T. Chapman. Drs. E. C. Kinney and H. N. Crandall were admitted members of the society.
- 1873.—Chairman, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Clerk, Dr. A. T. Chapman; Delegates, Drs. E. C. Kinney, A. T. Chapman, S. C. Perkins, F. N. Brame, Ashbel Woodward.
- 1874.—Chairman, Dr. Ashbel B. Haile; Clerk, Dr. A. T. Chapman; Delegates, Drs. Ashbel Woodward, A. T. Chapman, Isaac G. Porter, A. B. Haile, F. N. Brame. Drs. Charles E. Brayton and George D. Stanton were elected members of the society.
- 1875.—Chairman, Dr. Ashbel Woodward; Clerk, Dr. W. S. C. Perkins; Delegates, Drs. Isaac G. Porter, Lewis S. Paddock, W. S. C. Perkins, F. N. Brame, Patrick Cassidy. Drs. S. L. Sprague and J. Walter Mason were elected members of the society.
- 1876.—Chairman, Dr. Isaac G. Porter; Clerk, Dr. W. S. C. Perkins; Delegates, Drs. Ashbel Woodward, George W. Harrie, L. S. Paddock, A. T. Nelson, W. S. C. Perkins. Drs. W. Thornton Parker, Willet P. Barber, George A. Jennings, and Frank A. Coates were admitted members of the society.
- 1877.—Chairman, Dr. Seth Smith; Clerk, Dr. W. S. C. Perkins; Delegates, Drs. Samuel Johnson, C. M. Carleton, S. L. Sprague, Ashbel Woodward, F. A. Brame. Drs. Wm. M. Burchard and Elisha Munger were admitted members of the society.
- 1878.—Chairman, Dr. Ashbel Woodward; Clerk, F. N. Brame; Delegates, Drs. Ashbel Woodward, Seth Smith, C. E. Brayton, F. N. Brame, L. S. Paddock. Drs. J. De Witt Nelson, John G. Stanton, L. B. Almy, and Anthony Peck were admitted members of the society.
- 1879.—Chairman, Dr. E. C. Kinney; Clerk, Dr. Anthony Peck; Delegates, Drs. E. C. Kinney, J. G. Stanton, L. B. Almy, W. M. Burchard, J. D. Nelson. Drs. E. D. Griffin, Wm. H. Mason, and Benjamin Roath were elected members of the society.
- 1880.—Chairman, Dr. A. Woodward; Clerk, Dr. A. Peck; Delegates, Drs. C. N. Brayton, A. W. Nelson, C. N. Carleton, F. A. Coates, G. W. Harrie.
- 1881.—Chairman, Dr. Kinney; Clerk, Dr. Peck; Delegates, Drs. Paddock, Brame, Burchard, Woodward, Peck.

Some of these physicians deserve more than a passing notice. Prominent among them is Dr. JOHN BARKER, who was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1729. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Perkins, and his close application, keen insight into the mysteries of disease, and his quick and accurate interpretation of equivocal symptoms gave certain promise of future success. He commenced business in 1750, and labored in the same field for more than forty years, until stricken down by death. As a physician Dr. Barker enjoyed an enviable popularity both with the public and with the profession. He was extensively employed in consultation throughout Eastern Connecticut, and great deference was yielded to his opinions.

He was one of the original memorialists who petitioned the Legislature for a medical society. Not discouraged by the failure of that attempt, he and his compeers persevered till, ten or twelve years later, their efforts resulted in the organization of a volun-

tary association, with Dr. Barker for its first president. To this position he was annually re-elected so long as he lived. He died June 13, 1791, of cholera morbus.

PHILIP TURNER, M.D.—Among the leading physicians and surgeons who were residents of and practitioners in this county during the last century no one stood as prominent as Dr. Philip Turner. He was a lineal descendant of Humphrey Turner, who came from Essex, England, in 1630, and settled at Scituate, Mass. His father, Philip Turner, removed from Scituate to Norwich in the early part of the last century, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 25th of February, 1740. His parents dying while he was yet young, and being left without means, he was taken into the family and under the patronage of Dr. Elisha Tracy, of that town, who deservedly stood high in the public estimation for his scholarly and professional attainments. Here young Turner was treated with parental kindness, and at a suitable age commenced his medical studies under the direction of his patron. In the year 1759 he was appointed assistant surgeon to a provincial regiment under Gen. Amherst, at Ticonderoga. His fine personal appearance, pleasing address, and superior talents attracted the attention of the English surgeons, who treated him with great courtesy, and invited him to witness many of their capital operations. It was from the information and practice he obtained in this school that he laid the foundation of his future eminence. He continued with the army till after the peace of 1763, when he returned to the house of his benefactor, whose eldest daughter he soon after married. He at once established himself in Norwich in the practice of his profession, devoting his attention especially to surgery.

Possessed of a vigorous constitution, and stimulated by an honorable ambition, Dr. Turner was indefatigable in his exertions to excel in his profession. His unwavering pursuit to attain this end, in connection with the peculiar abilities which he possessed, soon won success. At the breaking out of the war of the Revolution he stood unrivaled as a surgeon in the eastern section of the country. His fame was not confined to the limits of his native State, for he was repeatedly called beyond the borders of the same to perform operations that demanded more than ordinary professional skill. He was the first surgeon of the Connecticut troops in the campaign before Boston. He accompanied the army to New York in 1776, and the commission then issued to him by Governor Trumbull is now in the possession of one of his descendants. The battles of Long Island and White Plains afforded him favorable opportunities to display his rare ability as an operator, and his unvarying success won him the highest reputation with the troops. In 1777 Congress appointed Dr. Turner director-general to superintend the general hospital, but subsequently transferred him from that position to that of

surgeon-general of the Eastern Department, which station he filled with great ability till near the close of the war. On retiring from the army he resumed his private practice, and continued in the same with undiminished reputation until 1800, when he removed from Norwich to the city of New York. Advanced in years, he felt that a metropolitan practice would be easier for him to pursue. He at once took a high rank among the physicians and surgeons of that city. Shortly after his removal he was appointed a surgeon to the staff of the United States army, and given the medical and surgical care of the troops at the fortifications in the harbor of New York. This very honorable and responsible position he held until his death, which occurred on the 20th of April, 1815, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was buried with military honors in the yard connected with St. Paul's church in the city of New York. The record shows that he served his country with marked distinction in the war with France, the Revolutionary war, and the war of 1812.

Although Dr. Turner did not receive a liberal education, he had naturally a keen and inquiring mind and scholarly tastes, so that by his own efforts he early in life possessed himself of acquirements that were valuable to him in his profession. He had an intuitive capacity that adapted him for the practice of surgery, and won him his great reputation as an operator. The accuracy of his judgment and the remarkable dexterity of his hand enabled him to perform the most difficult operations with almost unequalled success. Dr. Shippen, who stood in the front rank of his profession in Philadelphia, and who was associated with Dr. Turner in the army, did him the honor to say that neither in Europe nor in America had he ever seen an operator that excelled him.

DR. THEOPHILUS ROGERS was born at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 4, 1699, the sixth in descent from John Rogers, the proto-martyr who was burned at Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555. Dr. Rogers studied his profession and practiced for a while in Boston. Afterwards removing to Norwich West Farms, he entered upon a wide sphere of usefulness. Dr. Rogers died at Norwich, Sept. 29, 1753.

DR. SOLOMON TRACY was one of the earliest, if not the very first, physician in Norwich. He was born in 1651, and moved to Norwich at the age of nine years. He was among the "solid men" of the town, and chosen for many offices of public trust. He died July 9, 1732.

DR. DAVID HARTSHORN was born in Reading, Mass., in 1656. He first located in business in his native town, where he continued until about 1700, when he removed to Norwich West Farms. In this new field of labor he was highly esteemed as a physician, and was a leading man both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. He died Nov. 30, 1738.

DR. JOSEPH PERKINS was born in 1704, and graduated at Yale College when twenty-three years old.

Having enjoyed the best medical advantages attainable, he opened an office in the present Lisbon. He soon became distinguished as a daring surgeon, and most of the capital operations of the circumjacent country were performed by his hand. Dr. Perkins was also a man of piety, patriotism, and benevolence. He died July 7, 1794.

DR. ELISHA PERKINS, the fourth child of Dr. Joseph Perkins, acquired a world-wide notoriety as inventor of the "medical tractors," from the use of which many supposed cures were reported in Europe as well as in America.

DR. THEOPHILUS ROGERS, JR., was the son of Dr. Theophilus Rogers, of whom mention has been made. He was located in business at Bean Hill, and died Sept. 29, 1801.

DR. CHRISTOPHER HUNTINGTON was the sole physician of Bozrah during its early history. He also held the offices of deacon and clerk of the church. He died in 1800.

DR. ELISHA TRACY was born at West Farms in 1712, and graduated at Yale College in 1738. He studied under the direction of Dr. Theophilus Rogers, Sr. He earnestly advocated inoculation for smallpox, but encountered a storm of prejudice and persecution. He lived, however, to see his own views very generally adopted by the community. He died in 1783, widely beloved and lamented.

DR. PHILEMON TRACY, son of the above, was born May 30, 1757. Having enjoyed the professional teachings of his father and Dr. Philip Turner, he practiced medicine in his native town for more than fifty-five years.

Army Surgeons.—DR. RICHARD TOZER was a student of Dr. Benj. Wheat, and afterwards served as surgeon's mate in the corps attached to the forces under Gen. Wolcott in the Louisburg expedition in 1745. He died at Louisburg.

DR. JONATHAN MARSH was appointed surgeon to the force sent against Crown Point in August, 1755. He was chiefly distinguished for his success in bone-setting. He died in 1766.

DR. JONATHAN MARSH, JR., was twelve years old when his father died. He also became distinguished for his success in bone-setting. His death, April 18, 1798, was esteemed a public calamity.

DR. JOHN TURNER, son of Dr. Philip Turner, was born in 1764. He died in 1837.

DR. WILLIAM WHITING was born in Bozrah in 1730. He was appointed in May, 1758, assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment of American forces. He settled in Hartford, but afterwards removed to Great Barrington, Mass.

DR. PHINEAS HYDE was born at West Farms in 1749. During the war he was a surgeon in the United States service, both in the army and the navy. He died in 1820.

DR. LUTHER WATERMAN was born at West Farms in 1750. He was surgeon to the forces under Col.

Knowlton during the campaign of 1776. After the war he removed to the West.

DR. ELIPHAZ PERKINS was born at Lisbon in 1753, and graduated at Yale College, 1776. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Joseph Perkins, and settled in Vermont. He died in 1828.

DR. ABIJAH PERKINS, younger brother of the above, entered the Revolutionary army as a surgeon, and was taken prisoner by the British.

DR. JONATHAN KNIGHT was born in Lisbon in 1758, and studied with Dr. Cheney. In 1777 he entered the army as a surgeon, and was at Valley Forge during the most disheartening period of the war. He died in 1829.

DR. ABEL HUNTINGTON was born in Franklin in 1777. He located at East Hampton, L. I., and died in 1758.

DR. JOHN R. WATROUS was born in 1752. He was a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, the companion of Dr. Hall, of East Hartford, and was president of the Connecticut Medical Society for three years. He died at Colchester, Conn., in 1843, aged ninety-one.

DR. AVERY DOWNER was born in 1763, and died in 1854, aged ninety-one. He was the last survivor of the battle of Fort Griswold. His father, Dr. Joshua D. Downer, was also present, and assisted in dressing the wounded. Both father and son were of the number of memorialists who unsuccessfully petitioned the Legislature for a medical society. Dr. Avery Downer was president of the Connecticut Medical Society from 1807 to 1812.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Second Regiment—The Third Regiment—The Seventh Regiment—The Eighth Regiment—The Ninth Regiment—The Tenth Regiment—The Twelfth Regiment—The Thirteenth Regiment—First Regiment Heavy Artillery—The First Cavalry—The Fourteenth Regiment—The Eighteenth Regiment—The Twenty-first Regiment—The Twenty-sixth Regiment.

THE lightning had scarcely flashed the intelligence to the expectant North that Maj. Anderson and his gallant band had surrendered as prisoners of war to the Southern Confederacy ere the patriotic sons of New London were rallying to the support of their imperiled country. Men and money were promptly raised, and the record of the county during the whole struggle is one in which her citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride.

Second Regiment Infantry.—The Second Regiment of Infantry was enlisted for three months and recruited from the volunteer militia. It was mustered into the service May 7, 1861, under the command of Alfred H. Terry, of New Haven, an efficient and accomplished officer. David Young, of Norwich, was lieutenant-colonel. The regiment left for Washington May 7, 1861, numbering seven hundred and eighty.

There were three companies from New London County in this regiment,—Company A, Frank S. Chester, captain; Company B, Henry Peale, captain; and Company C, Edwin C. Chapman, captain. The regiment was present at the battle of Bull Run, where both officers and men acquitted themselves with honor. It was mustered out of the service Aug. 7, 1861.

RIFLE COMPANY A.

Mustered into the United States service May 7, 1861.

Frank S. Chester, capt., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Thomas Scott, first lieut., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 William A. Berry, second lieut., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Francis McKeag, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 James L. Cobb, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Anthony Staubly, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Austin G. Monroe, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; taken prisoner June 19, 1861.
 John B. Jennings, corp., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; taken prisoner July 21, 1861.
 Chester W. Converse, corp., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Gorham Dennis, corp., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Thomas C. Lawler, cnrp., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 William W. Duntun, musician, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Joseph Tunstall, musician, Griswold, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Adams, James, Glastenhury, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Arnold, William N., Putnam, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Barber, Ezra N., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Barrett, Stephen L., Woodstock, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Blivan, James L., Wiodham, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Brogen, John, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Brown, William H., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Capwell, John W., Providence, R. I., enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Carroll, William P., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Cavanagh, Patrick, Boston, Mass., enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Case, John P., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Coit, James B., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to sergt. for gallantry at Bull Run; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Crandall, Darius H., Killingly, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Daniele, John L., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Dickinson, Wm. G., Bozrah, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Donaran, John, Middlefield, Mass., enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Dugan, Thomas, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Ellis, Richard B., enl. June 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Flannigan, Edward, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Foster, Lyman, Greenville, Mass., enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Fulton, William H., Franklin, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Gilchrist, John W., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Griunell, John W., Putnam, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 26, 1861.
 Harvey, James, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Hughes, Asa L., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Jepson, Charles E., Pomfret, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Kelley, John, Clinton, Mass., enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Kinney, Van Buren, Griswold, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Ladd, Amos R., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Lathrup, Erastus D., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Leach, Arnold, Putnam, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
 McKee, James, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

McLane, Archibald, Paterson, N. J., enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Miller, Henry C., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Minard, Enos G., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Morrison, John H., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Morse, George, Killingly, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 26, 1861.

Mitchell, Joseph T., Bozrah, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

O'Donnell, George, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Pellet, Francis E., Canterbury, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Phillips, John T., Pomfret, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Phillips, William E., Woodstock, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Rogers, Ebenezer H., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 26, 1861.

Rosenblatt, David, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; missing at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Russell, Isaac D., Franklin, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Smiley, John S., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. disability, June 26, 1861.

Street, Christian, enl. June 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Snow, Henry L., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Smith, Edward, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Stearns, Charles J., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Stetson, Vibe, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Stokes, Joseph, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; died July 25, 1861.

Tift, William H., Griswold, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Tiffany, Martin V. B., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Tillinghast, George F., Griswold, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Tingley, John H., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Toomey, Thomas, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Tourtellotte, Jerome, Putnam, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Tracy, William C., Lebanon, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Wernick, Frank, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

West, George W., Griswold, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Warner, Addison G., Woodstock, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Wheatley, Charles, Plainfield, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Wilkinson, James F., Newbury, Mass., enl. May 7, 1861; missing at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Williams, George F., Pomfret, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Wood, James G., Griswold, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Warner, George, enl. May 24, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

RIFLE COMPANY B.

Mustered into the United States service May 7, 1861.

Henry Peale, capt., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

George W. Rogers, first lieut., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

James J. McCord, second lieut., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

John Lilley, sergt., Preston, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Duty G. Chapman, sergt., Preston, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Edwin S. Francis, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Charles Young, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

James D. Higgins, corp., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Henry W. Lester, corp., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 26, 1861.

Arthur F. Ryder, corp., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, July 3, 1861.

George W. Swain, corp., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

John N. Cutler, musician, Lisbon, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

John H. Wilcox, musician, Lisbon, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Barlow, James C., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Barlow, Otis W., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Bartlett, John, Stafford, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Beebe, Daniel E., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Beers, Lewis, Lebanon, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Beckwith, Charles H., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, '61.

Benson, Albert, Thompson, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Bidwell, Jasper H., Canton, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Breach, Eugene, Lisbon, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Brown, George, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Butler, John, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Carkins, Amos B., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Carpenter, Eben, Jr., Colchester, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Carey, Patrick, Montville, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Cook, Charles F., Griswold, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Cook, George A., Preston, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Cragg, George G., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Dexheimer, William, enl. June 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Decolson, John J., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Fanning, William D., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Fletcher, Joseph E., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Fox, John M., Preston, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Gould, Augustus, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Hempstead, Henry, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Jacques, Benjamin F., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Jewitt, Joseph F., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Johnson, John, Jr., Preston, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Johnson, Robert, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Kerr, Robert, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Kingston, Elias, Jr., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Lillibridge, Clark, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Loomis, Charles A., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Loomis, John W., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Mansfield, Thomas T., Norwich, enl. June 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

McEwen, Peter, Stonington, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

McGarry, Andrew, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Maples, James, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Miller, William E., Thompson, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, '61.

Murray, Charles A., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; taken prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Nash, Eugene S., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Parker, Joseph M., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Potter, James, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Reynolds, John T., Sprague, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Rogers, Edward P., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Roath, Warrington D., Preston, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, '61.

Sherman, William M., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Smith, George E., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Smith, Thomas H., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Smith, William R., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Spencer, Ezra, Thompson, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Stanton, Frederick, Montville, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Spencer, Robert R., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Stark, Henry, Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Story, Nathan K., Sprague, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, July 3, 1861.

Sullivan, Daniel, Sprague, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Summers, F. B., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Tift, Francis, Sprague, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Town, George S., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Walden, Wm. H., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Warden, Alex., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Warren, Walter P., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Whitmore, Horace W., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Wilbur, Calvin D., Sprague, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Williams, Rausford P., Preston, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 26, 1861.

Williams, George E., Norwich, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, '61.

Wetherell, Benj. S., Preston, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

RIFLE COMPANY C.

Mustered into the United States service May 7, 1861.

Edwin C. Chapman, capt., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

William Spittle, first lieut., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

- Hiram F. Chappell, second lieut., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- John Bishop, Jr., sergt., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Robert Leggett, sergt., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Joseph Strickland, sergt., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Thomas M. Waller, sergt., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 27, 1861.
- Robert M. Boss, corp., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Henry Lee, corp., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, '61.
- James E. Metcalf, corp., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- George C. Waldo, corp., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Orlando H. Hempstead, musician, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Charles F. Stearne, musician, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Appelman, Hiram, Stonington, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, '61.
- Beebe, Gilbert J., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Babcock, Albert C., enl. June 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Beebe, Marvin, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; never joined for duty.
- Bailey, Thomas, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, '61.
- Briggs, Charles H., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Brown, George H., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Brown, Sherman, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Bulkley, Anthony, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Bunnell, Charles A., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Burrows, Joseph A., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Chapman, Edwin O., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Chipman, Elishe P., Lyme, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Carroll, James W., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Chadwick, Samuel R., Lyme, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Chitty, Henry E., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Collum, George S., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Crocker, Daniel F., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Dexter, Sebastian M., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Douglas, William, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 30, 1861.
- Dyer, George M., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Elkington, John, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Elmendorf, George, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Gannon, John, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Gilby, George, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Haskell, Edward P., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Harvey, Martin, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
- Havens, George, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Jeffrey, Frank C., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Kelley, John, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Lake, Daniel, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Leishup, Charles, New London, enl. June 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Latham, James H., Stonington, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Latham, William W., Stonington, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Lamb, Giles W., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; never joined for duty.
- Lepard, Andrew J., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Lee, D. M., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Lowenstein, George F., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 27, 1861.
- Martin, George A., Cuba, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Maxon, Herbert E., Stonington, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- McKeon, Michael, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Morris, John R., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Miner, Wm. W., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Noland, John S., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Pimer, William H., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Page, Wm. Thomas, Jr., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Perkins, William W., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Penhallow, Daniel, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Payne, Charles W., Jr., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
- Peckham, George H., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Quinn, Horace F., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Russell, Benjamin, Westerly, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Rathbun, John A., Westerly, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Shaffer, Leonard, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Scannell, Peter, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Sizer, Wm. H., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Shaffer, Emery, New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Sterry, Abner N., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Smith, Theodore C., Stonington, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Smith, Jabez S., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Smith, Hezekiah B., Jr., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Turner, Frederick M., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Tracy, George H., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; pro. lieut. U.S.A. June 19, 1861.
- Webb, William M., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Williams, George M., New London, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Wilbur, Robert P., Stonington, enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

The Third Connecticut Regiment Infantry (three months), the numerical strength of which was seven hundred and eighty men, left Hartford for Washington May 25, 1861. They were armed with United States smooth-bore muskets. Col. John Arnold, long a prominent officer in the State militia, and instructor in a number of military schools, was placed in command. He tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, May 29, 1861, and was honorably discharged. Col. John L. Chatfield, his successor, acquired his military education in the State militia. He was a strict disciplinarian, and much beloved by the officers and men composing his command. This regiment was at the battle of Bull Run, and behaved with the steadiness and gallantry of veterans. The regiment was mustered out of service at Hartford on the 12th day of August, 1861.

Rifle Company D was from this county, Edward Harland, captain.

RIFLE COMPANY D.

Mustered into the United States service May 11, 1861.

Edward Harland, capt., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Charles W. Spalding, first lieut., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; res. May 20, 1861.

William W. Barnes, second lieut., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

James R. Moore, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

John E. Ward, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; pro. first lieut.: hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Jasper A. H. Shaw, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Joab B. Rogers, sergt., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Paris R. Nickerson, corp., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Charles H. Carpenter, corp., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

John T. Fanning, corp., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Willard R. Moulton, corp., Mansfield, enl. May 11, 1861; taken prisoner at battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; hon. disch. July 6, 1862.

Michael Driscoll, musician, Franklin, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

George E. Wightman, musician, Bozrah, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Allen, James A., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Armstrong, Harvey S., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Arnold, Ludwig, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Bloxhan, Joseph H., Bozrah, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Bradley, William E., Sprague, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Brahman, Henry T., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Branch, Joseph W., Sprague, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Breed, John, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Breed, Charles A., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Brown, Leander, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Burke, Charles F., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Burke, Horace E., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Calhoun, Martin, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Carruthers, William, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Case, David C., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; killed at battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Chapman, William G., Franklin, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corey, Joseph R., Lebanon, enl. May 11, 1861; disch. for disability, July, 1861.

Durfey, Hosea P., Lebanon, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

DeGroft, Abraham B., enl. May 25, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Edwards, Charles J., Stonington, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Faulkner, Francis W., New Haven, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Foster, Joel M., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Francis, Charles, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Frazier, George W., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Gates, Horace P., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Gavitt, Edwin, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Griffin, Thomas, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Guyle, John W., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Hiscox, Albert, Griswold, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Huntington, Charles L. F., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Jerome, Sylvester G., Waterford, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Jillson, George W., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Keahles, Nathaniel A., Bozrah, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Keeler, John M., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Knapp, Lorenzo D., North Stonington, enl. May 11, 1861; disch. for disability, July, 1861.

Ladd, William L., enl. May 11, 1861; discharged, furnished substitute.

Leonard, Isaac N., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Locke, John, Franklin, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Lambard, Alonzo, Lebanon, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Long, Calvin B., Franklin, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Maples, Wm. L., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Marehall, George B., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Metcalf, John G., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Monroe, William H., Canterbury, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Nichols, James B., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Park, George B., Canterbury, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Phillips, Charles C., Bozrah, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Pitcher, Charles L., Lebanon, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Rice, Ambrose B., Plainfield, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Ripley, Charles H., Colchester, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Ripley, Eleazar H., Windham, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Rogers, Horace, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Ross, William J., Franklin, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Smith, Jacob K., Preston, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Shalk, Frederick, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Stery, Tully W., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Swan, Henry W., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Sweet, James H., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Terwillinger, Augustus, North Stonington, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Terrance, James, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Treniere, Richard, Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Tucker, Allen, Franklin, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Vergason, James H., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Whittlesey, George W., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Williams, George E., Norwich, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Wright, John E., West Hartford, enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.

Seventh Regiment Infantry.—The Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was organized in the summer of 1861, and was composed largely of those who had served in the three months' regiments.

Col. Alfred H. Terry, of the Second Regiment, was transferred to the command of this regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Hawley, the second in command, was captain in the Third Connecticut.

The regiment participated in the following engagements: Fort Pulaski, Ga., April 10 and 11, 1862; James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862; Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863; Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; Olustee, Fla., Feb. 24, 1864; Chester Station, Va., May 10, 1864; near Bermuda Hundred, Va., from May 10 to May 17, 1864, June 2, 1864, June 17, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14 and 15, 1864; Deep Run, Va., Aug. 18, 1864; Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; near Richmond, Va., Oct. 1, 1864; New Market Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13, 1864; Charles City Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865, and Jan. 19, 1865.

Casualties: killed in action, 90; died of wounds, 44; died of disease, 179; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 587; missing at date of muster out of regiment, 40. Total, 940.

COMPANY H.

John B. Dennis, capt., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out Feb. 17, 1865.

Theodore Bordick, first lieut., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; pro. capt. Co. B; killed July 11, 1863, at Fort Wagner.

- Gorham Denule, second lieut., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; res. Jan. 3, '62.
- Charles A. Wood, sergt., Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; pro. first lieut.; killed May 15, 1864, at Petersburg.
- Charles H. Ripley, sergt., Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; killed May 14, 1864, at Petersburg.
- George W. Frazier, sergt., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Joseph L. Brown, sergt., Stafford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Morton A. Taintor, sergt., Colchester, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; pro. 2d lieut. Co. D, June 13; killed Oct. 27, 1864.
- William B. Carroll, corp., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded; died Nov. 6, 1864.
- Henry H. Taylor, corp., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- John M. Blood, corp., Huntington, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Henry A. Bottomly, corp., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; died March 13, 1864, at Boston, Mass.
- Charles H. Horton, corp., Bozrah, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 4, 1864, term expired.
- Charles E. Hooks, corp., Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1863.
- Edward S. Perry, corp., New Haven, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; pro. capt. Co. I, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out Oct. 26, 1864.
- Edward F. Hinckley, corp., Preston, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. July 29, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C.
- Lewis Bradford, musician, Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died Jan. 17, 1864, at New Haven, Conn.
- Stephen A. Stebbins, musician, Colchester, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Francis B. Marsh, wagoner, Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C.
- Abell, Jared A., Bozrah, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; killed June 17, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred.
- Arnold, William G., Southington, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded Oct. 22, 1862; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Avery, William, East Haddam, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Baker, Eli G., Eastford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; died Sept. 5, 1864.
- Baker, Herbert P., Eastford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Bowen, Joseph A., Eastford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; died June 5, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Bowers, Theodore D., Wilmington, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died Dec. 20, 1862, at Beaufort, S. C.
- Bowers, Uriel M., Eastford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Braman, Henry T., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Bradley, Theodore, North Haven, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; died March 14, 1865.
- Burgess, Albert W., Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; pro. 2d lieut.; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Burdick, Samuel, Griswold, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; died Dec. 3, 1864.
- Church, Henry H., Montville, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Cronan, David, Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 9, 1862.
- Crabb, William, Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Cutler, Charles, Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Dennison, Andrew J., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Dodd, Enoch, Mansfield, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Doolittle, Lorenzo S., New Haven, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died Dec. 9, 1862, at Beaufort, S. C.
- Dowley, Levi A., Eastford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; died Nov. 25, 1864.
- Doulan, Patrick, Middletown, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 15, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
- Dorgan, Timothy, Natick, R. I., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Drake, Samuel S., Bozrah, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. U. S. navy, April 28, 1864.
- Earle, Amos B., Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Eldridge, George, Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Eldridge, Horace, Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. for disability, July 6, 1865.
- Elderkin, James, Colchester, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; killed May 14, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
- English, William S., New Haven, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff.
- Erwin, Robert, Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 15, 1862.
- Flynn, Michael, Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 20, 1863.
- Fry, Allen, Griswold, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died Dec. 26, 1861, at Hilton Head, S. C.
- Fuller, Henry, Montville, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. U. S. navy, April 28, 1864.
- Gallagher, Frank, Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Geer, Chauncey, Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Graham, James D., Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 4, 1864, term expired.
- Grimes, Michael, Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
- Harvey, Edmund W., Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. for disability, Jan. 27, 1865.
- Hall, Lorenzo, Mansfield, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded Oct. 22, 1862; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.
- Hayes, Lyman, Farmington, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Harrington, William H., Griswold, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. Vet. Res. Corps, April 17, 1865.
- Harrington, Ira, Bozrah, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Harrington, Joseph W., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Holmes, Christopher, East Lyme, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. for disability, May 4, 1865.
- Holland, William J., Mansfield, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded Oct. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 18, 1863.
- Irving, William, Bozrah, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Jeffrey, Joab, New London, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died Oct. 23, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C.
- Kinney, Albert B., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Kimball, Henry H., Montville, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; died Sept. 7, 1864.
- Kiernan, William, Thompeon, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; killed Oct. 1, 1864.
- Manwaring, Ellibus S., Stafford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. Vet. Res. Corps, April 17, 1865.
- Maly, James, Hartford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Millard, George A., Bozrah, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. for disability, Aug. 12, 1865.
- Milliken, John M., Hampton, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Mott, Willard L., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; trans. Signal Corps, U. S. A., Feb. 29, 1864.
- Oelborne, Charles, Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Osborne, James, Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Palmer, Lewis O., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; trans. Invalid Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
- Parker, Stephen, Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, term expired.
- Perkins, James M., Mansfield, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 22, 1862.
- Pitcher, Abner D., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, May 8, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y.
- Pitcher, Frank W., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.

Robinson, Andrew, Sprague, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; died Dec. 21, 1865.

Rogers, Horace C., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, March 10, 1863.

Rouse, James E., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Roche, Michael M., Killingly, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Sanford, Benjamin, Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded June 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1862.

Sanders, David, Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. for disability, Aug. 7, 1865.

Sharp, Edward, Montville, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died Jan. 8, 1865.

Shay, George, Plainfield, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, March 3, 1863, at Norwich, Conn.

Smith, Bradford W., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, March 3, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.

Smith, George W., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C.

Smith, William, Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out June 19, 1865.

Snow, Jerome B., Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 10, 1865.

Sullivan, John, Lisbon, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Southerly, Martin L., Eastford, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Taylor, Amos W., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1862, at Baltimore, Md.

Thorpe, William H., Montville, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Walker, John H., Windham, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865, at Goldsboro', N. C.

Welsh, Elisha, Chaplin, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Wheelock, William H., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Wood, William G., Sterling, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1865.

Yerrington, Perry, Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; trans. Invalid Corps, March 7, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1864.

The Eighth Regiment.—This regiment was mustered into the service in September and October, 1861, under the command of Edward Harland, of Norwich. New London County was represented by two companies,—D, Capt. John E. Ward, and G, Capt. Hiram Appelman. The regiment left Connecticut Oct. 17, 1861, one thousand and twenty-seven strong, and at Annapolis, Md., was joined to Burnside's corps. "Its earliest services were in the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862, and the siege of Fort Macon the following month. It accompanied Gen. Burnside when he was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently went with the corps into Maryland. At Antietam, in September, 1862, the regiment lost: Killed, one officer—Lieut. Marvin Wait, of Norwich—and 33 men; wounded, 10 officers and 129 men; missing, 21 men; total, 194.

"In December the Eighth was engaged at Fredericksburg, but suffered slightly, and in February, 1863, was sent to Southeastern Virginia. In April the regiment was in the fight at Fort Hagar, Va., and remained in Virginia until January, 1864. It then returned to Connecticut on veteran furlough, three hundred and ten men having re-enlisted as veterans. In March it returned to its old camp near Portsmouth, Va., and, after outpost- and picket-duty at Deep Creek

and vicinity, was in the battle at Walthall Junction, May 9th, and lost eighty men. Col. Harland having been promoted to be a brigadier-general, the regiment was at this time in command of Col. John E. Ward, who was severely wounded by a shell at the battle named. A week later the regiment participated in the engagement at Fort Darling, and on the night of the 16th returned within the fortification, the men worn out with eight days' constant warfare. In this short time the Eighth lost one-third of its fighting strength. Early in June it was engaged with the enemy at Cold Harbor, and from June 16th to August 27th in skirmishes and siege-work around Petersburg, losing heavily. The following four weeks were spent on the James River, picketing the Bermuda Hundred post, and September 27th the regiment lost seventy-three men in the storming of Battery Harrison. This was the last general engagement of the regiment, which was mustered out Dec. 12, 1865."

The regiment saw severe service, and participated in the following engagements: Newbern, Fort Macon, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fort Hagar, Walthall Junction, Fort Darling, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison. There were killed, 72; died of wounds, 40; died of disease, 132; missing, 11.

COMPANY D.

John E. Ward, captain, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. col. April 2, 1863; must. out March 13, 1865, term expired.

James R. Moore, first lieutenant, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. capt. March 28, 1862; disch. May 30, 1865, term expired.

Charles A. Breed, second lieutenant, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. first lieutenant; died July 30, 1862, at Newport News.

Eleazer H. Ripley, sergeant, Windham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; pro. capt.; res. to enter Invalid Corps.

John McCall, sergeant, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. capt. Co. B; killed May 16, 1864, at Fort Darling.

Charles Shepard, sergeant, Norwich; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant Co. B; res. Feb. 14, 1863.

Amos L. Keables, sergeant, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant Aug. 1, 1862; disch. May 15, 1865.

Joseph E. Fletcher, sergeant, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 9, 1863.

James C. Jennings, corporal, Preston, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.

James S. Colton, corporal, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded June 17, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

Henry M. Livermore, corporal, Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died March 31, 1862, at Roanoke Island.

William H. Peck, corporal, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; pro. first lieutenant; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

Leander Clark, corporal, Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.

George H. Stanton, corporal, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 8, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

William M. Murphy, corporal, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, May 5, 1863, at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

John Smith, corporal, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.

Levi H. Bailey, musician, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1862.

Henry Kelley, wagoner, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1864, at Newbern, N. C.

Burdick, Levi, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 28, 1862, at Locrettsville, Va.

Babbitt, Robert A., Windham, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. June 1, 1863; appointed asst. surg. 1st N.C.V.

Bacon, James M., Norwich, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 19, 1863.

Bassett, Henry A., Windham; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

- Beckwith, John A., Norwich, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; wounded July 16, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Blanchard, Edwin, Lebanon, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864; term expired.
- Blanchard, William C., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Blumley, Edward, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died Oct. 6, 1864, at Andersonville.
- Brink, Ozions, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Burke, Robert W., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 24, 1861; wounded; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Burlingame, Josiah L., Windham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died April 26, 1862, at Morehead City.
- Burrows, Asabel W., Montville, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Button, Samuel A., Norwich, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, March 16, 1862, at Washington.
- Chamberlin, George M., Windham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 29, 1862, at Portsmouth Grove.
- Chappell, John E., enl. Dec. 6, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Chappell, Alvord D., Windham, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1866.
- Chappell, George H., Windham, must. out Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 10, 1862, at Newbern.
- Cheney, Henry M., Andover, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died April 23, 1862, at Morehead City.
- Cheesbro, James F., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, May 14, 1862, at Newbern.
- Clark, David, Enfield, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, May 14, '62.
- Comstock, Edwin J., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died April 6, 1862, at Newbern.
- Costello, Thomas, Windham, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; killed July 16, 1864.
- Crowther, James A., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, July 1, 1863.
- Eastman, Shirland L., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 2, 1861, at Jamaica, L. I.
- Edwards, Thomas F., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 12, 1863.
- Edwards, William, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, March 28, 1863.
- Eldredge, Nathaniel C., Preston, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
- Ellsworth, Frederick, Lebanon, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Sept. 21, 1862, of wounds received at Sharpsburg, Md.
- Fanning, Henry C., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Oct. 28, 1862, of wounds received at Sharpsburg, Md.
- Fanning, Theodore A., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Oct. 19, 1862, of wounds received at Sharpsburg, Md.
- Foss, Samuel S., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to first lieut. Co. A, Jan. 8, 1863; disch. Jan. 27, 1865.
- Gallup, Frederick, Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Gatel, Peter, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Gates, Horace P., Norwich, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. adjt.; appointed A.A.G., U. S. Vols., May 25, 1863.
- Goodnough, George K., Hebron, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, May 14, 1862, at Newbern.
- Guile, Charles H., Bozrah, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Oct. 2, 1865.
- Huling, Stephen B., Windham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded May 7, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Huntington, Thomas D., enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Sept. 29, 1861, at Norwich, Conn.
- Huntington, William, Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Hyde, Henry R., Franklin, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
- Jackson, Charles, Windham, Conn., enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1863.
- Jerome, Francis D., Montville, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Fort Huger, Va., April 10, 1863.
- Jordan, Jeremy T., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
- Kingsley, Willett W., Norwich, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Kegan, Michael, Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. to enter Signal Corps, Aug. 12, 1863.
- Lathrop, Oliver, Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Sept. 22, 1862, of wounds received at Sharpsburg.
- Lillie, Giles, Colchester, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 1, 1861, at Jamaica, L. I.
- Lockwood, Edgar A., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; wounded; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Lyon, Nathan B., Hampton, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, May 14, 1862, at Newbern.
- McCall, Aaron H., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, June 2, 1862, at Newbern.
- McCall, William C., Bozrah, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; died June 12, 1864, of wounds.
- Martin, Mortimer J., Windham, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
- Mason, Win. A., Lebanon, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died May 27, '62, at Newbern.
- Mitchell, Diodate J., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died April 30, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- Morgan, George K., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died June 11, 1862, at Beaufort, N. C.
- Morgan, Joseph, Salem, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died April 19, 1862, at Morehead City.
- Marraty, John M., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 31, 1864.
- Mulkin, Charles E., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 25, 1862.
- Niles, David A., Salem, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 22, 1864.
- Owens, Stanton, Windham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 1, 1861, at Jamaica, L. I.
- Parkhurst, Charles T., Coventry, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 1, 1861.
- Payne, Ichabod S., Norwich, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 8, 1864.
- Ransom, Henry A., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1863; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
- Ranger, Richard, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Roberts, Charles J., Windham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
- Roberts, William, Windham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, May 14, 1862, at Newbern.
- Rose, Henry D., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; wounded; died June 1, 1864, of wounds.
- Sammis, Nelson M., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863; captured May 7, 1864.
- Smith, Frank L., Windham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, May 14, 1862, at Newbern.
- Smith, Samuel H., Windham, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, June 2, 1862, at Newbern.
- Sparks, Charles H., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Spafford, Forrest, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded May 7, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Tefft, John K., Griswold, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 12, 1863.
- Thompson, Addison F., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; wounded June 16, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Vogler, John, Griswold, enl. Sept. 21, '61; disch. for disability, Feb. 13, '63.
- Wilcox, Sylvanus J., Norwich, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; wounded; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Wait, Marvin, Norwich, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. first lieut.; killed at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862.
- Walden, Oliver, Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, March 18, 1862, at Annapolis.
- Walden, Wintrop, Norwich, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point, Va.
- Way, Oliver P., East Haddam, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Weaver, Edward M., Chaplin, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Williams, Charles M., Norwich, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1866.
- Woodworth, William A., Bozrah, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Zimmerman, George, Lebanon, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

INFANTRY COMPANY G.

- Hiram Appelman, capt., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. lieutenant-col.; res. Dec. 23, 1862.
- Thomas D. Sheffield, first lieutenant, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. captain. Co. H; hon. discharge. Jan. 17, 1863.
- Henry E. Morgan, second lieutenant, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. first lieutenant; hon. discharge. Jan. 17, 1863.
- Andrew M. Morgan, sergeant, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. captain; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
- Amos Clift, Jr., sergeant, Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant. Co. F, 1st Conn. Cav., March 21, 1863.
- Alcazoa O. Wells, sergeant, Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet.; pro. 2d lieutenant. Co. B; discharge. Oct. 24, 1864.
- Joseph C. Langworthy, sergeant, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Oct. 1, 1863, at Portsmouth.
- Clinton G. Wheeler, sergeant, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- John A. Rathbun, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. first lieutenant. Co. E, Oct. 1, 1863; discharge. Dec. 15, 1864.
- Leonidas A. Barber, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; discharge. Sept. 22, 1864.
- Wm. H. Lamphear, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, Jan. 20, 1863.
- Francis V. D. Sloan, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Thomas C. Curtis, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, May 11, 1862, at Newbern.
- Benjamin F. Crumb, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to U.S.N. Aug. 26, 1862.
- John H. Smith, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
- Oscar W. Hewitt, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md.
- John B. Averill, musician, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
- Franklin H. Crumb, musician, Stonington, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; discharge. for disability, August, 1862.
- James A. Peabody, wagoner, Stonington, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; discharge. for disability, Jan. 18, 1863.
- Alexander, James H., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. Aug. 21, 1862.
- Allen, Isaac, Stonington, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Babcock, Rensselaer, Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet.; trans. to U.S.N., April 27, 1864.
- Barney, George H., Stonington, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Batty, Edwin S., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Baird, Charles, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died Sept. 29, 1864.
- Bedford, Thomas, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
- Bentley, Henry, North Stonington, Oct. 10, 1861; discharge. for disability, May 12, 1862, at Newbern.
- Brannan, Henry, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet.; died of wounds, May 22, 1864.
- Brannan, Thomas, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, Oct. 2, 1862.
- Burrows, Elias W., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Burdick, Sanford P., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, April 4, 1863, at Newbern.
- Burton, Horace, Stonington, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; discharge. for disability, May 17, 1862, at Newbern.
- Bryant, David S., Stonington, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; discharge. for disability, Jan. 1, 1862.
- Casey, Thomas, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Clarke, Charles W., Stonington, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
- Clarke, William P., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Aug. 4, 1862, at Fort Monroe.
- Clift, Lemuel, Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Conlon, Patrick, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Collins, Ethan A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, Jan. 1, 1862.
- Conlan, James P., Stonington, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Culver, Charles H., Stonington, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; re-enl. vet. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Crossley, Benjamin, Stonington, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; died Aug. 29, 1864, at Andersonville.
- Daniels, Austin, Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet.; trans. to U.S.N. April 27, 1864.
- Davis, Alfred A., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Davis, Alpheus G., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died April 1, 1863, at Hampton, Va.
- Davis, Phineas W., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, May 11, 1862, at Newbern.
- Dixon, Alfred, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point; absent.
- Doyle, William, Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Durfee, William H., Groton, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1862; killed Sept. 29, 1864.
- Eccleston, Levi, Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet.; trans. to U.S.N. April 27, 1864.
- Eccleston, Oliver A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 2, 1863; died Dec. 4, 1864.
- Edgecomb, John F., North Stonington, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 31, 1864.
- Edwards, Albert S., Stonington, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; discharge. for disability, Dec. 15, 1862, at Annapolis.
- Edwards, Charles J., Stonington, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. vet. March 27, 1864; died Sept. 1, 1864.
- Edwards, John L., Stonington, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; died Dec. 23, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.
- Foster, George W., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; discharge. May 21, 1865.
- French, Marius E., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, Nov. 26, 1863.
- Gavin, Edward, Stonington, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; discharge. for disability, Nov. 2, 1861, at Jamaica, L. I.
- Geary, Dennis, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet.; killed May 16, 1864, at Fort Darling, Va.
- Geary, William, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Hall, Charles W., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Hallam, Henry, Stonington, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; discharge. by order Feb. 11, 1863; trans. to U.S.A.
- Holland, Hazzard, Stonington, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; rejected Nov. 2, 1861.
- Holdredge, James E., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Jager, Francis, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, July 29, 1862, at Newport News, Va.
- Knowles, Henry G., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Lamb, Samuel S., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, Oct. 2, 1862.
- Lamphear, Charles D., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died of wounds Sept. 30, 1864.
- Lamphear, Clark F., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; discharge. for disability, Feb. 15, 1865.
- Lamphear, William, Stonington, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
- Lombard, Michael, Stonington, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; discharge. for disability, Nov. 2, 1861.
- Lord, Thomas H., Stonington, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- McCarthy, John, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, Jan. 25, 1863.
- Mason, Franklin, Stonington, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Maynard, John N., Stonington, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
- Miner, Erastus D., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; discharge. for disability, Jan. 25, 1863.
- Nye, Joseph D., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Nye, Stephen F., Stonington, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
- Nickle, Arthur, Norwich, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; discharge. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863, at Alexandria.
- O'Connor, Cornelius, Norwich, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; wounded May 7, 1864; discharge. Sept. 20, 1864.



Marvin Wait.

Palmer, Jerome A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Palmer, William R., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for pro. March 30, 1863.
 Park, William A., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1862.
 Potter, William H., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died January, 1863, at Fort Monroe.
 Price, David W., Jr., Stonington, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Reed, William, Stonington, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
 Rose, Ebenezer, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
 Ryan, Thomas W., Groton, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Shay, Patrick, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1864.
 Slocum, Horace, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, term expired.
 Staplin, Henry, Stonington, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
 Shepard, George M., Stonington, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863, at Alexandria.
 Stebbins, Charles, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Terwilliger, William, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
 Tinker, Nehemiah D., Stonington, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died September, 1864.
 Usher, George, Stonington, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Wilcox, Charles B., Stonington, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. for disability, July 21, 1865.
 Walker, John, Stonington, enl. Oct. 6, 1861.
 Wilcox, William D., Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
 Willis, Edward, Stonington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY G.

Algier, Edwin, Hartford, enl. July 23, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 Abson, Edward, enl. May 1, 1865; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 Brown, John, Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; trans. to U.S.N., April 27, '64.
 Connell, Austin, Bethel, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 Cory, John F., Stonington, enl. June 30, 1862; disch. for disability, April 26, 1865, at New Haven.
 Cunningham, John, Newton, enl. July 27, 1864.
 Dart, Horace C., New London, enl. July 14, 1863; trans. to U.S.N., April 27, 1864.
 Davis, Charles, Berlin, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; trans. to U.S.N., April 27, 1864.
 Davis, Henry H., East Granby, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 Donovan, Patrick, Southington, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865, at Portsmouth Grove.
 Dwyer, Cornelius, East Granby, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; killed Aug. 17, 1864, at Petersburg.
 Durfee, Courtland A., Stonington, enl. Dec. 8, 1863; died June 30, 1864, at Hampton.
 Dennis, Alfred, Meriden, enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Farly, Michael, Stonington, enl. June 18, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865, at Manchester.
 Ford, Christopher, Fairfield, enl. Nov. 19, 1864.
 Gray, William F., New London, enl. July 14, 1863; trans. to U.S.N., April 27, 1864.
 Grant, George, Orange, enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Gubbins, William, Huntington, enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Greaser, Charles, Bridgeport, enl. Nov. 18, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 Graham, Philip D., Trumbull, enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Garvey, James, Hartford, enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Gleason, Henry F., New Haven, enl. Nov. 21, 1864.
 Gilen, Frank, Middletown, enl. Nov. 21, 1864.
 Knowles, John C., Stonington, enl. June 19, 1862; died Feb. 28, 1863, at Newport News, Va.
 Kempton, Benjamin A., Stonington, enl. Dec. 18, 1863; died Aug. 22, 1864, at Andersonville.
 Kelley, John, Meriden, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Little, Jonah, New Britain, enl. July 5, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865, at New York City.
 Main, John, New London, enl. Oct. 4, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 McIntosh, John B., Lebanon, enl. Dec. 12, 1863; killed June 4, 1864, at Cold Harbor.
 Munson, Abram, Lisbon, enl. Dec. 12, 1863; must. out Aug. 30, 1865, at Fort Monroe.
 McDougal, William, Danbury, enl. July 20, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 Meenan, William, Colchester, enl. July 14, 1864.
 Monti, Joseph, Canton, enl. July 16, 1864.
 May, Moritz, Hartford, enl. June 29, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 Murphy, Michael, Bridgeport, enl. June 27, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.
 Rose, Ebenezer, Jr., Stonington, enl. June 30, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862, at New York City.
 Randall, William, Southington, enl. Sept. 4, 1863; died June 29, 1864, at Portsmouth.
 Russel, Charles E., Berlin, enl. Sept. 4, 1863.
 Rose, Ebenezer, Jr., Stonington, enl. Dec. 9, 1863; killed May 13, 1864, at Fort Darlog.
 Rose, Ebenezer, Stonington, enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. for disability.
 Randall, George, Jr., Stonington, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to U.S.N., April 27, 1864.
 Reynolds, Gilbert G., East Haddam, enl. Aug. 10, 1864; killed Sept. 29, 1864, at Chapin's Farm, Va.
 Seeman, Frank, Berlin, enl. Sept. 4, 1863; must. out May 26, 1865, at Fort Monroe.
 Sisson, Barney, Stonington, enl. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Smith, Peter, Cornwall, enl. Aug. 9, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865, at City Point.

MARVIN WAIT was born at Norwich, Conn., on the 21st day of January, 1843. He was the son of John T. and Elizabeth Wait. His paternal grandfather, whose name he bore, occupied a prominent position as a public man and as a lawyer in New London County from the beginning of the Revolution until the early part of the present century. His father, also well known as a prominent lawyer, was ardently desirous that the son should follow the profession of his ancestors. Accordingly, the studies of young Wait were shaped with a view to this result. He gave early tokens that he was possessed of an active, keen, and inquiring mind. He had a ready and retentive memory, a fondness for books, and an aptness for quotations and application of what he had read that showed great intellectual ability and appreciation. This fondness for reading did not, however, divert him from the usual pursuits and recreations of boyhood. No one entered with more hearty zest into all the sports and pastimes of youth. Gifted with a ready wit, unusual conversational powers, and a keen perception of the humorous, he was always prepared with a playful answer or sparkling repartee. It is not easy to communicate to those who did not know him intimately an idea of the traits which in his early boyhood made him such an idol of the home circle. It is sufficient to say that no one was ever more tenderly loved or more fondly cared for than he, the only son of his parents.

In 1858 he entered the Free Academy in Norwich, and there manifested the same ability which had marked his early studies. He showed a peculiar

taste for all studies involving literary aptness, and in them he took a high rank. Here, also, was developed a fondness for declamation, in which, owing to his quick and thorough perception of the meaning of an author, he always excelled.

This taste for and appreciation of literature was one of the most marked traits of his mind at this time, and attracted the attention of many of his older friends. The principal of the academy, after Marvin's death, addressed a long letter to his parents, which speaks of his literary ability as indicating mental powers of a very high order. "In the department of the classics," writes Prof. Smith, "I have rarely seen his equal, perhaps never his superior, in ability. In elocution he had no superior, and his command of language was also quite remarkable. His deportment at the academy was without fault, and I do not remember that he ever received even an admonition."

After he had remained at the academy somewhat over a year his parents sent him to Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. While there he endeared himself by his generous and lovable traits of character and disposition to all his acquaintances, as was evinced by letters received by his parents after his death, speaking in the most affectionate and tender manner of "our Marvin."

After remaining two terms at Easthampton, he entered the Freshman Class at Union College in the fall of 1860. While in college he showed the same mental and social characteristics which had distinguished his prior student-life. He made warm and earnest friends, and took a high rank in all classical and literary studies. Prof. Hickok, in writing to his parents, condoling with them upon the loss of their son, pays a merited compliment to his character and ability, as manifested in his college-life. After remaining at Union until the spring of 1861, it was deemed advisable by his parents, on account of his health, which at that time seemed feeble, that he should leave college and endeavor to regain his full physical vigor. Accordingly, in March, 1861, he set sail for Europe, and spent some months in foreign travel.

During his absence the war of the Rebellion was commenced, and the rebel privateers commenced to prey on the commerce of the United States. His journal of the voyage shows that those on board the ship on the return voyage had serious apprehensions of falling into the hands of those whom he calls "the pirates."

On his return he again entered college, and for a few months pursued his studies with great zeal and earnestness. But all around him was the fever of military excitement, and it seemed to him that it was his duty to volunteer for the defense of the Union. He left college, came to his home in Norwich, and begged permission of his parents to enlist. With great reluctance, yet unable to withstand his earnest desire, his parents consented that their only son, their

pride, to whom they looked for a stay in their after-years, should try the uncertain chances of war.

Gen. Harland had at that time just received the appointment of colonel of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, and young Wait, with several of his associates and schoolmates, were enrolled as privates in Company D. Soon after the regiment left the State on its way to the seat of war, Marvin was detailed by the colonel, who had known him from boyhood, to act as his orderly. In the intervals of leisure consequent upon the routine of camp-life he made military tactics his constant study and practice, and soon became proficient in all the various duties of officer and soldier.

Letters received from him at this time show how thoroughly he enjoyed camp-life, and how he saw the ludicrous side of its discomforts and privations.

When the regiment reached Annapolis it became necessary to organize a Signal Corps to accompany the "Burnside Expedition," then fitting out, and two lieutenants were to be detailed from each regiment for that purpose. Marvin was promoted to a second lieutenancy in Company H, and, with his intimate friend, Lieut. Breed, was examined, accepted, and transferred to the Signal Corps.

This recognition of his merits was very gratifying to his parents and to himself. His letters at this time are full of brief and playful allusions to his promotion, coupled with anxiety that he may not fail in the discharge of his duties.

The Signal Corps embarked on the schooner "Col. Satterlee," Jan. 11, 1862. The vessel was old and ill fitted for the voyage, and in the storm which overtook the expedition, was delayed, so that she arrived last of all the vessels at the rendezvous, and after great fears had been entertained for her safety.

Lieut. Wait entered on his duties as an officer of the Signal Corps, and the carefulness and accuracy of his observations and reports were soon noted by his superior officers. On the 9th of February the battle of Roanoke Island was fought. Lieut. Wait was on board the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and was constantly employed sending and receiving messages. Space forbids giving quotations from his letters, which are full of graphic and interesting accounts of this new life. He was soon transferred to the "Phoenix," and there remained until he went on board the "Virginia." The monotony of the life on board these vessels he found somewhat irksome, and longed for something more active. He regretted that he could not be present at the capture of Newbern, but soon afterwards went there, remaining, however, but a few days. His anxiety for active service was soon gratified by his being detailed for signal duty at the reduction of Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C. The accounts of the battle, from official and private sources, all give great praise to the Signal Corps for the part they took in the bombardment, and Lieut. Wait, in the letter written to his mother the day of the surrender of



Charles Fair

the fort, modestly speaks of the compliments bestowed upon him by the commanding officer for his excellent work during the fight. For his gallantry in this action Lieut. Wait was awarded a signal battle-flag, and was commended in the official reports. After the reduction of Fort Macon, Lieut. Wait returned to Newbern, and on the 18th of May was detailed to take charge of a station at Batchelder's Creek. From there he returned to Newbern, discharging the routine duties of his office. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in June, and on the 2d day of July, having rejoined his regiment, came with it to Newport News. In July, Lieut. Breed, who had been his constant friend and companion, died. His body was sent home, and Lieut. Wait was granted leave of absence to convey the remains to Norwich. This was the last time that his home-friends and relatives saw him. On the 2d of August, 1862, a little over a month before his death, he followed the remains of his friend to their last resting-place. At the funeral service, which was numerously attended, there were none who knew Lieut. Wait but noticed his noble and manly bearing at that time. He seemed to have grown into manhood since he entered the army, though he was not yet twenty years old.

And now came the last month of his life. He left home, and on the 19th of August finally rejoined his regiment, after many wanderings, which he describes vividly in his letters. His last letter was to his mother, and is dated Sept. 6, 1862. Still with his regiment, the youngest officer there, he went through the battles preceding the fatal one at Antietam. How bravely he bore himself that day all accounts agree. He was wounded twice, but did not leave the field. To quote from the brief memoir published by Lieut. Eaton,—

"The unflinching hero was first wounded in the right arm, which was shattered. He then dropped his sword to his left hand; he was afterwards wounded in the left arm, in the leg, and in the abdomen. He was then assisted to leave the line by Private King, who soon met Mr. Morris, the brave, indefatigable chaplain of the Eighth Regiment. The chaplain then conducted Lieut. Wait to the fence before alluded to, and Private King returned to his company. Lieut. Wait's last words to Private King were, 'Are we whipping them?'¹ A braver man than Marvin Wait never confronted a foe; a more generous heart never beat; a more unselfish patriot never fell. Connecticut may well cherish and honor the memory of such sons."

When the news of his death reached his native town the expression of sorrow and of sympathy with his parents was universal. Resolutions were passed by the municipal authorities expressive of the public

regret, while letters from many who knew him testified to the parents of the private grief. He was the first commissioned officer from Norwich killed in battle.

The body was brought home, and the funeral, at the First Congregational church, was very largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Arms, his former pastor, conducted the services.

The conclusion of the eulogy delivered by George Pratt at the church sums up the estimate of his character and achievements:

"What words can add beauty to such a life, or what praise ennoble such a death? When we think of those who fell on that field we count them all heroes, we name them all among the brave,—

" 'They died like heroes, for no recreant step
Had e'er dishonored them, no stain of fear,
No base despair, no cowardly recoil;
They had the hearts of freemen to the last,
And the free blood that bounded in their veins
Was shed for freedom with a liberal joy.' "

"Yes, the names of those who fell will be handed down with imperishable glory and lasting fame. Our children's children shall rise up and called them blessed, for they died fighting on the side of the right in a contest between right and wrong.

"Who would not be proud to be one of such a brave and immortal band? Who would not be prouder still that where all were so brave the one they loved became conspicuous for bravery? Such honor, rarely achieved, this young hero won. All alike, officers and soldiers, speak of his dauntless and conspicuous courage. All tell of the way his brave and animating voice rang through the ranks of the men, urging them on to victory. A century, had he lived so long, would have brought him no prouder moment in which to die. Dying, as he did, on the banks of that little creek, then unknown, now immortal, he became for us and ours forever a name and a memory.

"True, he lies here, unheeding all our praise, silent and cold in death. But what a sweet and inexpressible consolation it is to the living that the one whom they mourn died honorably and gloriously. A long life, uneventful and insignificant, is for the many; a glorious death, a lasting and honorable memory, is the boon of but a few.

"To-day his native town writes him among her list of heroes; his native State does him honor in the person of her Chief Magistrate; the nation thanks his memory as one among those who saved her in the hour of peril. Such honor as we can pay is now his. We bury him here, far away from the field of his fame, in the midst of the scenes he loved so well, knowing this,—that although we may die and be forgotten, his name shall be honored and remembered; and as we lay him to rest, our hearts, one and all, say, 'Brave spirit, noble young heart, farewell!'"

COL. CHARLES M. COIT was born in Norwich, March 29, 1838. During his seventeenth year the death of his father, Col. Charles Coit, changed all his

¹ As the enemy advanced on the left flank of our regiment they delivered an enfilading fire. It was under this fire that Lieut. Wait was pierced by a minié-ball (while lying wounded behind a low wall), which passed through his lungs from side to side.

plans for life, and led him with deep regret to exchange a college course for a business situation. He first entered the Uncas Bank, but at the age of twenty-one was made treasurer of the Chelsea Savings-Bank, which responsible position he occupied at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

Although ardently desirous of enlisting under the first call for troops, the claims of his family, of which he was the oldest male member, seemed to render imperative for him the duty of remaining at home. But as reverses occurred to our armies and President Lincoln's second call for troops was made, young Coit, after mature and prayerful deliberation, decided that the claim of his country was paramount to all others, and entered its service as adjutant of the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, then being organized under Col. Edward Harland.

This regiment left the State Oct. 17, 1861, joining the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, and on the 8th of January following had its first experience of actual battle at the capture of Roanoke Island, when by their coolness and good discipline they won the hearty approval of Gens. Burnside and Foster. From this time onward until the close of the war the career of this gallant regiment was one of unusual hardship and honor. Almost uninterruptedly in the front and in active service, their engagements were many, their losses, both from the casualties of the field and from the exposures incident to their service, terribly severe, and their record always of work well and bravely done.

After their North Carolina campaign, in which the regiment had borne a prominent part at the siege of Fort Macon and the capture of Newbern, and during which Adj. Coit had been promoted to a captaincy, the Ninth Army Corps, to which they were attached, was ordered north to join Gen. McClellan, and participated in the fiercely-contested battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Especially in the latter action was the gallantry of the Eighth Regiment conspicuous and of the highest service to their whole corps. Nine color-bearers were struck down, yet another always stood ready to fill the vacant place and uphold the flag. The entire list of casualties included more than one-half of those who entered the battle. In the words of one of the participants, "we faced the foe until half the regiment were shot down, and retired only when ordered."

They were in the front of Burnside's advance with the Army of the Potomac, helping to lay the pontoon-bridge at Fredericksburg, and after the battle serving on the picket-line beyond the city, and being among the last to recross the river.

The next spring, 1863, the regiment saw active service at the siege of Suffolk and the brilliant storming of Fort Huger. During the following fall and winter, while the regiment were enjoying their longest experience of the comparative comfort of quiet camp-life, Capt. Coit was ordered to duty at the conscript

camp at New Haven,—a service, which, though in some respects an exceedingly agreeable change from field service, was in other respects most unpleasant and difficult. Returning to the regiment before the commencement of active operations in the spring of 1864, he was constantly on duty with his command through the terrible campaign on the James, commencing with the severe engagement at Walthall Junction, in which the regiment lost seventy-four men, and immediately followed by the four days' battle at Drury's Bluff with further heavy loss. During the "battle summer" that followed, in the absence of the field-officer, the regiment was commanded by Capt. Coit. Its history and his is a record of marches and battles almost daily until the latter part of June, when they were ordered to the front of the line investing Petersburg. From June 21st to August 27th, under the scorching summer sun, they lay in their rifle-pits, rarely by day or night beyond the range of the enemy's cannon. In one of its charges on the enemy's works so gallantly did they do their work that their commander, Gen. "Baldy" Smith, said he "felt like giving a commission to the whole regiment that had done that gallant deed."

The last severe fighting of the regiment, at Fort Harrison, Sept. 29th, was another of its most gallant achievements. Charging across nearly a mile of open field, still commanded by Capt. Coit, they stormed the fort, driving the gunners from their pieces, and planting their flag on its ramparts. The regiment lay in the trenches about the fort nearly a month, repulsing in the mean time all the attempts of the enemy to regain their lost ground. When at the end of the month they were relieved and assigned to lighter duty, they had become so reduced by the casualties of the field—"fatigue duty, watching, picketing, storms, and lack of even shelter tents, which were not then allowed at the front"—that but ninety muskets could be mustered.

Soon after the capture of Fort Harrison, Capt. Coit was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general on the brigade staff, and while here received a commission as major of his regiment, which he declined. He had been with his regiment in every action in which it had taken part without receiving a wound; but October 28th, while on staff-duty at Fair Oaks, in one of the latest engagements of the army before Richmond, he was wounded, it was supposed mortally. He was removed to Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, where he remained four months, lying for many weeks with the scales trembling between life and death, suffering not only from his wound, but from the almost fatal effects of the severe service of the past summer. But skillful treatment and the tender care of loving friends, aided by his naturally strong constitution and good habits, were finally blessed to his recovery. As soon as his health would permit he returned to his regiment, but, the war being over, army life had no charms for him, and he re-

signed May 30, 1865. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel from March 13, 1865.

Soon after his return to Norwich he was re-elected to his former position as treasurer of the Chelsea Savings-Bank, and filled the office with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of all interested. He was postmaster of Norwich for one term.

He served as aide, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gen. J. R. Hawley while Governor of Connecticut. He was prominent among the founders and early supporters of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the Boston Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He was a consistent and active member of the Second Congregational Church, holding the offices of deacon of the church, treasurer of the church and society, and librarian of the Sunday-school.

In the full strength of his manhood, and in the midst of increasing usefulness, his life suddenly ended. July 3, 1878, his little boy falling overboard from a yacht in New London Harbor, Col. Coit and his friend, David Trumbull, of Valparaiso, Chili, both sprang over to rescue him, and although the father's efforts to save his child were successful, both noble men lost their lives. A widow and two sons survive him.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chelsea Savings-Bank, held July 5, 1878, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :

"Resolved, That in the recent sudden death of Col. Charles M. Coit, our secretary and treasurer, this bank has suffered the greatest loss which it has ever been called upon to bear. We have lost one who has been identified with the bank for nearly twenty years, in whose sound judgment and business capacity we have always had the greatest confidence; one whose integrity, both in thought and deed, was such that it seems impossible to replace him.

"Resolved, That in Col. Coit's death this community suffers a loss of one who, having passed his entire life among them, except that portion given to his country, had gained their confidence, respect, and love to a very unusual degree. As a citizen, a patriot soldier, and a public officer, he has always shown those qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to all who were brought in contact with him, whether in social or business relations. Though cut off in his prime, the example of such a life is of incalculable value to the community."

To this estimate of his character and life it is only necessary to add a tribute to its religious element. Early professing his love for Christ, he exhibited through the pleasures of youth, the trials and temptations of army life, and the cares of business such a sincere, unostentatious, but decided Christian spirit as left no room for question or cavil. His unswerving allegiance to his God controlled all his life, and has, we believe, won for him at the judgment on high the same verdict so heartily given by all who knew him here,—“Well done, good and faithful servant!”

The Ninth Regiment was mustered into the service in the fall of 1861 as the “Irish Regiment,” under the command of Thomas W. Cahill, of Hartford, with Richard Fitzgibbons, of Bridgeport, lieu-

tenant-colonel. It had a few men from this county. Its principal engagements were Baton Rouge, Chackaloo Station, Deep Bottom, and Cedar Creek. Mustered out Aug. 3, 1865.

The Tenth Regiment was recruited at Camp Buckingham, Hartford, and left for Annapolis, Md., Oct. 31, 1861.

Space will not permit of a detailed account of each separate engagement in which the regiment participated, and to chronicle in detail the many battles and the active service of the Tenth Connecticut would require a volume of itself.

The regiment was mustered out Aug. 25, 1865, and had participated in no less than fourteen engagements between June 16, 1864, and the spring of 1865. To say that throughout the whole time it sustained its reputation for bravery and heroic endurance would be but faint praise for the gallant deeds performed.

Originally the regiment numbered 996 men; the number of recruits borne on its rolls is 848, and the number of re-enlisted veterans was 280, making a total of 2124 men credited to the organization.

The regiment participated in the following engagements: Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862; Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862; Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862; Seabrook Island, S. C., March 28, 1863; Siege of Charleston, S. C., from July 28 to Oct. 25, 1863; near St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 30, 1863; Walthall Junction, Va., May 7, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13 to 17 (inclusive), 1864; Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 16, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Va., July 26 and 27, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 1 and 14, 1864; Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, Va., Aug. 28 to Sept. 29, 1864; Laurel Hill Church, Va., Oct. 1, 1864; New Market Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13 and 27, 1864; Johnson's Plantation, Va., Oct. 29, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 29 and 30, and April 1, 1865; Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 9, 1865.

The following is the aggregate of casualties: killed in action, 57; died of wounds, 59; died of disease, 152; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 692. Total, 960.

There were two companies in the regiment from this county, F and H.

COMPANY F.

Joseph W. Branch, capt., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; res. Jan. 24, 1863.
Charles T. Smith, first lieutenant, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; res. Dec. 4, 1861.
George E. Turnbull,¹ first lieutenant, Hartford, appointed Dec. 8, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865, at Richmond.
Jacob Kingsbury, second lieutenant, Franklin, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. first lieutenant; res. Nov. 15, 1862.
William H. Munroe, sergeant, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 14, 1863.
William G. Chapman, sergeant, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. second lieutenant; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

¹ Appointed after first muster.

- George B. Park, sergt., Canterbury, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; prisoner and wounded, March 28, 1863; died April 3, 1863, of wounds.
- George W. Morgan, sergt., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Allen Tucker, eergt., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Sumner B. Cole, corp., Griswold, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; disch. Aug. 7, 1865.
- Henry L. Bingham, corp., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.
- Daniel Sullivan, corp., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- John D. Locke, corp., Franklin, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Van Buren Kinney, corp., Griswold, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; disch. for disability, Aug. 2, 1865.
- Calvin D. Wilbur, corp., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Daniel K. Prior, corp., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Albert Campbell, corp., Voluntown, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. capt.; wounded; disch. Oct. 25, 1864, term expired.
- George L. Cooley, musician, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Harvey M. Chaffee, musician, enl. Dec. 26, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- George W. Wilcox, wagoner, Sprague, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Adams, John B., Canterbury, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1862.
- Bartlett, John S., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. capt.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Bentley, John, Waterbury, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Bentley, Samuel, Stonington, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Blanding, Francis, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, June 20, 1863.
- Blanding, John V., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 5, 1863.
- Bradley, George F., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died July 24, 1865, near Richmond.
- Brown, Charles H., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Brown, Nelson L., Scotland, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Dec. 18, 1862, of wounds received at Kinston.
- Bromley, Dwight, Griswold, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Bruto, Alexander, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; captured Dec. 30, 1865; disch. Jan. 3, 1865, term expired.
- Butcher, Joseph J., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Campbell, John, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Dec. 14, 1862; killed Aug. 16, 1864, at Deep Bottom.
- Campbell, Nathao E., Griswold, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Oct. 2, 1865.
- Champlain, Russell C., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 20, 1861.
- Champlain, Henry F., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Aug. 11, 1864, at Andersonville.
- Chapman, Lyman G., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.
- Chandler, Samuel H., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Curley, Morrill B., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; captured Dec. 30, 1863; disch. Jan. 3, 1865, term expired.
- Collins, Jeremiah, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died April 23, 1862, of wounds received at Newbern.
- Cole, George W., Griswold, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Cotton, Samuel S., Canterbury, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died April 4, 1862, at Newbern.
- Dewey, Charles W., Sprague, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Doyle, Hugh, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Doyle, Terrence, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Dwire, Cornelius, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; killed in action Aug. 14, 1864.
- Fenner, William, Griswold, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.
- Garland, Henry W., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.
- Gough, William, Colchester, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Griggs, Henry, Scotland, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Hall, James M., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Harvey, Charles E., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Haskins, Daniel W., Scotland, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Hawkins, Lewis H., Voluntown, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 17, 1865.
- Hawkins, Orin J., Voluntown, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died June 24, 1862, at Newbern.
- Hawkins, William P., Sprague, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 19, 1862.
- Hays, Mayden, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Holt, John, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Hubbard, Gideon M., Wethersfield, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 19, 1864, term expired.
- Irons, Amasa, Lisbon, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Irons, Arthur, Sprague, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. for disability, June 4, 1864.
- Irons, Thomas, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 20, 1861.
- Ives, William L., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 19, 1862.
- Krieg, Julius, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 19, 1862.
- Lampheer, James M., Norwich, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Larkins, William, Sprague, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.
- Leclair, Nelson, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as veteran.
- Lillie, John P., Scotland, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.
- Maro, Patrick, Norwich, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Newbern, March 14, 1862.
- McLeland, George, Norwich, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1862.
- Necch, Joseph U., Lebanon, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Milner, George, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.
- Neilson, Peter A., Franklin, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. for disability, July 6, 1862.
- Noyes, John D., Norwich, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- O'Brien, John, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864.
- Perigo, Norman W., Scotland, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Perkins, Josiah S., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, July 6, 1862.
- Pollock, Philatus, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Potter, Monroe, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Dec. 14, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Rathbun, Frank, Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
- Scott, Patrick, Sprague, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 21, 1864, term expired.
- Sims, Samuel T., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 20, 1861.
- Thorntoo, Lewie A., Voluntown, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; pro. sergt.-maj.; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Tracy, Erasmus D., Scotland, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; wounded; disch. for disability, July 14, 1865.
- Vergason, Erastus, Norwich, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862.
- Weaver, Amos C., Scotland, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died February, 1862, at Hutteras Inlet.

Weaver, Charles B. D., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Weaver, David P., Scotland, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Wilbur, Robert A., Spragne, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Wilcox, Stephen E., Norwich, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Wilcox, William H., Sprague, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Williams, Edgar, Griewood, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; disch. for disability, July 6, 1865.
 Wright, Frank, Colchester, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; died May 25, 1864, in Bermuda Hundred.

COMPANY H.

Robert Leggett, capt., New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. lieutenant; wounded; resigned Aug. 15, 1864.
 Horace F. Quinn, first lieutenant, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. capt.; killed in action, Aug. 14, 1864.
 William W. Perkins, second lieutenant, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant; killed at Kinston, Dec. 14, 1862.
 William M. Webb, sergeant, New London, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; wounded Feb. 8, 1862; pro. capt.; wounded; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.
 Charles A. Bunnell, sergeant, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864, term expired.
 Arthur W. Smith, sergeant, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died July 9, 1862, at Newbern.
 Robert W. Adams, sergeant, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. capt.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Henry E. Chitty, sergeant, New London, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant; wounded; disch. for disability, Sept. 20, 1864.
 Joseph Grinnell, corps, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Henry J. Hough, corps, New Haven, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, July 9, 1862.
 Jedediah R. Gay, corps, Montville, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Feb. 8, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Jacob Hammel, corps, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, July 13, 1862.
 William J. Perkins, corps, East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, July 13, 1862.
 John Gannon, corps, New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, July 13, 1862.
 Joseph A. Dayton, corps, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 16, 1863.
 James M. Rogers, corps, East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Dec. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 30, 1864, term expired.
 Albert Knight, musician, New London, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 20, 1861.
 Gilbert T. Smith, wagoner, New London, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Allyn, Asa, Ledyard, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died November, 1862, in Insane Retreat, Washington.
 Bromley, Lyman W., enl. Oct. 29, 1861; died Dec. 9, 1861, at Annapolis, Md.
 Bartlett, Leonard, East Haddam, enl. Oct. 29, 1861; died April 20, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
 Burdick, Charles, Norwich, enl. Oct. 29, 1861; died Jan. 16, 1863, at Newbern, N. C.
 Bailey, William F., Groton, enl. Oct. 29, 1861; wounded Feb. 8, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Bailey, George A., Groton, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Bartholomew, Pliny, Derby, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died Feb. 17, 1862, of wounds received Feb. 8, 1862.
 Beebe, Aaron, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, May 9, 1863.
 Beckwith, Herbert E., Norwich, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 20, 1863.
 Brainard, Henry L., Montville, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Nov. 2, 1862, at Newbern.
 Brooks, John E., North Stonington, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1862.
 Bromley, Albert A., Griewood, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Brown, George H., New London, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. capt.; killed in action, April 1, 1865.
 Bush, Asa E. S., East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Card, David J., Hampton, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died Dec. 10, 1862, at Newbern.
 Chappell, George L., New London, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Colbert, Halsey B., New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Comstock, Andrew W., East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Comstock, Isaac H., New London, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. for disability, April 13, 1862.
 Daniels, Charles H., Groton, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1863.
 Daniels, George F., Groton, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, July 19, 1862.
 Davis, Pearson, Waterford, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. April 24, 1863.
 Dawley, Isaac E., Griewood, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Day, John F., Montville, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.
 Denehey, Patrick H., Groton, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1863.
 Douglass, Frederick C., New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1863.
 Downs, Joseph H., New London, enl. Oct. 22, 1861.
 Evans, William E., enl. Nov. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet.
 Enos, Joshua J., Salem, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Fisher, Henry J., New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Fitch, John, New London, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1864, term expired.
 Gaffney, James, New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; wounded Feb. 8 and Dec. 14, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Gerlaud, Samuel J., Groton, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864, term expired.
 Gleason, Michael, Groton, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet.
 Goff, Thomas, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Feb. 15, 1862, of wounds received at Roanoke.
 Gordon, John, Middletown, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; captured; exchanged.
 Gorton, William H., East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Feb. 15, 1862, of wounds received at Roanoke Island.
 Hamilton, John H., enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Hatter, John, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Hogan, Patrick H., New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 18, 1862.
 Howard, Cornelius A., New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Huntley, Joseph W., East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Feb. 8, 1862, of wounds received at Roanoke.
 Huxford, William G., Marlborough, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died Jan. 11, 1864, at Beaufort.
 Hyde, John W., enl. Oct. 5, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Johnson, Andrew, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; captured Dec. 30, 1863, near St. Augustine, Fla.
 Johnson, William H., Montville, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; captured Dec. 30, 1863, near St. Augustine, Fla.
 Knight, Dwight P., New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 20, 1861.
 Latham, Ezra D., Groton, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, July 13, 1862.
 Lester, Dwight T., New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died Feb. 15, 1862, of wounds received at Roanoke Island.
 Mitchell, Lorenzo D., Groton, enl. Oct. 29, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Manchester, Frederick, Bridgeport, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died January or February, 1862, at Hatteras Inlet.
 Meany, Dennis, Boston, Mass., enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Merrill, Edward, East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Mills, Cornelius, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 Munsell, Nathaniel, New London, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet.
 Morrison, William J., New York, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.

Murdock, John, Groton, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; disch. Dec. 25, 1864, term expired.

Peckham, Stephen H., New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 20, 1861.

Penhallow, Alexander T., New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Perkins, Edwin, Groton, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded March 14, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.

Perkins, Henry, Bridgeport, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Oct. 24, 1863.

Perkins, Hiram, Groton, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.

Pond, William, Stonington, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.

Postle, Thomas, Windham, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1863.

Ride, William, New London, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; drowned at New London, Conn., May 6, 1862.

Roberts, John L., New London, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, July 19, 1862.

Rodgers, William H., Hartford, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. April 13, 1862.

Shippee, William A., Greenwich, enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.

Sherman, John T., enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862.

Slaine, Peter S., New London, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; died Jan. 31, 1862.

Smith, Milton, East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Feb. 8, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.

Smith, Robert, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.

Strickland, Erastus, New London, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Studley, George H., Norwich, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Sullivan, Patrick, Nassau, N. H., enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1861; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Taylor, Henry H., East Lyme, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1861.

Terry, David J., New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861.

Tinker, Charles H., Waterford, Oct. 1, 1861; died March 31, 1862, Newbern, N. C.

Tinker, John B., Waterford, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. for disability, June 22, 1865.

Tinker, Vander M., New London, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on account of wounds, Jan. 7, 1863.

Treadway, Charles W. S., enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1862.

Welch, Edward C., East Haddam, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862.

White, David S., Groton, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Wohlrahe, Frederick C., New London, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

The Twelfth Regiment.—The Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was recruited at Camp Lyon, Hartford, early in the year 1862, and left for Ship Island, Mississippi Sound, Feb. 24, 1862, with 1008 men. This fine regiment was known as the "Charter Oak Regiment," was commanded by Col. Henry C. Denning, and was attached to Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's division. The men were armed with Sharp's and Windsor rifles.

The regiment participated in the following general engagements: Georgia Landing, La., Oct. 27, 1862; loss in killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 15 enlisted men; taken prisoner, 1 commissioned officer; total loss, 19. Pattersonville, La., March 27, 1863; loss in wounded and captured, 35. Bisland, La., April 13, 1863; loss in killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 12 enlisted men; total loss, 15. Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 25, 1863, to July 9, 1863; loss in killed, 12 enlisted men; wounded, 9 commissioned officers, 87 enlisted men; total loss, 108. Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; loss in killed,

3 commissioned officers, 8 enlisted men; wounded, 8 commissioned officers, 56 enlisted men; total loss, 70. Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864. Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; loss in killed, 2 commissioned officers, 21 enlisted men; wounded, 5 commissioned officers, 58 enlisted men; missing, 84; total loss, 170.

The following is its total number of casualties: killed in action, 50; died of wounds, 16; died of disease, 188; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 501. Total, 755.

The regiment was mustered out Aug. 12, 1865.

There were two companies, D and K, in the Twelfth from this county.

COMPANY D.

Nathan Frankau, capt., New London, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; dismissed Nov. 19, 1862.

Hiram F. Chappell, first lieut., New London, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

George W. Potter, second lieut., New London, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; res. Feb. 4, 1863.

Leonard Shaffer, sergt., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Alexander Cohn, sergt., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; dropped from roll.

Benjamin F. Pratt, sergt., Montville, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Christopher Goss, sergt., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; pro. second lieut.; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

James Robertson, sergt., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; died Nov. 23, 1864, of wounds received in action.

George M. Dyer, corp., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1862, at Camp Parapet, La.

Emery H. Shaffer, corp., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Joseph A. Burrows, corp., New London, enl. Jan. 9, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

William A. Carpenter, corp., Waterford, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, April 7, 1862.

John A. Pool, corp., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; not taken up on rolls after consolidation, Dec. 31, 1864.

Hosea P. Durfee, corp., Lebanon, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. for disability, Dec. 21, 1864.

Elisha C. Austin, corp., East Lyme, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; must. out of service, 1862.

Daniel J. Shaffer, corp., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Hubbard, Chapel, musician, East Lyme, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. for disability from wounds, Jan. 29, 1863.

Orlando H. Hampsted, musician, New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. to accept commission, Jan. 25, 1864.

Richard Beckwith, wagoner, New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; must. out of service, 1862.

Abel, Daniel B., Montville, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Ames, Richard L., Montville, enl. Dec. 5, 1861; must. out of service, 1862.

Avery, Horace, Ledyard, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.

Ault, James E., Hartford, enl. Jan. 31, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 17, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Babcock, Wilson, Lyme, enl. Nov. 20, 1861; died June 30, 1862, at Camp Parapet, La.

Ball, Cephas, Ledyard, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; must. out under G. O. No. 58, series of 1862.

Beckwith, Halvar A., Old Lyme, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. by civil authority, Jan. 17, 1862.

Beebe, Alonzo H., Waterford, enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, May 10, 1863.

Beebe, James M., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, March 9, 1863.

Beebe, Thomas C., Waterford, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 22, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Blodget, Frederick F., East Lyme, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 9, 1863.

- Biglan, Thomas, New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Bransfield, Thomas, New London, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Campbell, William, Plainfield, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; wounded; disch. Dec. 18, 1864, term expired.
- Chapel, Andrew M., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Chapel, Edwin F., Montville, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862.
- Chappell, John F., New London, enl. Nov. 25, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 17, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Chapman, John H., Waterford, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Cooroy, Felix, Montville, enl. Dec. 7, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Carrie, John H., New London, enl. Feb. 10, 1862; died May 28, 1862, at New Orleans, La.
- Daniels, Edward B., Old Lyme, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Daniels, Oliver, Hartford, enl. Nov. 23, 1861; must. out under G. O. No. 58, series of 1862.
- Darrow, John M., Waterford, enl. Dec. 7, 1861; drowned July 23, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
- Dart, Davis, Waterford, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 21, '63.
- Dart, Benjamin F., Waterford, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Drummonds, William, Salem, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Everson, Henry, Waterford, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; must. out Dec. 9, 1864.
- Fernandas, Henry, New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861.
- Farrell, Lawrence P., Norwich, enl. Dec. 28, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 17, 1864.
- Fethersoo, Bernard J., Waterford, enl. Nov. 25, 1861; wounded May 27, 1863; must. out Dec. 9, 1864.
- Getchell, Franklin B., Montville, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Gallup, Elisha A., New London, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 17, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Gilbert, Sylvester, Old Lyme, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; killed June 17, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
- Hazard, Arnold W., New London, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 13, 1863.
- Hempsted, George W., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862.
- Holmes, Mortimer E., Waterford, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 22, 1864; wounded; died Nov. 15, 1864.
- Hull, William, New London, enl. Jan. 27, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 17, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Irish, Ezra, South Windsor, enl. Dec. 4, 1861; died March 9, 1862, at Hartford, Conn.
- Jeffrey, John M., Jr., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; must. out under G. O. No. 58, series of 1862.
- Jacobs, Henry, South Windsor, enl. Feb. 10, 1862; re-enl. as vet. March 23, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Keeney, Curtis, New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Knight, James C., New London, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1862.
- Lorman, Peter, New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
- Lyoch, Thomas, Montville, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 16, 1864.
- Marvin, John, Boston, Mass., enl. Dec. 12, 1861; must. out under G. O. No. 58, series of 1862.
- Mattler, Abram, East Hartford, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; died Aug. 26, 1862, at Camp Parapet, La.
- Miles, Reuben, Hartford, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; died July 15, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
- McKelvie, Thomas, Enfield, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- McClellan, John, New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; died Oct. 25, 1862, at Camp Kearney, La.
- Nevins, Michael, Waterford, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, June 2, 1863.
- Payne, Frederick C., New London, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Perkins, Alfred, Boston, Mass., enl. Jan. 12, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Peabody, Charles H., Waterford, enl. Dec. 7, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Phillips, Andrew J., Waterford, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 22, 1864; wounded; not taken up on roll.
- Pilkington, Joseph, Warwick, R. I., enl. Dec. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Rathburn, Benjamin A., Lyme, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; disch. by civil authority, Jan. 17, 1862.
- Reynolds, Jonathan, Montville, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; wounded; disch. for disability, March 10, 1865.
- Rixford, Francis W., Hebron, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. for disability, March 10, 1865.
- Rogers, Francis C. W., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Roath, Bela T., New London, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1864.
- Schweikart, George, Hartford, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; died Nov. 11, 1862, at Camp Kearney, La.
- Shaw, George, New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Shaffer, Frank S., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Slate, Charles H., Old Lyme, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Slate, William C., Old Lyme, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Smith, Joseph, Hartford, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. for disability, July 13, 1865.
- Staplin, Enoch T., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; died April 29, 1865.
- Smith, John, Manchester, enl. Feb. 10, 1862; died July 29, 1862, at Camp Parapet, La.
- Thayer, Fernando, Southbridge, Mass., enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Treadway, Russell, Norwich, enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Turner, Henry, Ledyard, enl. Nov. 19, 1861.
- Webber, Hendrick, New London, enl. Dec. 28, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Warren, William E., East Lyme, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Warren, Lester R., Killingly, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 30, 1864.
- Watrous, Aaron D., Waterford, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Weaver, Jared, Plainfield, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Williamson, William N., Hartford, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, April 7, 1862.
- Winthrop, Francis B., New London, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY D.

- Church, Erskine N., enl. June 26, 1862.
- Courtney, Dennis, enl. Jan. 26, 1862; disch. for disability.
- Cullbrite, George, Berlin, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; accidentally shot, Feb. 2, 1865, at Summit Point.
- Cartwright, Samuel, Berlin, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
- Freyer, C., enl. March 21, 1864.
- Germain, Charles, enl. July 31, 1862; disch. for disability, July 3, 1863.
- Getchell, George W., enl. Feb. 14, 1862; disch. Feb. 16, 1865, term expired.
- Getchell, William H., Waterford, enl. Feb. 15, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 17, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Getchell, James B., New London, enl. Nov. 11, 1863; died July 7, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
- Goodnough, Elbert L., Torrington, enl. Aug. 18, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
- Hahn, George, enl. May 23, 1862.
- Helvig, Henry, enl. May 29, 1862.
- James, Edward N., enl. Feb. 22, 1862; disch. Feb. 22, 1865, term expired.
- Johnson, George, Bridgeport, enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
- Kohler, George, enl. May 23, 1862; disch. May 21, 1865, at Brightwood, D. C.

Meire, Sevor, enl. May 24, 1862.
 Provost, Samuel, enl. June 23, 1862; disch. for disability, June 5, 1863.
 Stoll, Ferdinand, enl. May 23, 1862; killed Oct. 19, 1864, in action.
 Smith, Simeon, New London, enl. March 31, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
 Thomas, Henry, enl. May 23, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Edward K. Abbott, capt., Norwich, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; resigned Aug. 25, 1862.
 James D. Roach, first lieut., Stonington, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; pro. capt.; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Stanton Allyn, second lieut., Stonington, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1863, at Brashear City, La.
 William B. Lucas, sergt., Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. E; captured Oct. 19, 1864.
 Sylvester W. Rice, sergt., Windham, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; disch. Feb. 14, 1873.
 George W. Stedman, sergt., Stonington, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; pro. first lieut.; wounded; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
 Henry C. Bliss, sergt., Sprague, enl. Dec. 5, 1861.
 Henry Jones, sergt., Shoaedale, Pa., enl. Dec. 3, 1861.
 Henry A. Lamphere, corp., Preston, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died Dec. 1, 1862, at Jefferson City, La.
 Stuart G. Lewis, corp., Westerly, R. I., enl. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Amos Bray, corp., North Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; killed in action Oct. 19, 1864.
 James Roach, corp., Stonington, enl. Dec. 4, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. F; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Sylvius M. Woodward, corp., Canterbury, enl. Dec. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 19, 1863.
 Charles T. McCracken, corp., Ledyard, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Frederick N. Ball, corp., Ledyard, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; wounded; must. out Dec. 2, 1864, at Hartford, Conn.
 William Harvey (second), corp., Plainfield, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 30, 1863.
 Theodore R. Carroll, musician, Norwich, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. E; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Gordon Green, musician, Stonington, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1862.
 Thomas J. Clarke, wagoner, Ledyard, Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; died Dec. 24, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.
 Adams, William, Norwich, enl. Dec. 3, 1861.
 Avery, Alexander W., Ledyard, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; died April 22, 1864.
 Alleo, William W., Enfield, enl. Feb. 10, 1862; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.
 Baker, Reuben W., Thompson, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; died April 16, 1864.
 Baker, Lovell, Canterbury, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; died at New Orleans, La.
 Baker, Horace, Canterbury, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; died Feb. 5, 1862, at Hartford, Conn.
 Baldwin, George, Canterbury, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.
 Ball, John G., Ledyard, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; wounded Sept. 19, and killed Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek.
 Beaumont, Francis, Wallingford, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; wounded; disch. for disability, July 14, 1865.
 Barnes, Patrick, Stonington, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Belden, Directus F., Groton, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died Sept. 10, 1862, at Camp Parapet.
 Bicknell, Charles W., Stonington, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; killed Oct. 27, 1862, at Georgia Landing, La.
 Brett, Patrick, Lisbon, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Burgoyne, Cornelius, Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; died Jan. 8, 1865.
 Burgoyne, Walter, Norwich, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; died Feb. 5, 1865.
 Bonney, John, Hartford, enl. Dec. 21, 1861; died Sept. 16, 1862, at Camp Parapet, La.
 Brett, James, Lisbon, enl. Jan. 16, 1862; disch. for disability, March 9, 1863.

Butterworth, William, Stonington, enl. Jan. 16, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; wounded; disch. for disability, July 12, 1865.
 Ball, Groevonor, Canterbury, enl. Jan. 31, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Baker, Edward, Canterbury, enl. Jan. 31, 1862; died May 8, 1862, at New Orleans.
 Chapman, Noah W., Groton, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B.
 Chapman, Ori E., Stonington, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; died April 7, 1865.
 Clark, Levi A., Stonington, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Clark, Edwin, Ledyard, enl. Jan. 16, 1862; disch. for disability, April 11, 1862.
 Cobberly, Edward, Windsor Locks, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; killed June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson.
 Comstock, Charles H., Stonington, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 19, 1863.
 Congdon, Edmund, Stonington, enl. Dec. 4, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1863, of wounds, at New Orleans.
 Crowley, James, Stonington, enl. Jan. 16, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Costello, Thomas, East Windsor, enl. Feb. 15, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Sept. 7, 1865.
 Darrow, Rodman C., New London, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Davis, Nathan, Stonington, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; died Jan. 29, 1862, at Hartford.
 Deming, Fielden L., Somers, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Edwards, George W., North Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Fitzgerald, George, Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; captured Oct. 19, 1864; not taken up Dec. 31, 1864.
 Flynn, Martin, Providence, R. I., enl. Dec. 12, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Fish, Andrew J., East Windsor, enl. Feb. 10, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Harney, William (1st), Plainfield, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Horan, John, Windham, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 3, 1862.
 Harvey, James, Windham, enl. Jan. 28, 1862; disch. for disability, July 15, 1862.
 Ingram, Wm., Groton, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, April 2, '63.
 Kelley, Grohen, Montville, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; must. out Aug. 18, 1862.
 Larkum, Edward S., Hartford, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; not taken up on rolls Dec. 31, 1864, after consolidation.
 Lever, Richard, Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, April 11, 1862.
 Lloyd, Henry, Hartford, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; killed May 29, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
 Loomis, Daniel B., Preston, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B.
 Lucy, John, Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died Aug. 28, 1863, at Brashear City, La.
 Loonis, Chester H., Manchester, enl. Jan. 31, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B.
 Lord, Henry L., East Windsor, enl. Feb. 10, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Mansfield, Patrick, New London, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 McArdle, Felix, Stonington, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; died Dec. 1, 1864, at Salisbury.
 McColligan, Hugh, Stonington, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 12, 1864, term expired.
 McCoy, Michael, Montville, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
 McKnight, William, Norwich, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died Aug. 18, 1863, at Brashear City, La.
 Moffit, John S., Thompson, enl. Dec. 7, 1861; died June 26, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
 Murphy, John, Stonington, enl. Jan. 16, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; died April 6, 1865.
 Nixon, Thomas N., Coventry, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; died July 22, 1862, at Carrollton, La.
 Peckham, Adin R., Ledyard, enl. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. for disability, March 8, 1864.

Perkins, Chas. L., Ledyard, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died Sept. 1, 1862, at Camp Parapet, La.

Perkins, Albert M., Ledyard, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Pinney, Henry B., Stonington, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Pratt, Gurdon, Preston, enl. Jan. 8, 1862; died Sept. 8, 1862, at Camp Parapet, La.

Pease, James M., Enfield, enl. Jan. 31, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 12, 1865.

Pasco, Julius N., East Windsor, enl. Feb. 10, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Ryan, Michael, Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; must. out Dec. 2, 1864.

Reynolds, Wm. H., Stonington, enl. Jan. 21, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1865, term expired.

Sanford, Samuel J., Preston, enl. Dec. 4, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. F; must. out July 8, 1865.

Scott, William, Stonington, enl. Dec. 12, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; killed May 5, 1864, on railroad at New Haven.

Sharp, Wm., Hartford, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. F.

Sisson, Chas. E., Westerly, R. I., enl. Dec. 12, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. F; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Smith, John C., North Stonington, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died March 4, 1862, at Hartford.

Smiley, Lyman, Norwich, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 11, 1862.

Stoddard, Orrii E., Ledyard, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; dropped from the rolls Dec. 31, 1864.

Sullivan, Daniel, Windham, enl. Dec. 28, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. F; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Sherman, Charles W., Tolland, enl. Jan. 31, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; killed in action Oct. 19, 1864.

Taylor, Stephen, Farmington, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; must. out Aug. 18, 1862, under G. O. No. 58, series of 1862.

Thomas, James, Thompson, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. F; wounded; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Wells, John W., Norwich, enl. Dec. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 11, 1862.

Whalan, William, Clinton, Mass., enl. Dec. 3, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. F; died Nov. 15, 1864.

Wicks, Samuel J., Vernon, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, July 28, 1862.

Whipple, Benton J., East Windsor, enl. Feb. 15, 1862; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to Co. F; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 21, 1865.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY K.

Conklin, Samuel, Bridgeport, enl. March 26, 1864; trans. to Co. B.

Jennings, William, Preston, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. B; died Nov. 17, 1864, at Salisbury.

Long, Martin, enl. May 31, 1862; trans. to Co. B; disch. May 22, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

McGuire, James, enl. Feb. 22, 1862; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 8, 1865.

Powers, Patrick, Bridgeport, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B; disch. for disability, June 19, 1865.

Parker, Smith S., New Haven, enl. March 7, 1864; trans. to Co. B; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Roberts, Charles, Hartford, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. B.

Sobbe, Theodore, enl. May 31, 1862; trans. to Co. F; disch. May 21, 1865.

Smith, John M., Marlborough, enl. Dec. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F; disch. for disability, April 29, 1865.

Sweeney, Thomas, enl. May 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 13, 1865.

Smith, Thomas, Middletown, enl. March 7, 1864; trans. to Co. F; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Sweeney, John, Hartford, enl. March 14, 1864; trans. to Co. F.

Terhune, John, Hartford, enl. March 14, 1864; trans. to Co. F; died March 20, 1865, at Hartford.

The Thirteenth Regiment was organized in November, 1861, and mustered into the service with Henry W. Birge as colonel, and Alexander Warner as lieutenant-colonel. A portion of two companies was raised in this county.

The regiment enjoys the distinction of having been

in the service longer than any other Connecticut organization. In January, 1864, the Thirteenth, almost to a man, re-enlisted. In the following December it was consolidated into five companies, called "The Veteran Battalion Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers."

During the regiment's long service it participated in numerous hard-fought battles, a few of which are here enumerated: Georgia Landing, Irish Bend, siege of Port Hudson, Cane River, Mansura, Opequan, Winchester, and Fisher's Hill. It was mustered out April 25, 1866, and paid off May 5th following, having been in the service four years and six months.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery.—This regiment was organized as the Fourth Regiment Infantry. It was mustered into the service in the spring of 1861, changed to heavy artillery Jan. 2, 1862, and mustered out Sept. 25, 1865. Levi Woodhouse, of Hartford, was colonel, and Henry W. Birge, of Norwich, major.

There was one company, D, principally from this county.

Joseph C. Dunford, capt., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; res. Oct. 26, 1861.

George B. Cook, first lieutenant, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; pro. maj. Jan. 22, 1863; res. May 4, 1865.

Thomas J. Mills, second lieutenant, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; pro. first lieutenant; res. Dec. 27, 1861.

William H. Sisson, sergeant, Pawcatuck, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.

George T. Holmes, sergeant, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.

Edward J. Collier, sergeant, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1864, at Fort Richardson.

James Brainard, sergeant, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.

George Dimock, sergeant, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; appointed brev. maj.; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.

Charles H. Baldwin, corp., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Nov. 16, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.

John C. Davis, corp., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran.

John A. Haskins, corp., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863, at Fort Richardson.

Edward Bailey, corp., Groton, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1861, at Fort Richardson.

Henry A. Conant, corp., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.

James Jeffrey, corp., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1864, at Fort Richardson.

John Odell, corp., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; pro. first lieutenant; killed March 25, 1865, at Petersburg.

Elisha B. Fielding, corp., Marlborough, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1861, at Fort Richardson.

William H. Bell, musician, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 21, 1861, at Darnestown.

Enoch Moahor, musician, Munville, enl. May 22, 1861.

William B. Chesboro, wagoner, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1861, at Fort Richardson.

Avery, Charles C., New London, enl. May 22, 1861.

Anthony, Emanuel, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Nov. 11, 1863; wounded; disch. for disability, June 24, 1865.

Aldrich, George, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1861, at Fort Richardson.

Bacon, Isaac B., enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1861, at Fort Richardson.

Bushnell, Frederick, enl. June 6, 1861; died Jan. 21, 1862, at Fort Richardson.

Barry, John, Westerly, R. I., enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1861, at Fort Richardson.

Brown, Joseph, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 28, 1863.

Butler, Richard, New London, enl. May 22, 1861.
 Backus, Edmond, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1861, at Fort Richardson.
 Chapman, Chester A., Montville, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Nov. 3, 1863; must. out Oct. 2, 1865, at New Haven.
 Chapman, Martin, Waterford, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; died April 16, 1864.
 Dimock, William H., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Douglass, Daniel, Old Lyme, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 DeWolf, William H., Old Lyme, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Dogity, James, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1861, at Fort Richardson.
 Daniels, Henry W., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Nov. 3, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.
 Edwards, Nathan, Lyme, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Frink, Henry, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1861, at Fort Richardson.
 Goodell, Harris W., East Lyme, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864.
 Goldsmith, Daniel, Waterford, enl. May 22, 1861.
 Gough, Thomas, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1861, at Fort Richardson, Va.
 Harding, Wm. H., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Nov. 3, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.
 Harton, Henry, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 10, 1863; trans. to U.S.N., April 9, 1864.
 Jerome, Selden, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1861, at Fort Richardson, Va.
 Johnson, Perry B., Waterford, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 24, 1862.
 James, John R., Groton, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.
 Kelsey, Frederick S., enl. June 6, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 11, 1863; disch. Oct. 23, 1865, at Concord, N. H.
 McGeary, Michael, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Mead, Francis D., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Nelson, George O., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Parish, William W., Norwich, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Perkins, James M., Lyme, enl. May 22, 1861.
 Perkins, Thomas D., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; died July 10, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, Va.
 Rathburn, Elisha, Groton, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet.; trans. to U.S.N., April 9, 1864.
 Ryan, John, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Ryan, Edward, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Ryan, Wm. H., New London, enl. May 22, 1861.
 Roberts, David, East Lyme, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Rockwell, Merritt, Voluntown, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. vet. Nov. 3, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.
 Raybold, Joseph, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. vet. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.
 Sheridan, Wm., New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Shone, Daniel, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. vet. Nov. 16, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.
 Sheldon, George W., Norwich, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Slewman, Wm., Lyme, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1861, at Fort Richardson.
 Toft, Luther, Norwich, enl. May 22, 1861.
 White, John, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Wing, John, Pawcatuck, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
 Welch, John, New London, enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865, at Washington.
 Wall, Michael, New London, enl. May 22, 1861.

The First Connecticut Cavalry was originally a battalion of four companies, and was recruited, one company from each congressional district, in the fall of 1861.

The battalion left West Meriden, Conn., for Wheeling, Va., on the 20th day of February, 1862, numbering three hundred and forty-six officers and men. Remaining in camp of instruction at Wheeling until March 27th, they proceeded to Moorefield, in Western Virginia, and immediately entered upon the arduous labors peculiar to their branch of the service.

The battalion, under Maj. Lyon, as a part of Gen. Schenck's brigade, took part in the battle of McDowell, May 8th, between the forces of Gens. Schenck and Milroy and the rebel army under Gen. Jackson, and also in the operations which terminated in the battle of Franklin, May 11 and 12, 1862.

The battalion likewise served in the army of Gen. Fremont, then in command of the Mountain Department, in his celebrated forced march across the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley to the relief of Gen. Banks, participating, while in the pursuit of Jackson's force up the valley, in the battles of Harrisonburg, June 6th, Cross Keys, June 8th, and Port Republic, June 9th.

They were subsequently attached to Gen. Stahl's brigade, First Army Corps, under Maj.-Gen. Sigel, and took part in the arduous operations of the Army of Virginia under Gen. Pope, participating in the various battles along the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, and at Bull Run and Chantilly.

After nearly a year of constant activity, the battalion was assigned to duty as provost-guard in the city of Baltimore, Md., and while on this duty was increased to a full regiment of twelve companies.

In February, 1863, the regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and took an active part in all its movements until August 8, 1864, when it was transferred to the Army of the Shenandoah.

History alone can do full justice to the brave men who composed this regiment. Suffice it to say that the First Connecticut Cavalry, while under Gen. Sheridan, maintained a reputation for fidelity and bravery second to no other cavalry regiment.

The regiment continued in service under Cols. Ives and Whitaker until Aug. 2, 1865, performing gallant service, gaining a well-merited reputation, and doing honor to the State that sent it into the field.

The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1865, and left that city Aug. 3d for New Haven, Conn., to be finally discharged. Upon the request of Col. Ives, the regiment were permitted to take their horses with them to the State, many of the men being desirous of purchasing them; such a favor was given to no other cavalry regiment.

On the 17th and 18th of August all the officers and men received their pay and final discharges.

The following are some of the engagements in which the regiment participated:

McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862; Franklin, Va., May 11 and 12, 1862; Strasburg, Va., June 1, 1862; Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862; Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Bolivar Heights, Va., July 14, 1862; Waterford, Va., Aug. 7, 1863; Craig's Church, Va., May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 8, 1864; Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864; Hanover Court-House, Va., May 31, 1864; Ashland, Va., June 1, 1864; near Old Church Tavern, Va., June 10, 1864; in the field, Va., June 15 to June 28, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; near Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21, 1864; Cedar Run Church, Va., Oct. 17, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; near Woodstock, Va., Nov. 20, 1864; Waynesboro', Va., March 2, 1865; Ashland, Va., March 14, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Sweat-House Creek, Va., April 3, 1865; Harper's Farm, Va., April 6, 1865.

The following are the casualties: Killed in action, 24; died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 125; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 436; missing at muster out of regiment, 59. Total, 652.

Company C was from this county.

- William S. Fish, capt., Stonington, enl. Nov. 26, 1861; pro. col.; dismissed April 21, 1864.
- Charles P. Williams, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Stonington, enl. Nov. 26, 1861; died Dec. 2, 1861, Chicago, Ill.
- Henry W. Burr, second lieutenant, Colchester, enl. Nov. 26, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant; resigned May 10, 1862.
- William T. Cook, qr.-mr. sergeant, Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant; must. out Oct. 25, 1864; term expired.
- Charles H. Briggs, sergeant, New London, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; wounded June 1, 1864; pro. capt.; disch. as 1st lieutenant Jan. 20, 1865.
- Nathaniel B. Freeman, sergeant, Groton, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 20, 1862.
- Edwin W. French, sergeant, Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; pro. capt.; must. out Oct. 26, 1864, term expired.
- Marturin B. Waldo, sergeant, New London, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1864, term expired.
- Joseph Backus, sergeant, Hebron, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; pro. capt.; killed June 10, 1864, near Old Church, Va.
- George H. Lord, corp., Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
- Horace H. Gore, corp., Preston, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; wounded; pro. 2d lieutenant; disch., disability, March 30, 1864.
- John G. Williams, corp., Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864; term expired.
- William C. Harris, corp., Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; pro. qr.-mr.; must. out Oct. 26, 1864, term expired.
- Levi E. Tyler, corp., Preston, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 17, 1863; disch. May 5, 1865.
- Daniel F. Crocker, corp., New London, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.; absent.
- George A. Martin, corp., New London, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 26, 1862.
- Ferdinand Brown, corp., Ledyard, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.
- William C. Loomis, musician, Colchester, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 8, 1862.
- Stephen G. Thatcher, musician, Waterford, enl. Nov. 2, 1861; died Feb. 7, 1862, Meriden, Conn.
- William E. Chapman, farrier, Colchester, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
- Samuel S. Whipple, farrier, Preston, enl. Nov. 2, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 17, 1863; killed June 1, 1864, Ashland, Va.
- David W. Knowles, saddler, Danbury, enl. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. Jan. 23, 1863; enl. as hosp. steward, U.S.A.
- John Lynch, wagoner, New Haven, enl. Nov. 23, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Atkinson, Isaac, Meriden, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1864, term expired.
- Atkinson, Johnaon, Meriden, enl. Dec. 6, 1861; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.; absent.
- Bentley, John, Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
- Bogue, Comfort H., Bridgeport, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.
- Brown, Ralph R., Preston, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.
- Braman, George, Stonington, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 13, 1862.
- Brown, Elias S., Ledyard, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 17, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Brown, Daniel H., Ledyard, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1864, term expired.
- Bliven, John H., Stonington, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Bliven, Isaac T., Stonington, Nov. 14, 1861; died Sept. 13, 1862, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Bennett, Henry D., Stonington, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; died Feb. 8, 1865, Frederick, Md.
- Burnham, Alfred V., Stonington, enl. Nov. 25, 1861; pro. 1st lieutenant; hon. disch. Nov. 14, 1864.
- Brackett, Joseph M., North Stonington, enl. Dec. 6, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 17, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Banks, Horatio S., Bridgeport, enl. Nov. 2, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.
- Bradley, James, Preston, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 17, 1863; pro. 2d lieutenant; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Chapman, George N., North Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.
- Crاندall, Robert B., Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; died March 20, 1863, Baltimore, Md.
- Cranker, Joseph, New London, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 13, 1862.
- Carlisle, Frederick, Waterbury, enl. Nov. 26, 1861; disch., term expired.
- Carroll, Timothy, Norwich, enl. Nov. 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.; absent.
- Campion, William, Naugatuck, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Cushing, Frederick, Bridgeport, enl. Dec. 26, 1861; disch. Sept. 16, 1862, Fort McHenry.
- Doane, Richard H., Colchester, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corp., July 1, 1863.
- Degarmo, William, Bridgeport, enl. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 3, 1862.
- Eggleston, James L., Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.
- Early, Edward, Wallingford, enl. Nov. 23, 1861; disch. to enl. in U.S.A., Nov. 10, 1862.
- Fowler, Gilbert, Jr., Groton, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 17, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- Fish, George A., Groton, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 17, 1863; died of wounds April 5, 1864.
- Fox, Albert M., Colchester, enl. Nov. 23, 1861; killed in action near Waterford, Va., Aug. 1, 1863.
- Havens, William H., Montville, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. 2d lieutenant; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Havens, George, New London, enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, 1864, term expired.
- Irish, John, Preston, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 25, 1864, term expired.
- Irish, Henry C., Preston, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.
- Knowles, James M., enl. Dec. 9, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Dec. 17, 1863; pro. 2d lieutenant; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Latimer, Edward H., Montville, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant; died Feb. 14, 1864.
- Leonard, Levi, Meriden, enl. Nov. 23, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Mosier, Aaron C., Bozrah, enl. Nov. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, Washington, D. C.; absent.
- Millerick, John, Portland, enl. Dec. 6, 1861; disch., term expired.
- Moses, William A., New Hartford, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 7, 1862.
- Northridge, George W., Hartford, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 21, 1862.

Perry, Eugene, New London, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1864, term expired.

Peck, Matthew, New Britain, enl. Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1864, term expired.

Ross, Francis, Waterford, enl. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.

Robinson, George L., Bridgeport, enl. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1862.

Robinson, Frederick S., enl. Dec. 7, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Saunders, Charles E., Colchester, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.

Spicer, Charles H., Groton, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1864, term expired.

Stebbins, Joseph W., East Lyme, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1863, at Fort McHenry.

Sheffield, Charles W., Stonington, enl. Dec. 6, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1864, term expired.

Seman, Peter, Bridgeport, enl. Nov. 21, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Tiuker, Henry B., Montville, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.

Turner, Isaac D., Ledyard, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 9, 1862.

Turner, Samuel C., Saybrook, enl. Dec. 6, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 18, 1862.

Whipple, William C., North Stonington, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. as vet. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Whitmarsh, Warren, Preston, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch., term expired.

Wells, Henry C., Wethersfield, enl. Nov. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry.—The Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was organized in the summer of 1862, and was the first regiment organized under the call for three hundred thousand men. It was recruited from the State at large, and left for Washington, D. C., Aug. 25, 1862, its numerical strength being one thousand and fifteen, under the command of Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Owing to the raid of the enemy into Maryland, the regiment, without being allowed time to receive the necessary instruction, was ordered forward and took a part in the hard-fought battle of Antietam. The official report shows that the regiment suffered severe losses in that desperate battle, its loss in killed being 2 commissioned officers and 19 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 86 enlisted men; missing, 28 enlisted men; making an aggregate loss of 137. It was also engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, when Lieut.-Col. Perkins and Maj. Clark were severely wounded. Many other valuable officers and many of the men were either killed or wounded. In fact, from the heavy losses and hardships endured by the regiment, it had become terribly reduced, and numbered scarcely three hundred and seventy-five effective men. Its aggregate loss at Fredericksburg was one hundred and twenty-two.

The regiment continued with the Army of the Potomac during the winter, and on the 1st of April, 1863, was encamped at Falmouth; on the 28th it received marching orders, and proceeded with the Second Army Corps to near Banks' Ford on the Rappahannock, which they crossed on the evening of the 30th of April, and proceeded to camp near Chancellorsville. On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of May they were actively engaged with the enemy, and sus-

tained a loss during the engagement of fifty-six. Maj. Theodore G. Ellis, commanding regiment, states in his official report that the strength of his command on the morning of the 3d was two hundred and nineteen.

The regiment was again in battle at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d, and sustained an aggregate loss of sixty-six. Maj. Ellis speaks of the action of the regiment in this battle in the highest terms, mentioning the capture of five regimental battle-flags and over forty prisoners by a portion of his command which charged the enemy. Four of the rebel officers surrendered themselves personally to Maj. Ellis. This was one of the most trying battles in which the Fourteenth was engaged.

July 14th it was engaged with the enemy at Falling Waters, and again, on the 14th of October, at Auburn, Va., loss not reported. On the latter day it was also engaged at Bristow Station, and sustained a total loss of twenty-six in killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 17th of October it engaged the enemy at Blackburn's Ford, and on the 29th of November following at Mine Run, Va., and met with a loss of fourteen in wounded and captured. On the 2d of December the regiment returned to its old camp upon Mountain Run, accomplishing a march of forty-five miles during the twenty-four hours.

The first general engagement in which the regiment participated after the close of winter was that of Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6, 1864. This engagement is described by Lieut.-Col. Moore as being in some instances a hand-to-hand fight, some of the Fourteenth using the bayonet upon the enemy. It sustained a loss of one hundred and fifteen in killed, wounded, and missing.

It would seem that the Fourteenth was kept busy during the spring and summer of 1864, as the list of battles during that time exhibit great activity.

From May 5, 1864, to August 25th the regiment was engaged in the battles of Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, May 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, and 22d, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, June 3d and 6th, Petersburg, June 11th to July 5th, Deep Bottom, and Ream's Station, Va., and sustained a total of two hundred and fifty-six casualties.

Col. Ellis remarks in his report that the fatigue and exposure incident to the night-marches and continued encounters were extraordinary, notwithstanding which both officers and men met them nobly and uncomplainingly, cheerfully bearing all the hardships they had been called upon to endure. Lieut.-Col. Moore, Maj. Coit, and Adj. Hicks are mentioned as deserving of special mention for their gallantry in the various actions in which the regiment was engaged.

Lieut.-Col. Moore, in his report of the battle of Ream's Station, remarks, "I cannot close this report without alluding to the loss this regiment has sustained in the death of Capt. William H. Hawley, of Com-

pany K. At the time of his death he filled the office of brigade inspector, and was actively engaged upon the staff of the colonel commanding the brigade. . . . His loss is deeply felt, not only in this regiment, but throughout the entire brigade."

On the 27th of October the regiment participated in the action of Boynton Plank-Road; total loss, twenty-nine. Lieut. Perkins Bartholomew, of Company I, was wounded during the engagement, and soon after died. He is spoken of by Lieut.-Col. Moore as being one of the most promising young officers in the regiment.

On the 5th of February, 1865, the regiment was again in battle at Hatcher's Run, Va., and sustained the loss of Lieut. Franklin Bartlett killed and five wounded.

As a closing scene in the drama, the regiment was present at the battles of High Bridge and Farmville, Va., and were also present at the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, thus being permitted to see the desired end accomplished for which they had so loyally struggled.

On the 31st of May, 1865, the brave Fourteenth Connecticut was mustered out of the United States service, leaving a record of which they may well be proud.

The regiment participated in the following engagements:

Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Loss in killed, 2 commissioned officers and 19 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 86 enlisted men; missing, 28 enlisted men. Total loss, 137.

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Loss in killed, 1 commissioned officer, 9 enlisted men; wounded, 10 commissioned officers, 82 enlisted men; missing, 20 enlisted men. Total loss, 122.

Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2, and 3, 1863. Loss in wounded, 3 commissioned officers, 34 enlisted men; missing, 2 commissioned officers, 17 enlisted men. Total loss, 56.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863. Loss in killed, 10 enlisted men; wounded, 10 commissioned officers, 42 enlisted men; missing, 4 enlisted men. Total loss, 66.

Falling Waters, Va., July 14, 1863.

Auburn, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.

Bristow Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863. Loss in killed, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 17 enlisted men; missing, 4 enlisted men. Total loss, 26.

Blackburn's Ford, Va., Oct. 17, 1863.

Mine Run, Va., Nov. 29, 1863. Loss in wounded, 2 enlisted men; captured, 12 enlisted men. Total loss, 14.

Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6, 1864. Loss in killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 7 commissioned officers, 83 enlisted men; missing, 1 commissioned officer, 18 enlisted men. Total loss, 115.

Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864.

Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, 1864.

Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 13, 14, 18, and 22, 1864.

North Anna River, Va., May 24 and 26, 1864.

Tolopotomy, Va., May 31, 1864.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864. Loss (from May 5th to June 6th) in killed, 1 commissioned officer, 20 enlisted men; wounded, 11 commissioned officers, 129 enlisted men; missing, 24 enlisted men. Total loss, 185.

Petersburg, Va., June 11 to July 6, 1864. Loss in killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 9 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men. Total loss, 14.

Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 15 and 16, 1864. Loss in killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 6 enlisted men. Total loss, 7.

Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Loss in killed, 1 commissioned officer, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 4 commissioned officers, 14 enlisted men; missing, 2 commissioned officers, 25 enlisted men. Total loss, 50.

Boynton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Loss in killed, 1 commissioned officer, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 12 enlisted men; missing, 4 enlisted men; supposed prisoners, 10 enlisted men. Total loss, 29.

Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865. Loss in killed, 1 commissioned officer; wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 4 enlisted men. Total loss, 6.

Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865. Loss in wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 5 enlisted men. Total loss, 6.

High Bridge, Va., Farmville, Va., and surrender of Lee's army, Va., from March 30 to April 10, 1865. Loss in wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 2 enlisted men. Total loss, 3.

Casualties: killed in action, 132; died of wounds, 65; died of disease, 169; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 416; missing at muster out of regiment, 6. Total, 788.

There were two companies in this regiment from New London County,—E, Capt. William H. Tubbs, and H, Capt. Samuel H. Davis.

COMPANY E.

William H. Tubbs, capt., Norwich, enl. June 15, 1862; resigned Feb. 20, 1863.

Morton F. Hale, first lieut., Norwich, enl. June 15, 1862; resigned; pro. brig. com. eubst. Dec. 28, 1862.

Charles O. Baldwin, second lieut., Middletown, enl. June 15, 1862; resigned Dec. 2, 1862.

James R. Nichols, eergt., Norwich, enl. May 29, 1862; pro. capt., wounded; died of wounds Feb. 20, 1865.

Frederick E. Shalk, eergt., Norwich, enl. June 6, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; died of wounds May, 1864.

Henry C. Miller, eergt., Norwich, enl. May 30, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1862.

George H. Lillibridge, eergt., Franklin, enl. July 14, 1862; wounded; pro. 1st lieut.; hon. disch. May 15, 1865.

Samuel Webster, eergt., Sprague, enl. June 11, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; trans. Inv. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.

Henry N. Robinson, corp., Franklin, enl. May 29, 1862; disch. for disability, May 26, 1863.

Lyman L. Bassett, corp., Killingly, enl. June 7, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.

George Seufert, corp., Middletown, enl. June 7, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.

- John J. Hurlburt, corp., New Haven, enl. June 25, 1862; died May 21, 1863, Falmouth, Va.
- James M. Moore, corp., East Windsor, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; pro. 2d lieut.; supposed killed Aug. 25, 1864.
- Edmund Smith, corp., Middletown, enl. June 6, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- George K. Bassett, corp., Killingly, enl. June 10, 1862; twice wounded; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Charles E. Lewis, corp., Middletown, enl. June 23, 1862; wounded May 13, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Edgar B. Jones, musician, New Britain, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Josiah F. Williston, musician, East Windsor, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Charles A. Tubbs, wagoner, Norwich, enl. June 9, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Barnes, Samuel, Hartford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 23, 1863.
- Booner, George C., Hartford, enl. June 16, 1862; wounded Feb. 6, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Bugbee, Sanford, Plainfield, enl. June 14, 1862; twice wounded; disch. for disability, Aug. 23, 1865.
- Bebo, Frank, Putnam, enl. June 16, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Bentley, James P., North Stoughton, enl. June 3, 1862.
- Brady, Terrence, Norwich, enl. July 15, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Bull, George H., Windham, enl. July 5, 1862; wounded; trans. Inv. Corps; must. out June 28, 1865.
- Bailey, Emerson N., Middletown, enl. June 3, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, Washington.
- Burrows, Isaac C., Veroona, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; twice wounded; trans. Vet. Res. Corps; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
- Brothers, Anthony, New Haven, enl. June 23, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Calhoun, Jeremiah, Norwich, enl. May 23, 1862; twice wounded; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Crandall, John, Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Cole, Carlos P., Coventry, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded May 7, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Cole, Alonzo E., Coventry, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of wounds May 25, 1864, North Anna, Va.
- Cavalry, Henry, Salem, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Crowley, Daniel, Sprague, enl. July 8, 1862.
- Cunningham, Michael, Norwich, enl. July 16, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; hon. disch. May 19, 1863.
- Degnan, John, Norwich, enl. June 5, 1862; wounded Aug. 25, 1864; trans. Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Dwight, Franklin, Hartford, enl. July 24, 1862; died June 13, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg.
- Dailey, Edward, Middletown, enl. June 28, 1862; wounded Feb. 6, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Dorman, Walter B., Waterbury, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Dorman, Charles L., New Haven, enl. July 18, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Dorman, Orrin, New Haven, enl. June 13, 1862; died at Richmond, Va.
- Dillon, Martin, Vernon, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 16, '64.
- Edwarde, Henry, Norwich, enl. May 31, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 23, 1862.
- Eldredge, Nathaniel, Preston, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, June 8, 1863.
- Farmer, Harmon, Middletown, enl. June 3, 1862; died Dec. 30, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg.
- Frisbie, Henry R., Middletown, enl. June 3, 1862; twice wounded; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Fray, Louis, Middletown, enl. June 4, 1862; disch. for disability, June 8, 1863.
- Fitzpatrick, John, Hartford, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Griffin, John, Middletown, enl. June 24, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Gallagher, Francis, Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded June 15, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Guilford, William O., Waterbury, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Hartie, Philip C., Norwich, enl. June 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 9, 1862.
- Hutchins, George A., Hampton, enl. June 2, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps, July 1, 1863; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Horton, Charles, Chaplin, enl. July 9, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Huntington, George F., Norwich, enl. July 5, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
- Hilbert, Frank, Middletown, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Healy, Edward, Norwich, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 25, 1862.
- Holmes, Lucien B., Glastenbury, enl. June 16, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Oct. 5, 1864.
- Irons, Thomas, Norwich, enl. June 12, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Kerr, Robert, Killingly, enl. June 7, 1862; wounded Feb. 6, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865, New Haven.
- Keeney, Buell, Windsor, enl. July 12, 1862; wounded Aug. 25, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Kapenberg, Frederick, Hartford, enl. July 7, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Kelley, William G., Marlborough, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for disability, May 30, 1864.
- Kurtz, Frederick W., Waterbury, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Kavanagh, Thomas, Middletown, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 27, 1863.
- Kurtz, George, Waterbury, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Lown, Timothy, Middletown, enl. June 9, 1862; wounded May 7, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Lovejoy, William F., enl. June 16, 1862; killed Sept. 17, 1862, Sharpsburg, Md.
- Lloyd, Patrick, Norwich, enl. July 15, 1862; died of wounds May 11, '64.
- Lamphere, Madison, Hartford, enl. July 28, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps; drowned in Connecticut River, March 8, 1865.
- Lamphere, Irving, Meriden, enl. July 7, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- Mathews, George B., Thompson, enl. June 10, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
- McDermott, Michael, Killingly, enl. June 13, 1862; wounded; trans. Inv. Corps; must. out July 5, 1865.
- McDonald, John, Norwich, enl. June 3, 1862; wounded; trans. Inv. Corps; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Marsh, John, Hartford, enl. June 14, 1862; trans. V. R. C.; disch. Aug. 19, 1865.
- Morehead, William J., Liebon, enl. July 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 19, 1863.
- Maher, James, Middletown, enl. July 19, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, March 17, 1863.
- McCormick, James, Hartford, enl. July 8, 1862.
- Obernaugh, Jacob, Griswold, May 29, 1862; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
- Piers, Edwin, Hartford, July 10, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
- Riley, James, Middletown, June 6, 1862; twice wounded; must. out June 5, 1865, at Washington.
- Rogers, James, Wethersfield, enl. June 17, 1862; died at Salisbury, N. C., roll of Feb. 28, 1865.
- Riley, Edward, Hartford, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
- Slack, George, Middletown, enl. June 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 12, 1863.
- Starkey, Robert, Hartford, enl. July 11, 1862; died April 13, 1863, at Falmouth.
- Scranton, Charles H., Windham, enl. July 15, 1862.
- Shaux, Baltas, Windsor, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
- Shay, George, Griswold, enl. July 3, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
- Starkey, John, Hartford, enl. July 11, 1862.
- Standish, Walter F., Sprague, enl. July 13, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Smith, William L., New Haven, Aug. 10, 1862.
- Stevens, Henry, Griswold, enl. July 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.

Stockman, Artemus, New Haven, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 23, 1863.
 Timmons, Daniel, Middletown, enl. June 3, 1862; died of wounds May 8, 1864.
 Tyler, Moses, Norwich, enl. July 15, 1862; wounded Feb. 6, 1864; died April 14, 1864, at Andersonville.
 VonGries, Henry, Hartford, enl. June 3, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 8, 1864.
 Wagner, Baltas, Hartford, enl. June 3, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
 West, Albert E., Preston, enl. May 27, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 24, 1863.
 West, Richard, Putnam, enl. June 16, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, June 8, 1863.
 Woodworth, George, Hartford, enl. July 20, 1862; disch. for disability, May 26, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Samuel H. Davis, capt., New London, enl. July 12, 1862; dismissed Sept. 17, 1863.
 Henry Lee, first lieut., New London, enl. May 24, 1862; pro. capt.; hon. disch. Jan. 20, 1865.
 James E. Comstock, second lieut., Waterford, July 17, 1862; res. Feb. 14, 1863.
 John A. Tibbits, sergt., New London, enl. July 12, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; wounded Sept. 17, 1862, and July 3, 1863; disch. for disability, July 17, 1863.
 Robert Barry, sergt., New London, enl. July 11, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Allen H. Willie, sergt., New London, enl. July 29, 1862.
 Charles E. Penhallow, sergt., New London, enl. July 11, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Jonathan Rogers, sergt., New London, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 3, 1863.
 Orlando A. Middleton, corp., New London, enl. July 11, 1862; disch. for disability, April 7, 1863.
 Albert O. Comstock, corp., Waterford, enl. July 24, 1862; died Dec. 11, 1863, at Stevensburg, Va.
 James Wiggins, corp., New London, enl. June 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1862.
 William A. Carpenter, corp., New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Thomas W. Comstock, corp., New London, enl. July 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 10, 1865.
 Perkins Bartholomew, corp., New London, enl. July 24, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; died Oct. 28, 1864, of wounds received in action.
 George A. Smith, corp., New London, enl. July 11, 1862; disch. for disability, March 12, 1863.
 Samuel N. Watrous, corp., New London, enl. July 15, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 George A. Buddington, musician, New London, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Albert F. Hall, musician, New London, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; must. out July 6, 1865.
 Edmund D. Smith, wagoner, New London, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Ames, Thomas M., Waterford, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Archer, Robert, New London, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Barker, John, New London, enl. July 14, 1862; died Jan. 14, 1863, at Falmouth.
 Bartholomew, John B., New London, enl. July 11, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; must. out July 6, 1865.
 Beebe, James M., New London, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Botsford, Samuel, New Haven, enl. June 2, 1862; trans. to 2d Connecticut Artillery.
 Bullis, William H., New London, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Burrows, Daniel L., New Haven, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Nov. 15, 1862, at Harper's Ferry.
 Blair, Robert, New Haven, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Sept. 29, 1863, at Washington.
 Brown, Horace T., New Haven, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Brown, Christopher, Waterford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Calvert, Jeremiah C., Waterford, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; disch. for disability, June 3, 1865.
 Carroll, William G., New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at Hartford.
 Caulkins, John F., Waterford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Chadwick, Robert A., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed Feb. 6, 1864, at Morton's Ford, Va.
 Chadwick, William F., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Chapman, Abel F., New London, enl. June 14, 1862.
 Cochran, James, Waterford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Crinyan, James, New London, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. March 10, 1865.
 Dart, Henry E., Waterford, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Daniels, Franklin, Waterford, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 1, 1864.
 Dayton, Amos, Waterford, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Dayton, William A., Waterford, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, April 2, 1863.
 Donahue, Cornelius, New London, enl. June 7, 1862; disch. for disability, May 26, 1863.
 Dawsett, Joseph N., New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Aug. 9, 1864, at Rochester.
 Drury, Thomas, New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 5, 1865.
 Dunbar, Jeremiah G., Waterford, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded Oct. 27, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865.
 Donald, John, New London, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Edwards, George S., Waterford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; died Oct. 29, 1864, at Washington.
 Feely, Bernard, New London, enl. July 16, 1862; never mustered.
 Fenner, Charles E., New London, enl. June 24, 1862.
 Fox, Silas S., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; killed in action Feb. 6, 1864.
 Fox, Frederick A., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Gard, Charles H., New London, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Gardner, Thomas W., Waterford, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; disch. for disability, Dec. 29, 1863.
 Glossenger, William, New London, enl. July 22, 1862; killed May 6, 1864, at Wilderness.
 Goff, Thomas, New London, enl. July 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Green, John, Waterford, enl. July 26, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Gurley, John, Jr., New London, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died October, 1862, at Harper's Ferry.
 Goddard, John C., New London, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Irving, James, New London, enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Jerome, Elias L., Waterford, enl. July 28, 1862; killed December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Kohrissier, Theodore, New London, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps, March 15, 1864.
 Krah, Earnest, Hartford, enl. June 16, 1862; supposed taken prisoner Oct. 14, 1863; killed in action Oct. 14, 1863.
 Knight, Charles H., Waterford, enl. July 24, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; must. out July 6, 1865.
 Latour, Charles F., New London, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.
 Latour, Lewis G., New London, enl. July 12, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 16, 1863.
 Lurger, John, New London, enl. July 16, 1862.
 McCaffrey, Edward, New London, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Alexandria.
 Maynard, Jabez B., Waterford, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died June 15, 1864, at New York City.
 Maynard, Lester J., New London, enl. July 14, 1862; disch. for disability, March 30, 1863.
 Mills, William S., New London, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Miner, John, New London, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Mills, Thomas J., New London, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Oct. 17, 1862, of wounds.
 Mitchell, Edward, New London, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Mitchell, Henry, New London, enl. July 17, 1862.
 McCallum, John, New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; did not leave Hartford with regiment.
 Morgan, Joseph F., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out July 8, 1865.

Munroe, Charles H., New London, enl. July 12, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 31, 1863.
 Munroe, George, enl. July 11, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy, April 16, 1864.
 Niles, Frederick W., New London, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1862, at Belle Plain.
 Osborn, John H. G., New London, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 31, 1864.
 Perkins, Erastus B., New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Dec. 31, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg.
 Perkins, James M., Waterford, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy, April 23, 1864.
 Pia, Daniel, New London, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 24, 1865.
 Phillips, Jonathan W., New London, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of wounds Oct. 18, 1863.
 Russell, Michael, New London, Aug. 8, 1862.
 Robinson, Ralph, New London, enl. July 11, 1862.
 Rogers, Henry A., Waterford, enl. July 28, 1862.
 Sisco, Joshua F., Stonington, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Staples, Robert, Waterford, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, March 15, 1864; must. out June 28, 1865.
 Thompson, Simeon C., New London, enl. July 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 1, 1862.
 Tillett, George W., Waterford, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, March 16, 1863.
 Wagner, Gottfreit, New London, enl. July 23, 1862; died Sept. 9, 1862, at Washington.
 Williams, Albert F., New London, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 14, 1865.
 Williams, Frederick, New London, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.

Eighteenth Regiment Infantry.¹—The Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was organized in August, 1862, and was recruited from New London and Windham Counties, and rendezvoused at Norwich, Conn. It was commanded by Col. William G. Ely, who was previously connected with the Second and Sixth Regiments Connecticut Volunteers. It left for Washington August 22d, being the first regiment to leave the State under the call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers in the summer of 1862, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Battle of Winchester.—When the Seventeenth left Fort Marshall, in Baltimore, the Eighteenth was transferred to it from Fort McHenry. It was on higher ground, and much more healthful. Some of the men brought sickness with them, however, and Capt. Bromley appears to have had a touch of jaundice, for he wrote to the *Bulletin* that he was "looking through the yellowest pair of eyes that were ever hung out as a wrecked liver's signal of distress."

Col. Ely hoped to be able here to devote some attention to the necessary drill, but the next day the right wing, consisting of the companies of Capts. Isaac W. Hakes, Jr., Matthewson, and Charles D. Brown, went down along the railroad near Havre de Grace, under Maj. Ephraim Keech, Jr.; and Capt. Henry C. Davis' company was dispatched to Upper Marlborough, a secession town, but returned next day. The regiment remained all winter divided in Maryland, with headquarters at Fort Marshall. The men were industriously drilled in artillery and infantry tactics, and the left wing was so thoroughly exercised in bat-

talion movements as to win the approval of Brig.-Gen. Morris, an old army officer, who was chary of his commendations. Comfortable quarters were now built; food was plenty, if not of a quality to tempt an epicure; service was not arduous; and, on the whole, the regiment had an easy time. Col. Ely won golden opinions from all the officers of the department with whom he came in contact. No officer was ever more watchful than he for the welfare of the men, and none ever deserved more fully the confidence which, without exception, they reposed in him.

At last, late in the spring of 1863, the monotonous life in barracks ended. Most of the men were tired of its unsoldierly quiet, and rejoiced when orders came to go to the front, even though that front was the oft-contested Shenandoah Valley. Already had the rebel and Union forces been repeatedly driven through it from end to end, and already had veteran regiments learned to prefer any other service to the bewildering tramps through its rivers and ravines.

By the middle of May the detached companies had been called in from Havre de Grace and the Wilmington road, and on the 22d the regiment moved by railroad up the valley. Crossing at Harper's Ferry, it shortly left the crowded cars at Winchester, joining the command of Maj.-Gen. Milroy.

As far back as the previous November, Gen. Halleck's chief of staff, Gen. Collom, had reported, after careful examination, not only that the works at Winchester were so located as to be indefensible *per se*, but that the place required no works, and should have no heavy garrison, being merely "an eye of the national army looking up the Shenandoah Valley." He recommended that all infantry be withdrawn, and only a strong cavalry picket retained. The recommendation was not heeded, and Milroy remained with seven thousand men, while Lee's army, flushed with the victories along the Rappahannock, was pressing towards Pennsylvania. About the 9th of June, Early, with "Stonewall" Jackson's old corps of thirty thousand men, pushed silently and swiftly northward through the valley, while Lee seized and held the gaps of the Blue Ridge. Next day Milroy exultingly telegraphed to Gen. Schenck at Baltimore that his advance had had "a splendid little skirmish" with the rebels, and added, "The enemy are probably approaching in some force. I am entirely ready for them; I can hold this place." And as late as the succeeding day, June 11th, Col. Don Piatt, chief of staff, possessed of the same delusion, telegraphed, "All works fine. Can whip anything the rebels can fetch here. How is Mrs. Piatt?" He did not wait long for an answer.

On Saturday, June 13th, the Union pickets were driven towards Winchester, and brisk skirmishing ensued. Col. Ely, of the Eighteenth, was in charge of a brigade, and he immediately advanced upon the Front Royal pike with his regiment (under Lieut.-Col. Nichols) and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania

¹ Condensed from Crofut's History.

and a section of battery, to "feel for the enemy." The feeling was mutual. They had gone a little more than a mile from town when they were opened upon by a battery planted in the edge of a dense thicket on the opposite side of a deep ravine. The Union battery was wheeled upon a knoll and opened briskly, the Eighteenth lying down in high clover closely in the rear, except Companies A and B deployed as skirmishers. The enemy played upon our regiments at a distance of not more than four hundred yards for an hour with six Napoleon pieces, and at last exploded the caisson of the battery and silenced the guns, when the brigade fell back.

Nearer the city the artillery fight was resumed at long range. Meanwhile Early had thrown other brigades around on the west, and there had been severe fighting there. Night came on, and the city was besieged. Milroy ascertained that an overwhelming force was in front of him and on his flanks. This was his opportunity to retreat under cover of the blinding darkness and the heavy thunder-shower, but some fatality detained him. The Eighteenth was stationed all night in rifle-pits just outside the city, wet through with the drenching rain. By midnight it was obvious that Early was closing in, and Ely's brigade of four regiments was recalled to the fort, but at sunrise was sent out again. The First Brigade, under Gen. Elliott, occupied the main fort; the Second, under Col. Ely, held the town and the space outside; the Third, under Col. McReynolds, was posted in the star fort.

The Second (Ely's) Brigade was now stationed near the cemetery, across which the principal firing took place. About four in the afternoon the rebel skirmishers charged up to the very edge of the town, when a well-directed fire from our troops sent them back in confusion to their supporting line, which also caught the panic and rushed back to the very edge of the timber. Here several of the Eighteenth were killed and wounded.

About this time the rebels charged upon and captured the important outworks held by an Ohio regiment on the other side of the main fort, and the Second Brigade fell back to the works northeast of the fortification, in which the principal part of our forces were now besieged and subjected to a severe bombardment.

By sundown of the 14th the city was three-fourths invested. Early's right crossed the Berryville road on the northeast, and his left intersected the Front Royal, Strasburg, and Romney roads.

At one A.M. on the 15th the order was given for the silent evacuation of Winchester. The night was intensely dark, but the column moved with order on the road leading to Martinsburg due north, the Eighteenth Connecticut forming the advance of the centre brigade. The command had proceeded about four and a half miles when the head of the First Brigade suddenly encountered the right of the enemy, posted

in strong force in a piece of woods skirting the right of the road. The rebels threw forward with great rapidity a sufficient force to command the whole of the First Brigade and a large portion of the Second. One or more volleys were delivered by them and returned, but, owing to the extreme darkness of the morning, had little or no effect. At this time the First Brigade charged, and having partially driven back the force immediately in its front, the larger portion passed on and continued its flight to Harper's Ferry. The remainder of the First Brigade, together with the Second, fell back in a field to the left of the road and reformed their partially disordered ranks. A letter written by one of the regiment soon after gives the following account of the gallant part borne by the Eighteenth in the charge of the Second Brigade: "We charged into the woods, but in the gray dawn nothing could be discerned but the flash of their rifles,—we could not see a man; and they had every advantage of us, as we charged from light into darkness, where they quietly awaited our coming. The crack of rifles was for a time terrific, but numbers and position finally prevailed, and we were obliged to retreat. We formed again in perfect order in the open field, and prepared for a second charge. By this time we could form some idea of the rebel position, for we could see quite plainly. Gen. Milroy was behind us on his horse, and he told us to take that battery, that we could do it in ten minutes. Officers and men were cool again and in good spirits. Well, the order was given, 'Forward, Eighteenth! charge bayonets! double-quick! march!' and away we went into those woods again. We were met with a murderous fire, but forward sprang the line with a yell. Up the cross-road we charged in point-blank range of the rebel battery.

"A long line of fire streamed from thousands of rifles, interrupted now and then by the blaze of the battery; trees were peeled in all directions. We charged up to the battery and silenced it, killing or wounding every man that stood by it; but they had plenty of artillery in reserve, so we saw it was useless to attempt to hold it. After fighting desperately for some time and losing many valuable men, the order to retreat was given and we again fell back. This was the first battle in which the Eighteenth had been engaged, and its behavior had deserved great credit. The above statement seems slightly colored by the interest which a participant would naturally feel, yet it is abundantly corroborated by the list of casualties, and by the account given by the Confederates themselves."

The Eighteenth had lost thirty-one killed and forty-four wounded, including five commanders of companies. After the last charge Col. Ely looked about him for support, and found that the Third Brigade had taken advantage of the fight to turn about and make its way across the country towards Pennsylvania. Milroy and Maj. Peale had already escaped with a few men, including thirty from the Eighteenth. Col. Ely and Lieut.-Col. Nichols were dismounted, and

were immediately summoned to surrender. The rebels now occupied the road in both directions. The Federals numbered but a thousand men, jaded by two days' sleepless service, and now badly cut up. Under the circumstances Col. Ely surrendered the command. The men were immediately placed under guard. Col. Ely's sword had been hit by a ball during the battle, shattering the blade near the hilt. When he delivered it to the rebel Gen. Walker, after the fight, that officer asked, "When was this done, sir?" "This morning." "You deserve to keep this," was the rejoinder. "I will direct it to be retained for you." It was sent to Gen. Early, by whose order it was finally forwarded through by flag of truce to the father of Col. Ely, while the soldier who had borne it gallantly was yet a prisoner. Within thirty minutes after Ely's surrender Early's entire corps marched across the battlefield in swift pursuit of the fugitives. Many were captured.

The handsome regimental colors presented by the ladies of Norwich were not captured with the regiment. When they were inquired for the men would not or could not give any information as to their whereabouts, but in two days, after many "hairbreadth escapes," they crossed the Pennsylvania border, wound about the body of Color-Sergeant George Torrey, of Woodstock, who had taken to the woods during the confusion. He was subsequently commissioned captain in the United States Colored Troops. About two hundred made good their retreat, and gradually gathered again at Maryland Heights, under Maj. Peale. H. H. Starkweather immediately went to the rendezvous, carrying food and other comforts from home, and sending back to the anxious relations news from the regiment. Capt. Thomas K. Bates, a brave officer, severely wounded, and a prisoner, was recaptured shortly after in a rebel hospital. The prisoners suffered from the first day of their captivity. They were hurried back to the fort, and next day were started for Richmond on foot. They made ninety-two miles in four days, arriving at Staunton on Monday, the 22d, and thence took the cars for Richmond. They reached the Confederate capital early next morning, and without making any triumphal entry, marched straight to Libby Prison. The food on the journey consisted of a pint of flour and a very small piece of pork to each man. The officers and enlisted men were in separate squads, and were not permitted to communicate. On the second day the privates were transferred from Libby to Belle Isle, in the James River, now so infamous in the annals of the war. Here they stayed a few weeks on scanty rations, when they were taken back to Libby, paroled July 2d, taken to City Point, released, and transported to Annapolis, having been under the "Stars and Bars" seventeen days. They remained at Camp Parole until the 1st of October, when they were duly exchanged and returned to the nucleus of the regiment, now in camp at Martinsburg, north of Winchester. The

officers were not so fortunate, they were detained at Libby through many weary months, hoping, fearing, expecting, and sometimes almost despairing. They had scarcely food enough to sustain life, but the miserable rations were supplemented with heavy boxes of succulent and nourishing food prepared with loving hands in Eastern Connecticut. Officers of other regiments brought away letters concealed in their buttons from Col. Ely, Capt. Davis, Lieut. Higgins, and others.

The Eighteenth at Martinsburg.—After the unfortunate battle of Winchester about two hundred and twenty officers and men of the Eighteenth escaped in different directions towards the Potomac. Immediately after the disaster to the Eighteenth, Henry B. Norton, a patriotic and liberal citizen of Norwich, went to the Potomac at the request of Governor Buckingham, and was of great assistance in collecting the remnants of the regiment and supplying their immediate wants. The *Hartford Press* said of him, "No gentleman in the State has been so indefatigable in labors of this kind for the comfort of our soldiers since the war began. He has steadily refused all compensation or remuneration of his expenses, and is so unostentatious that we fear to annoy him even by this brief and merited mention of his services." Maj. Peale, with thirty men, arrived the same day at Harper's Ferry, having had a very narrow escape. About two hundred others from Milroy's scattered army were put under Maj. Peale and led against the flank of Lee's army, now retreating from Gettysburg. They marched to Snicker's Gap and captured many of the fugitives. Maj. Peale was next ordered to Sharpsburg, where he took command of the remnant of the Eighteenth. Company B, Lieut. F. G. Bixby, being on provost duty, had escaped intact with others, and in a few days he was ordered to report for provost duty at Hagerstown to guard rebel prisoners. On September 30th, Maj. Peale brought the exchanged prisoners from Camp Parole at Annapolis, increasing the regiment to eight officers and six hundred men. On October 3d they forded the Potomac and advanced to Martinsburg, making camp about half a mile west of the town, on a wooded elevation, as pleasantly situated for winter quarters as could be desired. Here, notwithstanding the insufficiency of officers, good order was maintained, and the regiment soon began to show improvement in drill and general discipline. Once during the winter a raid resulted in the capture of several rebels. Twice or thrice the regiment was in line of battle or on a reconnoissance, but the winter was rather uneventful, and the men contented themselves in completing the capture of Martinsburg. The general in command, notwithstanding his lack of great military genius, was always popular in his command, and when he visited Martinsburg, "Daddy Milroy" was heartily received by the Eighteenth. They ordered him out with an affectionate, if unmilitary, clamor, and he addressed them as follows:

"SOLDIERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH:

"I am glad to see you once more, I am happy to see you looking so hearty and well, happy to welcome you back again beneath the folds of your own Stars and Stripes which you so nobly defended during the three days' fight at Winchester. Since I last saw you you have suffered captivity in rebel prisons. We have been separated since then, but I have come to see you and to praise you for your gallantry. I saw you in the second day's fight as you charged the enemy from your rifle-pits and drove them back upon their reserves, holding them in check until night, when you fell back, but with your face to the foe. Again I saw you the next morning, facing as hot a fire as I ever witnessed in my life. I looked in vain to see you waver. Boys, it was a hot place, a hot place. I saw you go where none but brave men dare go, saw you make three successive charges, preserving your line as well as if on dress-parade. I witnessed it all. I saw you as you broke the first line of rebel infantry and charged up their batteries, driving away their gunners, still pressing on, and breaking their reserves. Only then did you fall back, when your lines were broken and many brave Connecticut men lay bleeding on the field, but you only fell back to reform and give them another taste of your steel. I knew it was madness to order you forward again,—it was ordering you to death and annihilation,—for I well knew you would attempt anything for your general. Boys, I watched you with pride as you charged the third time, but when I saw your ranks melting and your comrades falling it made my heart grow sad within me, and I ordered you to fall back. You know the rest. You were surrounded and there was no escape. But I miss your noble commander, Col. Ely. May he soon return to you. Boys, to your valor I owe my safety. You come from a State whose soldiers never disgrace themselves nor their flag. I am proud of you, and ever shall be of such soldiers, and now accept my wishes for your safe return to your New England homes when our flag shall wave in triumph over our whole country. Good-by."

In February of 1864, Col. Ely, with one hundred and eight other officers, escaped through the famous tunnel. They had obtained entrance through a hole in the floor to an unoccupied basement, and thence had dug straight out under Twentieth Street, loosening the earth with an old hinge and removing it in a broken sugar-scoop taken from the hospital; the sand was then drawn out in a carpet-bag and secreted about the cellar. They were at work upon the tunnel for fifty-five days when the pioneer, Capt. J. N. Johnson, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, struck daylight and came up under an old shed across the street. That night at nine o'clock the first man left, at five next morning the last. About fifty were at last recaptured by the cavalry, who scoured the State in all directions, among them Col. Ely, in a state of great exhaustion; he was taken by cavalry forty-two miles out, after being absent four days. In March, 1864, Col. William G. Ely, Lieut.-Col. Monroe Nichols, Capt. G. W. Warner, Lieuts. I. N. Kibbe, M. V. B. Tiffany, J. P. Rockwell, and John A. Francis were paroled and returned to the North, their exchange following. The rest of the Eighteenth were on May 7th sent to Danville, Va., and after a few days transferred to the new stockade prison at Macon. In December, Capts. D. W. Hakes and Charles D. Brown, with Lieuts. A. H. Lindsay, George Kies, and A. G. Scranton, were paroled and went North. In February, 1865, the rest of the officers of the Eighteenth were sent to Charlotte. Lieut. Henry F. Cowles jumped from the cars, was secreted by the negroes, and joined Sherman's advance cavalry. Lieut. Ezra D. Carpenter escaped from the hospital and occupied Columbia the day before Gen. Sherman. The remaining officers

were paroled at Williamstown, N. C., in March, 1865, having been in captivity twenty-one months without the loss of a man. After a pleasant winter in Martinsburg, Va., the Eighteenth Regiment was ordered on March 7, 1864, to proceed to Harper's Ferry; here it was encamped for a time on Bolivar Heights, detached companies doing provost duty in Maryland. On March 28th the regiment was given a furlough, and the men started for Connecticut in high glee. The fact that the State election was on the tapis at this precise time and that a majority of the members were voters was suspected to have some influence in procuring the visit home. A few pleasant days in Norwich, almost a solid vote for Buckingham, another good-by, and back to Bolivar Heights on April 9th. After a harmless scout up the Loudon Valley, they arrived at Martinsburg on the 28th. Next day the regiment, now numbering ten officers and six hundred men, still under Maj. Henry Peale, started with a large force under Gen. Sigel. A rapid move to Bunker Hill and Winchester, and the regiment marched over the ground where so many were captured a year before,—there the gallant Porter fell; there the charges were made; there the surrender; there the captivity in the fort. They encamped two miles below town and tarried nine days, while Sigel reviewed his troops and the rebels counted them and reported to Richmond. Before moving again it was doubtless definitely known at the rebel capital about how many men and guns Sigel had and how many would suffice to crush him. On May 9th they pushed forward towards New Market, the Eighteenth being detached on the 14th and sent to Edinburgh to support the Twenty-eighth Ohio, where they had a slight skirmish. At three o'clock next morning these regiments were pushed forward to New Market, and arrived at ten A.M. in a drenching rain. The Eighteenth was marched into a piece of woods northwest of the town, and while partaking of a breakfast of coffee and hard-tack the men were ordered into line of battle to the support of a battery. The enemy was shelling the position from a wooded eminence. After an hour's cannonading the three regiments that had come up advanced a short distance in line, the Eighteenth on the right, and came to a halt. Companies A and B of the Eighteenth were deployed as skirmishers under Capt. William L. Spaulding. Firing began briskly. The skirmishers of the enemy advanced rapidly, driving ours back to the lines. At this time Capt. Spaulding was mortally wounded in the abdomen, and died an hour later in an ambulance at the rear. The rebels soon came down in three strong lines of battle, with a reserve of seven thousand men. Sigel's main force was still far behind. The enemy took advantage of this, rushing in with great vigor and driving the regiments back to an eminence. Here a stand was made. The official report of Maj. Peale says,—

The skirmishers of the enemy now appeared on the

brow of the hill, and rapid firing ensued, in which Capt. J. Matthewson, Company D, was wounded, as also several men of his company. As our skirmishers retired around our flank the line fired several volleys, when, it being apparent that the line of the enemy greatly outnumbered our own, and that further stay in that position was worse than useless, the commanders of regiments on left of brigade gave the order to retreat, which movement was followed by the Eighteenth. The regiment marching by the flank at double-quick, on emerging from the lane found itself some distance in rear of the retreating line, and was thereby thrown in some confusion, but, with some exceptions, the men were rallied and were reformed with the rest of the first line in rear of the second line, which now awaited the shock. The cannonading was at this time extremely rapid, the rebels shelling our position with great accuracy. While the batteries of our first and second lines poured grape and canister into their infantry, which came on in splendid line, as they drew near our second line fired and charged, partially checking their advance, but, having suffered severely, was forced to retire. For the same reason the enemy contented itself with sending forward strong lines of skirmishers to harass our now retreating force, himself advancing very slowly. Desultory fighting was continued for three hours by our first and second lines alternately, when, two fresh regiments arriving, the broken forces were assembled in rear of them and marched on the pike to the north bank of the Shenandoah, from whence it continued to march until within two miles of Woodstock, where it halted at five A.M., having marched nearly thirty-five miles in twenty-six hours, in addition to that incident to its participation in the action.

The retreat was continued by Sigel until he reached the east side of Cedar Creek, where the Eighteenth went into camp on May 17th. The regiment had lost one killed, thirty-six wounded, and nineteen missing, as reported by Adj. G. B. Culver, from Strasburg, but several of the missing were dead in the enemy's hands. At this point Col. William G. Ely, after a long imprisonment, returned to the regiment and resumed command. He was very warmly welcomed, and responded to the demonstration of his men in a pleasant address. Capt. G. W. Warner and Lieuts. M. B. V. Tiffany, J. T. Maginnis, I. N. Kibbe, and others returned at the same time. Lieut.-Col. Monroe Nichols, on being released from his terrible captivity, resigned on account of protracted ill health. On May 27th the little army started again up the Shenandoah, which a waggish soldier with the Virginian dialect now wrote of as "the back-*doah* of the Union." They waded through Woodstock in the mud, ate supper in the mud, slept in the mud, rose and set out again in the mud; remained in New Market four days and advanced; crossed the Shenandoah at Port Republic on a pontoon-bridge. May

4th, marched two miles towards Staunton in the evening and bivouacked, the enemy making demonstrations in the front. Next morning the column was early on its march, but the rebels skirmished spiritedly, and on arrival at Piedmont they were found posted advantageously on elevations, prepared to receive battle. Hunter passed his regiments in rapid review, and said to the Eighteenth that he expected them to sustain the honor of Connecticut. Here was an opportunity to wipe out New Market. Strong lines of skirmishers were thrown out by both armies. The lines advanced under a severe fire of shell and musketry, and drove back the rebel skirmishers towards their main force. It was all open ground, and the enemy had the advantage of cover and fired rapidly, but the Union skirmishers never wavered. Soon the order, Forward, double-quick, march! was given, and was followed by an impetuous charge by Hunter's whole force. The rebels stood a few moments, straggled, turned, and fled to their principal breastworks just in the rear. The ground thus gained gave our men much encouragement, but repeated attempts to dislodge the enemy again were not so successful. Finally a battery was ordered up, which fired rapidly and accurately, driving the rebels from a portion of their works.

The Eighteenth was on the right, fighting most gallantly under Col. Ely, giving and taking a severe fire. Lieut. Maginnis had received a bullet in his brain and fallen, his face to the foe; Adj. Culver was dying; enlisted men lay on every hand. About 5 P.M. the regiment was ordered forward, simultaneously with a charge by a flanking force at the left, and moved calmly up to a last furious attack. The rebels fought desperately for a few minutes, but finally broke in a total rout. Several pieces of artillery were captured and fifteen hundred prisoners, exclusive of wounded. The Eighteenth had conducted itself splendidly this day, and was thanked by Gens. Hunter and Sullivan. The bearing of Col. Ely and Maj. Beale was calculated to inspire the men with courage. Col. Ely in his report said, "Our troops fought with undaunted bravery, and at 5 P.M. routed the rebels, captured two thousand prisoners and five thousand stand of arms, and found a large number of severely wounded among the rebel dead. The Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers was on the right of Gen. Hunter's line of battle; its colors took the lead in the first charge, and floated defiant till we triumphed. All of the color-guard were wounded except one. Our banner, riddled by Minié-balls and cannon-shot, and a loss of one hundred and ninety-seven in killed and wounded tell our story. Officers and all men behaved most gallantly, obeying orders with alacrity even in the thickest of the fight." The regiment had lost nineteen killed and one hundred and fifteen wounded. Among the wounded were Lieuts. Hinckley, J. P. Rockwell, and John Lilley, the last severely. Among the killed were Lieuts. Culver and

Maginnis, and such men as Charles T. Fanning, W. H. Paine, W. L. Adams, Jerome B. Calhoun, J. T. Bradley, and John B. Scott. Lieut. E. Benjamin Culver, of Norwich, was severely wounded in the head and died the next morning; he was an officer of great merit, brave to a fault, and a universal favorite. He fell in the thickest of the fight in the first charge. The Eighteenth, greatly reduced in numbers and much exhausted, made its bivouac in the rear of the rebel position, and next morning, sad at thought of the losses but elated by the victory, the column pushed on to Staunton. On the 10th Hunter was reinforced by the commands of Crook and Averill, and now pushing resolutely southward, he passed through Lexington next day, destroying much public property. The column arrived on the 14th at Buchanan, a town on the James River twenty miles west of Lynchburg, where for the first time the old flag was hailed by the cheers of the citizens, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows. The army crossed the James in canal-boats and on the ruins of the old bridge, a wet night, and the men slept with empty stomachs. June 15th was a tiresome, exciting day, marked by the ascent of the Blue Ridge near its highest point, the Peak of Otter. Night was passed upon the mountain, with little to eat. Next morning the grand scenery was left behind. The force descended, destroyed the railroad, and pushed towards Lynchburg. The Eighteenth lay on its arms all night, while the advance skirmished sharply with the enemy within four miles of the city. It was evident that the rebels meant to contest further advance. On the 18th an artillery duel continued through the day, and the enemy made two unsuccessful charges on our line. Col. Ely had a narrow escape here: he was wounded in the throat and was temporarily disabled. Eight others in the regiment were wounded.

Gen. Early had now reinforced the rebels, and Hunter, his rations and ammunition nearly exhausted, after an indecisive battle, fell back north of the James and retired through West Virginia. Surgeon J. V. Harrington, of Stirling, was left behind when the Eighteenth moved; his consumptive tendency had long been apparent, and crossing the mountains produced a hemorrhage. His absence from his post imposed great additional care upon Surgeon Lowell Holbrook, whose labors had been increasing every day. The next ten days brought the severest trials the regiment ever experienced,—tedious marches, with little sleep and less food, the whole army hurrying forward to escape starvation in the mountains. The scenes of that terrible march will never be recalled by any survivor without a shudder. The Eighteenth conducted themselves with soldierly manliness and propriety. The retreat was from Liberty, back through Salem, across the Alleghanies, thence to Newcastle, Lewisburg, Meadow Bluff, Gauley Bridge, and Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha,

arriving very much exhausted on July 3d. Next morning the Eighteenth went to Parkersburg *via* the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, and thence to Cumberland, Md., and marched back to Martinsburg, arriving there jaded, ragged, dispirited, and broken down, with a total of one hundred and fifty officers and men. Hunter had made a bold dash on Lynchburg, had gone far from his base of supplies, and had met with failure, but the individual regiments are entitled to great credit. On July 14th the Eighteenth, in Crook's column, passed from Harper's Ferry down the left bank of the Potomac, and next day recrossed and pushed southward through the Loudon Valley, Early crossing at the same time at Point of Rocks. The two corps were again in close proximity. Crook's cavalry made a successful raid upon the enemy's trains, and the infantry pushed on towards Snicker's Gap, which was reached and passed on the 18th. In the afternoon the enemy was found posted across the Shenandoah to hold the ferry and resist the passage of the river. Crook posted a battery so as to command the position, and then began crossing by the ford, two miles below. The Confederates permitted one brigade (including the Eighteenth) to cross without molestation, and then made a vigorous onset from the woods, rapidly driving the whole line towards the river. The order was given to retreat by the ford, but great confusion prevailed. The Eighteenth held its position on the right until flanked, and was the last regiment to recross, suffering a loss of six killed and twenty-five wounded. The regiment acquitted itself creditably. It was exposed to a cross-fire; but did not waver nor retreat until ordered. Ord.-Sergt. Thomas J. Aldrich, of Thompson, was drowned, Capt. Joseph Matthewson was wounded in the thigh, Lieuts. M. V. B. Tiffany and F. G. Bixby were also wounded after being thus disgracefully entrapped. Crook drew off, and awaited the arrival of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, which came up next day. The Eighteenth Regiment, now numbering less than a hundred rank and file, passed slowly westward to Winchester, and camped on the night of the 22d on familiar ground. Next morning they moved out two miles on the Romney road, and lay all day in line of battle, the enemy not being far off. On the 24th the Eighteenth was on the west side of the Strasburg pike, and found the rebels advancing in force. They soon furiously attacked the left of our line, which gave way, exposing the extreme right, held by the Eighteenth, and compelling it to fall back. It retreated in good order over the ridge west of Winchester, halting twice and forming in line of battle to check the pursuing force. On the left our cavalry had been driven back in confusion upon the infantry, and the Eighteenth narrowly escaped capture within a short distance of the fatal disaster of the year previous. The whole army was again in full retreat, and the Eighteenth reached Martinsburg early next morning with a loss of ten or twelve men, prisoners, and

arrived at Williamsport and forded the Potomac with the army at dawn of the 26th. For several days the regiment remained along the Potomac in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, where a force now gathered to intercept the raid of Early in Pennsylvania, where he had already burned Chambersburg.

The Eighteenth continued with the Eighth Corps until September 12th, when, after the sharp and successful skirmish at Berryville, it was detached to recuperate. Its recent severe service under Hunter had sadly diminished its numbers and impaired its efficiency, and it was ordered to Martinsburg, and was not engaged in the succeeding battles of the autumn. Col. Wm. G. Ely, who had been a brave and skillful officer, and who had retained in a marked degree the confidence of the regiment, here resigned, and received the compliment of promotion to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. He had served three years and eight months faithfully. Capt. M. V. B. Tiffany, commanding the regiment in the temporary absence of Maj. Peale, wrote of Gen. Ely: "I cannot but express, in behalf of the regiment, the sincere regret we feel in parting from one who has so long been our champion and leader, and endeared himself to us by his many ennobling qualities. On the long, weary march, in the sanguinary engagement, when the enemy surrounded and danger on every side threatened, he has ever been present with us; he has been most faithful to his trust, strict in discipline, firm, resolute, but just in the exercise of his authority. By his undaunted courage, by his calm and deliberate judgment, by his own patient endurance of hardships and sufferings, and his ever-cheerful willingness to comply with the requirements of his position, he has won for himself the entire confidence, respect, and esteem of his command,—in a word, we have always been proud of our colonel. It has filled us with admiration, strengthened our courage, and inspired us with renewed confidence as we have seen him in the impetuous charge, dashing forward on the leading flank, and cheering on his men by his own enthusiastic bravery. During the latter part of his term of service he has been in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of West Virginia, in the exercise of which command he has acquitted himself with that ability, efficiency, and characteristic bravery which ever distinguished him as a regimental commander, and thus gained for himself the deserving commendations of his superiors in command."

Muster Out of the Eighteenth.—On June 27th the Eighteenth was mustered out at Harper's Ferry, having been for three months on provost duty at Martinsburg. Capt. Joseph Matthewson, of Pomfret, had been promoted to be major. Its losses had been heavy, its service difficult. For two years it had formed a part of the uneasy shuttle that had been whirled back and forth through the Shenandoah Valley, as Sigel, Ewell, Hunter, Jubal Early, or Sheridan put a hand to the loom. Its efforts had not always been crowned with

visible success, but success had come at last, and no regiment could say how much or how little had been its real part in weaving the perfect garment of final victory. The regiment returned to Connecticut immediately, and arrived at Hartford on the boat at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 29th. The men were escorted up State Street, and formed in line on Central Row, where they were received with speeches by Governor Buckingham for the State, Col. G. P. Bissell for the city, Hon. John T. Wait and Representative George Pratt, of Norwich, for New London County, and Senator Bugbee for Windham County. The soldiers then breakfasted at the hotel and eagerly departed for their homes.

Casualties.—Killed in action, 52; died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 72; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 323; missing at muster out of regiment, 12.

FIELD- AND STAFF-OFFICERS.

- William G. Ely, colonel, Norwich, must. in July 24, 1862; wounded; disch. Sept. 18, 1864.
 Monroe Nichols, lieutenant-colonel, Thompson, must. in Aug. 8, 1862; res. April 26, 1864.
 Ephraim Keach, Jr., major, Killingly, must. in Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, May 20, 1863.
 Edward L. Porter, adjutant, New London, must. in Aug. 4, 1862; pro. capt.; killed at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863.
 Dwight W. Hakes, quartermaster, Norwich, must. in Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for promotion, April 13, 1865.
 Charles M. Carleton, surgeon, Norwich, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; res. for disability, April 17, 1863.
 Josiah V. Harrington, Sterling, first asst. surgeon, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1864, at Sterling.
 Henry W. Hough, second asst. surgeon, Putnam, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; res. March 6, 1863.
 Varnum A. Cooper, chaplain, New London, must. in Aug. 27, 1862; res. March 4, 1863.
 Joseph P. Rockwell, sergt.-maj., Norwich, must. in July 26, 1862; wounded; pro. capt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Wm. Caruthers, q.m.-sergt., Norwich, must. in July 14, 1862; wounded; pro. 1st lieutenant; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Henry Hovey, com.-sergt., Norwich, must. in Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.

OFFICERS APPOINTED AFTER FIRST MUSTER.

- Lowell Holbrook, surgeon, Thompson, appointed April 23, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 William B. North, second asst. surgeon, New Britain, appointed March 20, 1863; res. May 9, 1864.
 Charles H. Rowe, second asst. surgeon, Farmington, appointed Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 William C. Walker, chaplain, Putnam, appointed Jan. 19, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.

COMPANY A.

- Henry C. Davis, capt., Norwich, must. in Aug. 8, 1862; hon. disch. April 25, 1865.
 Adam H. Lindsley, first lieutenant, Norwich, must. in Aug. 8, 1862; hon. disch. April 17, 1865.
 James D. Higgins, second lieutenant, Norwich, must. in Aug. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
 Robert Kerr, sergt., Norwich, must. in July 18, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant; must. out (as 2d lieutenant) June 27, 1865.
 David Torrance, sergt., Norwich, must. in July 17, 1862; discharged; appointed capt. 29th Conn. Vols. Dec. 25, 1863.
 George S. Town, sergt., Norwich, must. in July 21, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Samuel J. Lee, sergt., Norwich, must. in Aug. 2, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Lewis Hovey, sergt., Scotland, must. in July 26, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.

- George B. Marshall, corp., Norwich, must. in July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Gabriel B. Hartford, corp., Canterbury, must. in July 18, 1862; killed in action, July 18, 1864, at Snicker's Ferry, Va.
- Asa Dillaby, corp., Norwich, must. in July 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- William J. Ross, corp., Norwich, must. in July 23, 1862; disch. to accept appointment in colored troops, Jan. 21, 1864.
- Alfred J. Huntington, corp., Bozrah, must. in July 22, 1862; wounded July 24, 1864; must. out May 23, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Benjamin F. Jacques, corp., Norwich, must. in July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Lyman Friebe, corp., Norwich, must. in Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- George C. Setchel, corp., Norwich, must. in Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Alex. R. Cochran, musician, Norwich, must. in Aug. 7, 1862.
- Andrew F. Whiting, musician, Norwich, must. in July 23, 1862; disch. Feb. 18, 1864.
- William H. Burdick, wagoner, Norwich, must. in July 26, 1862; must. out June 19, 1865, at Baltimore, Md.
- Adams, Milau W., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Avery, Edwin P., Canterbury, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. Oct. 4, 1864.
- Adams, William N., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Button, Guy D., Norwich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. for disability, June 18, 1865.
- Bishop, Andrew, Bozrah, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded and captured; died July 24, 1864, at Andersonville.
- Brand, Lewis, Bozrah, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, August, '63.
- Burdick, Horatio, Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; died Oct. 9, 1862, at Fort McHenry, Md.
- Brady, Patrick, Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Burdick, Samuel, Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 4, 1864.
- Byron, James, Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bennett, Ebenezer S., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1864.
- Clark, William T., Bozrah, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Chapman, Elias H., Griewood, enl. July 31, 1862; died July 30, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.
- Clark, John S., Norwich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Card, Charles P., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
- Chapell, Samuel H., Norwich, enl. July 19, 1862.
- Carey, Charles W., Norwich, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out July 1, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
- Campbell, Peter, Prestoo, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Carver, James, Norwich, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Carney, Daniel, Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; must. out May 28, 1865.
- Crawford, John, Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; died July 2, 1863, of wounds received at Winchester.
- Clark, James, Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Cushman, David F., Norwich, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Clark, Francis L., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Capwell, George W., Bozrah, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Chalmers, John, Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Deau, John S., Hampton, enl. Aug. 3, 1862.
- Durfey, Henry M., Norwich, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Delaney, John, Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; killed July 18, 1864, at Snicker's Ferry, Va.
- Fanning, George W., Norwich, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1864.
- Gaskill, Henry C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; died Feb. 20, 1865, at Danville.
- Gilroy, Charles, Norwich, enl. July 24, 1862.
- Gorry, John, Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Gibson, Savillian F., Norwich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Greene, Albert C., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, at Frederick, Md.
- Greene, John S., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
- Holdridge, William A., Waterford, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Hill, Elisha D., Norwich, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Hancock, Joseph A., Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Hanley, Michael, Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; disch. for disability, June 16, 1864.
- Johnson, Daniel H., Norwich, enl. July 29, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Kelley, Andrew J., Norwich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Kerr, John, Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, May 1, '64.
- Kingsley, Jared L., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Laird, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Leonard, M. Luther, Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. to enter U. S. C. T., March 4, 1864.
- Latham, Albert, Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. April 10, 1864.
- Martin, John W., Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Matthewson, Alfred, Bozrah, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- McCracken, James, Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester.
- Martin, Islay B., Norwich, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died July 2, 1863, of wounds received at Winchester.
- Mitchell, William C., Preston, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; must. out June 7, 1865.
- Muzzey, Benjamin H., Norwich, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out May 20, 1865, at Hartford, Conn.
- Marshall, Wilson C., Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Miner, Charles H., Jr., Norwich, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- McDavid, George, Norwich, enl. July 19, 1862; disch. for disability, March 1, 1863.
- Mossman, Alexander, Norwich, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- McClure, John, Norwich, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Pitcher, George, Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Pitcher, Albert H., Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded June 16, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Parker, Timothy, Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Robinson, Francis, Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.
- Ray, George H., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Richards, Charles J., Norwich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out May 22, 1865, at Jarvis Hospital.
- Service, Thomas, Norwich, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Sherman, Horace U., Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Schofield, Le Grand, Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Spencer, Stephen H., Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Shaw, Daniel, Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Semples, James W., Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Service, John, Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Sullivan, Daniel B., Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; must. out May 18, 1865.
 Sweet, Edwin, Canterbury, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 7, 1863.
 Town, William H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died March 28, 1864, at Sandy Hook, Md.
 Thompson, Nelson C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died June 30, 1863, of wounds received at Winchester.
 Taylor, Samuel, Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Tift, John H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Wood, Asa F., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Wood, Alfred, Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Worden, Samuel D., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; disch. for disability, March 8, 1864.
 Young, Robert, Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY A.

Allen, Alonzo N., Canterbury, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Allen, Charles, Norwich, enl. Dec. 28, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Baker, Erastus, Canterbury, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out May 31, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Brown, Francis, Stonington, enl. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Congdon, Benjamin, Lebanon, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Carver, William, Norwich, enl. April 21, 1864; disch. May 8, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa.
 Clark, John, Norwich, enl. Dec. 24, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Carpenter, Daniel,¹ on roll, enl. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Dewing, James, Canterbury, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Jones, Thomas F., Bridgeport, enl. May 13, 1863; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester.
 Johnson, William H., Canterbury, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out May 31, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 McDavitt, Arthur, Stonington, enl. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 McKackiac, James, Putnam, enl. Jan. 18, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Phinney, John, Canterbury, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Wells, Joseph A., Marlborough, enl. Dec. 31, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Wetherel, Benjamin S., Norwich, enl. Jan. 3, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

COMPANY B.

Thomas K. Bates, capt., Brooklyn, enl. July 16, 1862; wounded; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1863.
 Horatio Blanchard, first lieut., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Ezra D. Carpenter, second lieut., Putnam, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Edgar Amesbury, sergt., Killingly, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out May 17, 1865, at Frederick, Md.
 Sim. C. Chamberlain, sergt., Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out May 20, 1865, at Frederick.
 Caleb Blanchard, sergt., Killingly, enl. July 18, 1862; must. out May 20, 1865, at Hartford.
 Stephen W. Aldrich, sergt., Brooklyn, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 George Torrey, sergt., Woodstock, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., Dec. 8, 1863.
 Anson Withey, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., Dec. 8, 1863.

¹ Substitute or drafted.

Laurens Card, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Stephen J. Lee, corp., Killingly, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Henry F. Paine, corp., Putnam, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded; died Aug. 10, 1864.
 Samuel R. Davis, corp., Killingly, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. April 1, '64.
 William H. Austin, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 24, 1862.
 Edwin L. Joelyn, corp., Killingly, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Thomas M. Day, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Henry B. Fuller, musician, Killingly, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Dwight C. Brown, musician, Killingly, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 William A. Haady, wagoner, Killingly, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1864.
 Adams, John Q., Brooklyn, enl. July 12, 1862; died May, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.
 Adams, William A., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Adams, Olney, Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven.
 Aldrich, Welcome B., Putnam, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Anderson, William H., Putnam, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out May 24, 1865, at New York City.
 Arnold, Lorenzo B., Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Arlington, Joseph, Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Burroughs, George H., Killingly, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Burroughs, Francis, Killingly, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out May 23, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Bemis, Harrison O., Killingly, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Buck, Lorenzo H., Putnam, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died Dec. 28, 1863, at Martinsburg.
 Bartlett, Edwin S., Woodstock, enl. July 15, 1862; must. out June 17, 1865, at Worcester.
 Bacon, Abner F., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out May 20, 1865, at Hartford.
 Brown, Harlan P., Killingly, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.
 Bolles, Darius A., Killingly, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Baker, George R., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Bartlett, George W., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, at Annapolis.
 Brewster, Sidney M., Putnam, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Cragan, Martin, Killingly, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Clark, Allen, Killingly, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at Hartford.
 Colvin, David M., Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Cook, Elmer D., Putnam, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Chesbro, George L., Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.
 Campbell, Charles, Plainfield, enl. July 17, 1862; wounded; must. out June 2, 1865, at Jarvis Hospital.
 Corcoran, Thomas, Putnam, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Coomes, Ransalner, Woodstock, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.
 Chaffee, Myron J., Woodstock, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Danielson, Daniel D., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Dye, Vanburen, Brooklyn, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Donahue, John, Killingly, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at York.

Daggett, James, Killingly, enl. July 23, 1862; killed June 16, 1863, at Winchester.

Emerson, David, Brooklyn, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Freeman, Frederick M., Killingly, enl. July 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Fox, John A., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at Hartford.

Frazier, Richard, Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded; disch. for disability, Dec. 14, 1863.

Franklin, Edmund, Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out July 14, 1865, at Hartford.

Gordon, Elias K., Killingly, enl. July 15, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Green, David, Killingly, enl. July 28, 1862; died June 20, 1863, at Baltimore.

Geer, Henry H., Brooklyn, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.

Green, Clarendon M., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Gould, Henry K., Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Gochie, Joseph, Killingly, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1863.

Hart, Lewis, Brooklyn, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 19, 1865, at York.

Heath, George W., Putnam, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Harrington, John, Putnam, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Houghton, Amasa, Killingly, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 13, 1862.

Hall, William A., Woodstock, enl. July 19, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 31, 1863.

Hibbard, Albert, Woodstock, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded; died Nov. 18, 1864, at Andersonville.

Kilfoyle, Patrick, Killingly, enl. July 23, 1862.

Kelly, Norman, Killingly, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Kinney, Nathan, Killingly, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Mathewson, Hazel E., Brooklyn, enl. July 29, 1862; died Dec. 11, 1864, at Annapolis.

McIntyre, William, Killingly, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Morse, Stephen H., Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Mathews, Altiery K., Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 12, 1862.

McLaughlin, Hugh, Plainfield, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Morse, Needham, Killingly, enl. July 31, 1862; disch. June 18, 1863.

Miller, Josiah, Putnam, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Neff, Hamilton H., Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Olney, William F., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Olney, Charles E., Killingly, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Paide, John M., Woodstock, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., March 6, 1864.

Pike, William H., Plainfield, enl. July 29, 1862; died Sept. 26, 1864, at Charleston.

Potter, Alvah D., Putnam, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Pollock, William H., Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 18, 1863.

Richmond, Calvin H., Killingly, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Randall, John W., Killingly, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Randall, Smith H., Killingly, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Smith, Isaac W., Killingly, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.

Stewart, John F., Killingly, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out May 20, 1865, at Frederick.

Simmons, Thomas, Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester.

Spaulding, Samuel K., Putnam, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Sawyer, James H., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863, at Harper's Ferry.

Spaulding, Edmund W., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865, at Annapolis.

Scofield, Uri B., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Trask, William A., Plainfield, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Taylor, Lucian A., Woodstock, enl. July 15, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Taylor, James A., Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, May, 1863.

Trask, Adelbert R., Plainfield, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Ward, William H., Putnam, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wood, Edwin R., Putnam, enl. July 16, 1862; wounded; disch. for disability, May 4, 1865.

Watson, James, Plainfield, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY B.

Armington, Samuel, Killingly, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Armington, Charles, Killingly, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Blanchard, C. F. C., Killingly, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Clemons, George, Killingly, enl. Jan. 25, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Durfee, Leonard, Killingly, enl. Dec. 3, 1863; disch. for disability, Oct. 13, 1864, at New Haven.

Jencks, Albert L., Sterling, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; must. out June 7, 1865, at Jarvis U. S. A. Hosp.

Knowlton, George H., enl. Nov. 23, 1863; trans. July 15, 1864, to 15th Connecticut.

McRoy, William, Lebanon, enl. March 2, 1864; died Oct. 27, 1864, at Annapolis.

Ninis, William, Lebanon, enl. March 2, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865, at Annapolis.

Smith, Charles W., Killingly, enl. Dec. 3, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Smith, Elisha, Killingly, enl. Dec. 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Smith, John F., Killingly, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Sherman, Willet H., Lebanon, enl. March 2, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

COMPANY C.

Isaac H. Bromley, capt., Norwich, enl. July 28, 1862; hon. disch. March 31, 1863.

Samuel T. C. Merwin, first lieut., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out as 1st lieut. June 27, 1865.

Henry Flowers, second lieut., Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; hon. disch. May 15, 1865.

Reuben B. Brown, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 24, 1865, at Hartford.

Andrew Washburn, sergt., Lebanon, enl. July 31, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., Feb. 24, 1864.

Charles Robinson, sergt., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; hon. disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T.

Edward S. Hinkley, sergt., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Charles H. Carpenter, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Samuel H. Freeman, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Thomas C. Abell, corp., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

George R. Bill, corp., Lebanon, enl. July 31, 1862; disch. April 7, 1864.

- Restcome Peckham, Lebanon, corp., enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- E. Benjamin Oliver, corp., Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; pro. adjt.; died of wounds June 6, 1864, at Richmond.
- Alonzo S. Mather, corp., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. March 28, 1864.
- Sylvanus Downer, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded; died Nov. 5, 1864, at Andersonville.
- George E. Comins, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Charles E. Case, musician, Norwich, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Judson A. Gager, musician, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- William A. Wetmore, wagoner, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 2, 1865, at Jarvis Hospital.
- Abell, John W., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Anderson, Charles W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Avery, Charles M., Preston, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Avery, James H., Preston, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at Hartford.
- Bacon, Harrison E., Norwich, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out May 23, 1865, at Frederick.
- Blackman, B. Burrell, Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, March 23, 1864.
- Bingham, Henry A., Lisbon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, March 23, 1864.
- Bramble, Calvin, Lyme, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Brand, Christopher A., Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; trans. to 21st Conn. Vole. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Brady, George W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. adjt.; must. out June 27, at Harper's Ferry.
- Brockway, Thomas Q., Lyme, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1862.
- Burdick, Gilbert A., Preston, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865, at Frederick.
- Carey, Joel, Norwich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; wounded; must. out May 22, 1865, at Jarvis Hospital.
- Carpenter, Charles H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops.
- Coggswell, George, Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Congdon, Peleg C., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Obsspell, Charles C., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Clark, Joseph P., Scotland, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven.
- Clark, Henry T., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Cross, George W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Crosby, Hiram B., Norwich, enl. July 16, 1862; pro. col.; hon. disch. as lieut.-col. Sept. 14, 1864.
- Davoll, Joseph G., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, May 6, 1863.
- Dorrance, George E., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, March 15, 1864.
- Durfee, Abisha P., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Ellis, William H. H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Ellsworth, Charles H., Griswold, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven.
- Ellsworth, David, Berlin, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 5, 1865, at Annapolis.
- Fanning, Charles T., Norwich, enl. July 31, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
- Fitch, Edwin S., Jr., Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Fletcher, Freeborn O., Norwich, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Gates, Alfred E., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; captured June 10, 1864.
- Greer, Charles F., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Green, Joseph B., Griswold, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Greenman, George, Norwich, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, March 23, 1864.
- Hamilton, William H., Norwich, enl. July 29, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
- Hempstead, Albert, Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Holmes, John, Preston, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Holmes, Asher D., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester.
- Huntington, J. L. W., Franklin, enl. July 30, 1862; discharged to enlist in U. S. army, Feb. 11, 1864.
- Jewell, William C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, March 28, 1863.
- Keeler, George W., Preston, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Keables, Charles F., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Kidder, Edwin M., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Krans, Adam, Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Leach, Edwin T., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, Feb. 24, 1864.
- Loomie, Adgate L., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, March 23, 1864.
- Lord, Nelson P., Lebanon, enl. July 31, 1862; wounded; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1863.
- Lombard, Marcina, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, March 4, 1863.
- Lumie, Thomas J., Norwich, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Lynch, Charles, Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Manning, Lemuel A., Norwich, enl. July 29, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- McWhirr, John F., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Muzzy, Walter H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Noyes, Charles C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester.
- Oranshy, Henry B., Lebanon, enl. July 31, 1862; disch. for disability, March 4, 1863.
- Pember, Lucius G., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Dec. 27, 1864, at Annapolis.
- Potter, Elisha R., Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out June 9, 1865, at Annapolis.
- Reynolds, John M., Lyme, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, March 4, 1863.
- Richards, Wm. H. H., New London, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability about Sept. 10, 1863.
- Ripley, James D., Norwich, enl. July 16, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Robinson, Myron W., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch.; enl. in U. S. army, Nov. 16, 1862.
- Schalk, John, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died Aug. 16, 1863.
- Spencer, Frederick L., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Stone, William, Lyme, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 6, 1865, at Washington.
- Sullard, Albert, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. June 5, 1864, at New Haven.
- Taylor, Francis W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded; died March 28, 1865, at Annapolis.
- Tilley, Charles H., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out May 24, 1865, at Annapolis Junction.
- Tilden, Joseph A., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Tilden, Ebenezer, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at Hartford.
- Tisdale, James W., Norwich, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Tracy, Joseph A., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died Aug. 7, 1864, of wounds received in action.
 Tracy, Gilbert A., Griswold, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. June 16, 1863.
 Tucker, George W., Lyme, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 1, 1863.
 Upham, Benjamin M., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Ward, George W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died Feb. 6, 1865, at Andersonville.
 Weaver, George A., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 White, Edwin, Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Williams, John, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Wilson, Dee Laroo, Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; promoted second lieutenant Third Maryland Cavalry about Aug. 12, 1863.
 Winship, Joseph H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died April 5, 1864, at Andersonville.
 Woodmancy, Albert G., Stonington, enl. July 30, 1862; killed June 16, 1863, at Winchester.
 York, James E., Norwich, enl. July 30, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1863, at Harper's Ferry.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY C.

Adams, Judson M. L., Killingly, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Brown, Benjamin B., Lebanon, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven.
 Bates, Charles E., Thompson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Burnham, James T., Willimantic, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
 Cady, James, Woodstock, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Cryne, Martin, Windham, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Connell, Joseph, Norwich, enl. Jan. 25, 1864; disch. for disability, June 21, 1865, at New Haven.
 Corey, Richmond, Lebanon, enl. March 16, 1864; disch. for disability, March 25, 1865.
 Crudy, Patrick, Pomfret, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Fry, Joseph R., Hartford, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Gamble, James, Canterbury, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Gott, Gilbert H., Colchester, enl. Jan. 23, 1864; died Aug. 30, 1864, at Andersonville.
 Gordon, Frank H., Colchester, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Haggerty, James, Windham, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Hauerwas, Ludwig, Lebanon, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. for disability, May 6, 1865, at New Haven.
 Lea, Charles C., Norwich, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Lombard, Orlando, Lebanon, enl. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Loomie, Thomas A., Lebanon, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 McNamara, Patrick, Norwich, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Jan. 19, 1865.
 Munroe, Thomas, Sprague, enl. Feb. 11, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Trueman, Frank M., Norwich, enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Warren, John E., Woodstock, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Withey, William H., New Haven, enl. Dec. 2, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Wolf, Aaron, Lebanon, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Washburn, Edwin, Lebanon, Feb. 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

COMPANY D.

Joseph Matthewson, capt., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; twice wounded; pro. maj.; must. out June 27, 1865.
 William L. Spaulding, first lieutenant, Eastford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. capt.; killed at New Market, May 15, 1864.

Noadiah P. Johnson, second lieutenant, Thompson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Thomas J. Aldrich, sergt., Thompson, enl. July 26, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; killed July 18, 1864.
 Franklin G. Bixby, sergt., Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. capt.; wounded; must. out (as second lieutenant) June 27, 1865.
 Norton Randall, sergt., Thompson, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Joseph E. Marcy, sergt., Eastford, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 William H. Paine, corp., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
 Henry H. Brown, corp., Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, Feb. 25, 1864.
 James H. Rickard, corp., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, March 18, 1864.
 John R. Carter, corp., Thompson, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; died of wounds July 10, 1864.
 Charles W. Grosvenor, corp., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven.
 George W. Phetteplace, corp., Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 William J. Arnold, corp., Thompson, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Charles R. Conant, corp., Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died June 26, 1864, of wounds received in action.
 George H. Jacobs, musician, Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Wanton A. Weaver, Jr., musician, Thompson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 George H. Wilson, wagoner, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1864.
 Aldrich, Parris H., Thompson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, July 10, 1864.
 Adams, Joseph P., Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
 Adams, William L., Eastford, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
 Aldrich, Lyman M., Thompson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Brown, John D., Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, March 16, 1864.
 Burgess, Warren A., Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; must. out May 18, 1865, in New Hampshire.
 Bickford, Erskine F., Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out May 25, 1865.
 Bickford, Joseph, Thompson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, March 5, 1863.
 Blakeley, Daniel, Hampton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.
 Buchanan, Anson A., Thompson, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Bates, Tyler, Thompson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Buckley, Joseph, Thompson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Burdick, Dwight, Hampton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Baker, Solomon H., Eastford, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Buck, Edward C., Thompson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Brown, Otis, Thompson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded June 6, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Chaffee, Francis B., Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Converse, Jesse F., Thompson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. at Baltimore.
 Conan, Oscar, Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded June 6, 1864; must. out June 12, 1865.
 Clapp, John W., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Coman, John L., Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded June 6, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
 Curtiss, Prescott P., Thompson, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862.
 Converse, Frank H., Thompson, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; disch. for disability, March 10, 1865.

- Child, William L., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 19, 1865, at Philadelphia.
- Cooper, Thomas D., Pomfret, enl. July 29, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
- Chase, Nathan, Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; must. out May 23, 1865.
- Clark, Michael, Hampton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Chevey, Frank W., Eastford, Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for pro. in U. S. Col. Troops, Oct. 12, 1864.
- Daggett, Nelson, Thompson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Dearth, Thomas H., Thompson, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, May 15, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Frissell, Albert, Thompson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Fitts, Daniel B., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, at Annapolis.
- Gifford, Silas B., Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Gay, Horace, Thompson, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.
- Gould, William, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Green, Rufus, Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Grigga, James H., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Griggs, William H., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Grow, Thomas W., Hampton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Hall, Horatio A., Thompson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Hibbard, George D., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, May 10, 1865, at New Haven.
- Heath, Joseph W., Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Johnson, William P., Thompson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Jennings, Daniel, Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. for disability, March 5, 1863.
- Johnson, Parris G., Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Johnson, George C., Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Joslin, Silas R., Thompson, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Jones, Samuel N., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Johnson, Edwin F., Thompson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
- Leonard, Isaiah, Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
- Lynch, William, Thompson, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Lummis, John, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died November, 1864.
- Leonard, Thomas J., Union, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; disch. for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops, Oct. 9, 1864.
- May, George A., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability, July 10, 1864.
- Miller, James F., Thompson, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 8, 1864, for appointment in U. S. Col. Troops.
- Miller, Abial A., Thompson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Maguire, Frank Y., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- May, William, Woodstock, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Feb. 10, 1864.
- Munyan, Rufus P., Thompson, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Perrin, John N., Thompson, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Potter, Lucius H., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 22, 1864; appointed hosp. stew. U. S. army.
- Panniman, Silas M., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. for disability March 8, 1863.
- Potter, Charles H., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. March 17, 1865.
- Ryan, Edward P., Thompson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; twice wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Richardson, Sherman, Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. March 28, 1864.
- Robinson, Joseph W., Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of wounds Sept. 29, 1864, at Andersonville.
- Randall, H. Monroe, Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, April 17, 1863.
- Ryant, Thomas, Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Robbins, Elisha K., Eastford, enl. July 31, 1862; disch.; enl. in U. S. army Oct. 14, 1862.
- Randall, Peter, Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died March 10, 1865, at Thompson.
- Randall, Joseph, Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Sprague, Elias, Thompson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Sheldon, William E., Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, April 14, 1863.
- Streeter, Moses, Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Shelden, Albert F., Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 19, 1865, at Hartford.
- Seaver, George T., Thompson, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Sharpe, Edwin, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Taylor, Amos W., Thompson, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability, March 5, 1863.
- Torrey, Henry C., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- White, Luther, Thompson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; died March 14, 1865.
- Whitmore, Harvey, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Young, George E., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865, at Hartford.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY D.

- Aldrich, Frederick A., Thompson, enl. Aug. 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Buck, George C., Thompson, enl. Dec. 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Brayton, Charles E., Thompson, enl. Dec. 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 7, 1865.
- Buckley, James F., Thompson, enl. Nov. 2, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bickford, Vernon, Thompson, enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Babbitt, Allen, Thompson, enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Buck, Joseph W., Woodstock, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bates, Samuel H., Thompson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bradley, Mitchell, Plainfield, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Converse, Joel T., Thompson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; wounded and captured, June 5, 1864.
- Clark, Patrick, Norwich, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Dodge, George W., Eastford, enl. Dec. 10, 1863; died Oct. 11, 1864, at Florence, S. C.
- Ellis, Lutus C., Stonington, enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
- Fox, David C., Woodstock, enl. Jan. 29, 1864; disch. for disability, Aug. 18, 1865, at New Haven.
- Green, Lyman W., New London, enl. Sept. 10, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Grealy, John, Hampton, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Griggs, Stephen A., Hampton, enl. Aug. 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Handy, William H., Franklin, enl. Aug. 6, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Long, Edward, enl. April 16, 1863.
- Miller, Melancthon P., Thompson, enl. April 13, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

O'Donnell, George, enl. April 16, 1863.
 Sanford, John, Groton, enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Wakeley, Clarence, Waterbury, enl. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

COMPANY E.

Isaac W. Hakes, Jr., capt., Norwich, enl. July 12, 1862; res. Dec. 26, 1862.
 Frederick A. Palmer, first lieut., Norwich, enl. July 12, 1862; pro. to capt.; disch. May 28, 1864.
 John T. McGuinis, second lieut., Salem, enl. July 25, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; died June 7, 1864, of wounds.
 Francis McKeag, sergt., Norwich, enl. July 14, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Anthony Stanley, sergt., Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 William H. Douglass, sergt., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 John J. Franklin, sergt., Columbia, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 William C. Hillard, sergt., Norwich, enl. July 14, 1862; disch. Dec. 3, 1864.
 Edwin Fitch, corp., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, March 21, 1865.
 Josiah A. Coleman, corp., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Gordon Wilcox, corp., Norwich, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Hylon N. Perry, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 James McKee, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Chauncy J. Williams, corp., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; died Aug. 18, 1864, at Andersonville.
 Albert G. Franklin, corp., Griswold, enl. July 16, 1862; wounded June, 1863; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont.
 William C. Tracy, corp., Lebanon, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 John H. Post, musician, Andover, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 George Maynard, musician, Salem, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Edward S. Clark, wagoner, Norwich, July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Allen, Nelson R., Norwich, enl. July 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Alger, Silas J., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; must. out June 2, 1865.
 Adams, Anthony, Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Avery, George, Colchester, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Albertine, E. T., Sprague, enl. July 16, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.
 Avery, Henry E., Salem, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Avery, Samuel H. N., Scotland, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Burdick, Joel, Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Bromley, George, Griswold, enl. July 29, 1862; wounded June 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Burdick, Abel, Griswold, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Brooks, Lorin F., Coventry, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Bogue, Henry, Bozrah, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Brown, Mulford G., Salem, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Beckwith, Charles A., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; died Aug. 4, 1864, at Staunton.
 Brown, John H., Salem, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Comstock, Alfred J., Lebanon, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 9, 1865; disch. July 25, 1865.
 Coit, John, Norwich, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Cleveland, Henry F., Andover, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865, at Annapolis.
 Carr, Nathaniel S., Coventry, enl. July 26, 1862; died May 25, 1864, at New Haven.
 Crawford, George H., Salem, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Clark, William P., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Dailley, Charles H., Norwich, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. February, 1864.
 DeWolf, Thomas E., Salem, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. Oct. 1, 1863, at Annapolis.
 Douglass, Renben P., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1862.
 Franklin, Stephen A., Columbia, enl. July 25, 1862; died Aug. 20, 1864, at Sandy Hook.
 Fox, Horace W., Salem, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Fox, Wallace, Salem, enl. July 28, 1862; died Feb. 2, 1864, at Martinsburg.
 Flening, Patrick, Colchester, enl. July 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 8, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Fitzpatrick, Bernard, Colchester, enl. July 27, 1862; wounded June 15, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Ford, Alexander, Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Ford, Christopher, Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Gardner, Nicholas G., Andover, enl. July 16, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Gott, Chauncey E., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; must. out May 30, 1865.
 Gimball, John, Colchester, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Holien, Charles F. J. A., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Haslem, Wesley W., Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven.
 Harris, George L., Norwich, enl. July 19, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
 Hayward, William G., Norwich, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died Sept. 11, 1864, at Andersonville.
 Hennessey, Thomas J., Norwich, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Holloway, Joseph C., Salem, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 16, 1864.
 Hartsgrove, Chilton D., Salem, enl. July 30, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Jilison, Charles A., Sprague, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; died Dec. 5, 1864, at Florence, S. C.
 Jilison, Edward T., Jr., Sprague, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Jones, John, Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Johnson, John, Colchester, enl. July 22, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Jeoner, Elias B., Scotland, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. in Baltimore, by return of October, 1863.
 Kegwin, George W., Griswold, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Kelliher, James, Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June 6, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Kioney, Thomas, Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; died May 1, 1864, at New Haven.
 Kegwin, Dwight R., Scotland, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865, at Hartford.
 Lathrop, Albert M., Griswold, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Lewis, Henry F., Columbia, enl. July 27, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Lewis, Daniel C., Columbia, enl. July 27, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Lewis, Charles (2d), Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 McCracken, H. H., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester.
 Mitchell, Charles H., Colchester, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Massey, James, Norwich, enl. July 15, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1866, at Florence, S. C.

McCusker, John, Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 28, 1865.

McCueker, Hugh, Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Parkinson, George, Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Palmer, Isaac, Coventry, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Payson, Ebenezer F., Andover, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1864.

Potter, James N., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Palmer, Josiah C., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Rose, Hiram D., Lebanon, enl. July 25, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.

Rood, Julius J., Andover, enl. July 26, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.

Reynolds, Samuel W., Norwich, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Rathbun, George W., Salem, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1862.

Spencer, Lorin T., Columbia, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 5, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.

Stanbley, Michael, Norwich, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.

Tarbox, George W., Columbia, enl. July 23, 1862; died Aug. 10, 1864, at Cumberland, Md.

Taft, Bezaleel W., Columbia, enl. July 14, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Tourtellotte, Marvin, Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June, 1863; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1864.

Upbam, George R., Norwich, enl. July 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Varney, Israel, Norwich, enl. July 16, 1862; died Feb. 10, 1865, at Florence, S. C.

Wood, Ezra H., Griswold, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

White, Albert P., Andover, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out May 23, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Weller, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Wolf, Henry, Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

West, Seth B., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Wade, Sylvester, Salem, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wade, Henry H., Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, April 13, 1863.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY E.

Clark, Albert A., Bozrah, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Clark, Henry G., Wethersfield, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Fogtmaw, John, Colchester, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. for disability, May 27, 1865.

Lewis, Horatio H., Columbia, enl. April 9, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

McKenna, Tole, Woodstock, enl. Sept. 28, 1864.

Martin, James F., Middletown, enl. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Palmer, Frank J., Colchester, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. for disability, Nov. 1, 1864, at New Haven, Conn.

Snaw, Hiram, Colchester, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. for disability, March 25, 1865.

Simpson, William, Saybrook, enl. Nov. 22, 1864.

Wallace, Michael, Canterbury, enl. Sept. 27, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Henry Peale, capt., Norwich, enl. July 12, 1862; pro. lieut.-col.; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

John E. Woodward, first lieut., Preston, enl. July 12, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

John Albert Francis, second lieut., Norwich, enl. July 14, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Joseph M. Parker, sergt., Norwich, enl. July 15, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., March 13, 1864.

Nathan F. D. Avery, sergt., Franklin, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, March 6, 1863.

Edward P. Rogers, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., Jan. 21, 1864.

Charles H. Carroll, sergt., Norwich, enl. July 12, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Austin G. Monroe, sergt., Norwich, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Caleb R. Corey, corp., Norwich, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out May 10, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Joseph Forestner, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died Aug. 9, 1863, at Camp Parole.

William H. Webb, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Charles D. Burdick, corp., Preston, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 20, 1865, at Hartford, Conn.

Jesse Wilkinson, corp., Norwich, enl. July 12, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., March 13, 1864.

Charles K. T. Treun, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at York, Pa.

George W. Loomis, corp., Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

George W. Blake, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.

Julius Palmer, musician, Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Joseph W. Carroll, wagoner, Norwich, enl. July 14, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps May 15, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.

Appleton, Henry, Norwich, enl. July 17, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Aldrich, Albert C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out July 18, 1865, at Hartford, Conn.

Brown, John A., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Billings, Samuel D., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Butler, Roswell, Norwich, enl. July 14, 1862; wounded July 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Booth, John, Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Bleke, Charles S., Norwich, enl. July 21, 1862.

Baldwin, Charles, Mansfield, enl. July 30, 1862; killed June 14, 1863, at Winchester, Va.

Bradley, John T., Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.

Brown, Russell M., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Bowen, Ezra P., Norwich, enl. July 12, 1862; must. out May 29, 1865, at Annapolis Junction, Md.

Bennett, John A., Norwich, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability, May 3, 1863.

Botham, Daniel A., Waterford, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June, 1863; disch. for disability, March 14, 1864.

Braman, Lucius R., Norwich, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 16, 1864.

Burnett, Albert, Norwich, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester, Va.

Bennett, Joseph H., Chaplin, enl. July 23, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.

Cole, George, Griswold, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven, Conn.

Cook, Orrin, Preston, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Church, Daniel B., Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.

Chappell, Alfred S., Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; died Sept. 17, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Carroll, George, Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Clark, William H., Preston, enl. July 16, 1862; accidentally shot; trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.

Caswell, Gilford, Ledyard, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, July 16, 1864.

Campbell, William H., Mansfield, enl. July 21, 1862; died Sept. 10, 1863, at Camp Parole.

Davis, William L., Norwich, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; twice wounded; must. out June 27, 1865.

Deming, Alfred H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Draper, Albion, Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Draper, George, Norwich, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 22, 1863.
 Doyle, Timothy O., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out July 14, 1865, at Hartford, Conn.
 Earle, Ralph W., Bozrah, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at York, Pa.
 Eldridge, Daniel D., Norwich, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Fenton, James E., Norwich, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Fuller, Alden, Griswold, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 20, 1865, at Annapolis.
 Fox, George W., Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; died April 17, 1865, at Martinsburg, Va.
 Green, Francis B., Griswold, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; died April 17, 1865, at Staunton, Va.
 Green, Nathan B., Scotland, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Feb. 24, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.
 Guile, Samuel A., Preston, enl. July 30, 1862.
 Humes, Charles L., Bozrah, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Hyde, Henry R., Franklin, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Howard, William H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Hicks, James W., Norwich, enl. July 30, 1862; died April 13, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.
 Hyde, John P., Norwich, enl. July 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Keenon, Edwin, Canterbury, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Kinney, William H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Loomis, James W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Nov. 1, 1864, at New Haven, Conn.
 Lamb, Horatio B., Franklin, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Ladd, Daniel, Norwich, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Moffat, Nelson, Griswold, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Marshall, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Murphy, Frank E., Norwich, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Mowry, Bernard B. O., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Nicholson, Levi P., Preston, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Ollo, Edward, Griswold, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Palmer, Roswell, Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Pearce, Martin, Norwich, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Palmer, Andrew, Norwich, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Palmer, Almond B., Norwich, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Radden, John, Colchester, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Spicer, Erastus, Griswold, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Simmons, John H., Norwich, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Spencer, Orrin N., Norwich, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Setchel, Charles F., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Shumway, Millen, Norwich, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Saunders, Ralph G., Norwich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
 Smith, James, Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Sheriden, Cornelius F., Colchester, enl. July 17, 1862; killed June 6, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.
 Sullivan, Timothy, Griswold, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Sweet, William H., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Triunier, Richard, Norwich, enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Thurber, Charles F., Norwich, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Tefft, William H., Norwich, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at York, Pa.
 Valentine, John, Canterbury, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1864.
 West, George A., Preston, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1866, at Harper's Ferry.
 Warren, William, Mausfield, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out May 24, 1865, at Annapolis Junction.
 Wright, Alanson, Griswold, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Whaley, George G., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Weeks, James M., Jr., Griswold, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.
 Ward, James, Norwich, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Welden, Leonard P., Bozrah, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Whaley, William H., Preston, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Wright, Albert, Griswold, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Wilber, Daniel, Norwich, enl. July 23, 1862; accidentally killed Jan. 5, 1863.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY F.

Avery, Northam F. D., East Haven, enl. Dec. 2, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry.
 Edwards, Thomas L., Montville, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Edward, Alfred, Montville, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. for disability, Feb. 13, 1865.
 McMahon, Thomas, Norwich, enl. Nov. 16, 1863; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.
 Miner, Sylvester P., Bozrah, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; captured June 11, 1864.
 McGrath, John, Norwich, enl. Jan. 6, 1864.
 Mahoney, Dennis D., Colchester, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Martin, James W., Ledyard, enl. April 7, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Nugent, James, Colchester, enl. Jan. 6, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Palmer, Orrin V., Norwich, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Rath, Ferdinand, Essex, enl. Jan. 8, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Smith, Samuel J., enl. Jan. 21, 1863.
 Sweet, James L., Norwich, enl. Jan. 8, 1864; disch. for disability, March 25, 1865.
 Tough, George E., Hartford, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 West, Albert K., Preston, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Williams, Robert, Pomfret, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 White, James W., Preston, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

COMPANY G.

George W. Warner, capt., Woodstock, enl. July 9, 1862; wounded; disch. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Israel N. Kibbe, first lieutenant, Putnam, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Luther E. Rawson, second lieutenant, Woodstock, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; res. Dec. 22, 1862.
 Albert S. Granger, sergeant, Putnam, enl. July 31, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Prescott M. Lyon, sergeant, Woodstock, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1863.
 Edward T. Warner, sergeant, Woodstock, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

- Daniel A. Lyon, sergt., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for appt. in U. S. C. T., Feb. 24, 1864.
- John B. Scott, sergt., Putnam, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.
- Charles A. Bosworth, corp., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Dec. 27, 1862, at Camp Emery, Md.
- Samuel L. Marcy, corp., Woodstock, enl. July 16, 1862; died July 15, 1863, at Annapolis.
- Moses J. Chandler, corp., Putnam, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Joseph E. Rawson, corp., Woodstock, enl. July 10, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Edwin S. Tabor, corp., Woodstock, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded; died Aug. 22, 1863, at Annapolis.
- Lucian H. Medbury, corp., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- James Clapp, corp., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Shrimpton H. Gallup, corp., Putnam, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded; disch. for disability, May 4, 1865.
- William E. Card, musician, Putnam, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865, at Frederick, Md.
- Edward Welch, musician, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- William H. Chamberlin, wagoner, Putnam, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, at Jarvis Hospital.
- Aldrich, Charles C., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out Aug. 9, 1865.
- Arnold, George E., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Adams, Wellington W., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Nov. 15, 1864, at Florence, S. C.
- Bostow, George, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Baker, Darwin W., Windham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Burrows, Joseph, Woodstock, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Birch, William H., Sprague, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1863.
- Braintree, Michael, Bozrah, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bundy, Henry M., Putnam, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Boutelle, Lorestus V., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bugbee, George F., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1866, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bundy, Asa H., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Feb. 6, 1863, at Baltimore.
- Burrows, Charles, Woodstock, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Blackmar, Francis, Putnam, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Burnes, Robert, Woodstock, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Bercume, Peter, Woodstock, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded; trans. to Invalid Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
- Chandler, Seth E., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Cummings, Wm. W., Putnam, enl. July 30, 1862; wounded; disch. May 27, 1865, at New Haven.
- Currier, George, Woodstock, enl. July 12, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Davison, Peter, Woodstock, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Davis, Ichabod C., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded and captured June 5, 1864; supposed dead.
- Darby, Daniel R., Putnam, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Davenport, Cyrus C., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 27, 1864.
- Eddy, Albert S., Putnam, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Fox, Walter T., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Foster, Alonzo, Putnam, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Gleason, Lawrence F., Putnam, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Gerue, Peter, Woodstock, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven.
- Hempstead, Charles J., Windham, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Howard, Willis G., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Howard, George E., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester.
- Kinnie, Thomas, Colchester, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.
- Ladd, George W., Tolland, enl. July 26, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps; must. out June 29, 1865, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Leitcher, Gilbert, Woodstock, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Lapoint, Stephen, Putnam, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Morrison, John, Putnam, enl. July 19, 1862; missing in action May 16, 1864; supposed dead.
- Main, Gershom P., Windham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, March 1, 1863.
- Marcy, John N., Woodstock, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Moore, William F., Woodstock, enl. July 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Newton, Enoch E., Woodstock, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, New Haven.
- Neill, Henry P., Norwich, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Ockery, Samuel C., Putnam, enl. July 26, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Oatley, Stephen H., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed June 14, 1863, Winchester, Va.
- Pettit, Matthew, Woodstock, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.
- Parsons, Willard O., Woodstock, enl. July 16, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, Winchester, Va.
- Pickett, George W., Putnam, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, Winchester, Va.
- Robinson, Henry, Putnam, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Redhead, Frederick W., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Rawson, Siles, Woodstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Dec. 3, 1862, at camp in Maryland.
- Randall, Prescott J., Putnam, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Rogers, Tracy, Putnam, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Riley, John, Windham, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1862.
- Read, Frank, Putnam, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Smith, Abner P., Jr., Woodstock, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Smith, Henry A., Killingly, enl. July 30, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps; must. out July 14, 1865, Elmira, N. Y.
- Sanders, John, Putnam, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. May 28, 1864, New Haven.
- Smith, Joseph, Windham, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Snow, William N., Windham, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Smith, Hiram, Tolland, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; must. out May 30, 1865, York, Pa.
- Stone, James M., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Scott, John G., Windham, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, May 14, 1864.
- Smith, Wallace, Woodstock, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, Winchester, Va.
- Spaulding, Francis M., Putnam, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out May 17, 1865, Grafton, W. Va.
- Taft, Lowell, Killingly, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Thornton, Cyrus, Putnam, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.

Tripp, James E., Putnam, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded; disch. May 27, 1865, New Haven.
 Underwood, George W., Windham, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded; died Jan. 27, 1865, Florence, S. C.
 Whitney, Josiah W., Putnam, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded; disch. May 30, 1865, Worcester, Mass.
 Weeks, Marquis J., Eastford, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action July 18, 1864, Snicker's Ferry, Va.
 Walker, Vernon E., Woodstock, enl. July 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Wilcox, Lowell, Woodstock, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Wells, John D., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Weeks, Benjamin P., Eastford, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Wilcox, John H., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 20, 1864, wounds received in action.
 Young, Richmond A., Woodstock, enl. July 22, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY G.

Bowen, David A., Woodstock, enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Browning, James, Greenwich, enl. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Hibbard, Henry W., Woodstock, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Hiscox, Albert, Union, enl. Jan. 28, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Henry, Charles E., enl. Feb. 28, 1865; trans. 2d Conn. Vol. Artillery, March 7, 1863.
 Lake, Thomas A., Woodstock, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Mark, Louis, Bridgeport, enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Navin, Patrick, Putnam, enl. Nov. 9, 1863.
 Smith, Abner P., Woodstock, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Smith, Abner, Stonington, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 17, 1864, while on furlough.
 Smith, Theodore, Salisbury, enl. Jan. 25, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Stuart, David, Salisbury, enl. Jan. 28, 1865; must. out June 23, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Underwood, Charles H., Windham, enl. Dec. 8, 1863.
 Weeks, Francis E., Union, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865, Washington, D. C.

COMPANY H.

Charles D. Bowen, capt., Windham, enl. July 22, 1862; wounded June 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 James F. Long, Jr., first lieut., Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; resigned Nov. 9, 1862.
 Andrew W. Loomis, second lieut., Tolland, enl. July 22, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Nov. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 William H. Locke, sergt., Windham, enl. July 12, 1862; pro. 2d lieut. Nov. 9, 1862; hon. disch. May 15, 1862.
 George E. Jordan, sergt., Windham, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Thomas Spencer, sergt., Windham, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Chester A. Tourtellott, sergt., Tolland, enl. July 21, 1862; died of wounds Aug. 15, 1864, Lynchburg, Va.
 Albert S. Blish, sergt., Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Sanford A. Comios, corp., Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 John E. Burrows, corp., Windham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Hezekiah Thompson, corp., Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Seth S. Chapman, corp., Chaplin, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died Sept. 17, 1863, Annapolis, Md.
 William H. Boyden, corp., Windham, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Thomas Jordan, corp., Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Charles H. Chase, corp., Windham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 William J. Whiteside, corp., Coventry, enl. July 29, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.

William W. Ferry, musician, Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, New Haven, Conn.
 Vau Buren Jordan, musician, Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, New Haven, Conn.
 George W. Herrick, wagoner, Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, York, Pa.
 Adams, Russell W., Tolland, enl. July 31, 1862; died Aug. 8, 1863, Annapolis, Md.
 Adams, John Q., Chaplin, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Apley, Henry, Chaplin, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died Jan. 9, 1864, Annapolis, Md.
 Ashley, Earl, Chaplin, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, Winchester, Va.
 Apley, Andrew J., Chaplin, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Bingham, Ellsworth W., Chaplin, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Barber, Charles A., Tolland, enl. July 22, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, Winchester, Va.
 Buchanan, Moses, Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Briggs, George S., Windham, enl. July 26, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps, May 15, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Buckley, Alfred, Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Babcock, Courtland, Jr., Windham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Buckingham, William H., Windham, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, New Haven.
 Beuett, Nathaniel W., Windham, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; died Oct. 13, 1864, Andersonville.
 Bull, George A., Windham, enl. July 12, 1862; trans. Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 28, 1865.
 Backus, Albert H., Thompson, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out July 6, 1865, Hartford.
 Bliven, George R., Windham, enl. July 22, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Brooks, Charles U., Tolland, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Brown, William B., Tolland, enl. July 22, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; disch. for disability, March 25, 1865.
 Cushman, Izart P., Windham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died April 7, 1863, Baltimore, Md.
 Conner, Thomas, Windham, enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Colburn, Jonathan S., Chaplin, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died Feb. 15, 1865, Danville, Va.
 Carosey, James, Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded June 6, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Cradall, Amos G., Windham, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; must. out June 23, 1865.
 Carney, John, Windham, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action July 18, 1864, Snicker's Ferry, Va.
 Dean, William, Hampton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Dawley, Andrew H., Windham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 14, 1862.
 Diliber, Andrew N., Windham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, Winchester, Va.
 Eaton, Eben R., Windham, enl. July 28, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Farnham, Martin V. B., Tolland, enl. July 24, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Fenton, Anson A., Chaplin, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, Winchester, Va.
 Foss, Ambrose, Coventry, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Faruham, Dwight C., Tolland, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Gurley, Franklin E., Chaplin, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died Oct. 17, 1864, at Cumberland, Md.
 Gleason, Wilbur H., Windham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out July 2, 1865.
 Gager, John F., Coventry, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died Feb. 15, 1865, Florence, S. C.
 Green, Amos P., Coventry, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.

Golding, Joseph, Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; died Oct. 11, 1864, at Charleston, S. C.

Griggs, William W., Ellington, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; died June 15, 1864, of wounds.

Grundy, John, Windham, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Holland, Eber S., Windham, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.

Harris, Horatio A., Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. for disability, March 5, 1863.

Harris, George D., Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded June 15, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.

Haskell, Charles, Windham, enl. July 25, 1862; died Feb. 19, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.

Harrington, Francis S., Coventry, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded June, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.

Hall, William H., Windham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; killed in action May 20, 1864.

Hall, Origen, Windham, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Heverin, Patrick J., Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Johnson, Richard M., Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Kenyon, Otis G., Windham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Kenworthy, Joseph, Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.

Lewis, William, Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; died Sept. 7, 1864.

Lewis, Francis E., Windham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Lewis, Charles H., Windham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 20, 1863.

Long, James F., Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. May 28, 1864, S. O. War Department.

Metcalf, Job, Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; wounded June 15, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Miller, Frederick, Tolland, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Newcomb, Lucius H., Coventry, enl. July 29, 1862; died Feb. 13, 1865, at Danville, Va.

Niles, John, Franklin, enl. July 15, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Pilling, James, Windham, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Perkins, Joseph M., Windham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Palmer, Pierce, Tolland, enl. July 24, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.

Reffelt, Frederick, Coventry, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Rogers, Emery D., Tolland, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; disch. June 3, 1865, for appointment in U. S. C. T.

Ripley, Edward F., Windham, enl. July 22, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, May 1, 1864; must. out July 21, 1865.

Robinson, John M., Coventry, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Robertson, Lacon W., Coventry, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Sullivan, Dennis, Windham, enl. July 24, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Snell, Alfred A., Tolland, enl. July 25, 1862; died Aug. 25, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.

Smith, Lester C., Chaplin, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died July 26, 1864, Martinsburg, Va.

Shay, John, Windham, enl. July 18, 1862.

Sweet, Daniel K., Thompson, enl. July 26, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Thomas, Edwin, Windham, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died June 4, 1863, at Wilimantic, Conn.

Tracy, Alfred E., Tolland, enl. July 30, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester, Va.

Tracy, Henry G., Coventry, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Wilson, Albert C., Windham, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Watts, Joseph, Windham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Webster, John B., Tolland, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wise, Jacob, Coventry, enl. July 29, 1862.

Weldon, Alonzo, Thompson, enl. July 26, 1862; wounded and captured June 5, 1864.

Wilber, Amariah D., Coventry, enl. July 29, 1862; died May 3, 1865, Wilmington, N. C.

Williams, Everett, Willington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wilber, George H., Coventry, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, March 14, 1863.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY H.

Abbe, Joseph, Walcott, enl. March 22, 1864; must. out May 30, 1865, at Hartford, Conn.

Brown, James K., Windham, enl. Dec. 10, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Brady, Laughlin, Windham, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; died July 28, 1864, while on furlough.

Chappel, Cortland G., Windham, enl. Dec. 10, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Hayes, George S., enl. Dec. 1, 1862; died Oct. 27, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.

Harrie, Elijah F., enl. Jan. 5, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Kaiser, Matthias, South Coventry, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Miller, William H., enl. May 13, 1863.

Spencer, Thomas D., Windham, enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wilson, Jared F., Windham, enl. Dec. 10, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

COMPANY I.

Samuel R. Knapp, capt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; res. June 6, 1863.

John H. Morrison, first lieut., Norwich, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. capt.; dismissed Sept. 1, 1864.

Martin V. B. Tiffany, second lieut., Norwich, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded; pro. capt.; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

John Lilley, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded; pro. capt.; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

James R. Pilkenton, sergt., Middletown, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Bently Shaw, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Allen L. Moore, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

James A. Allen, sergt., Norwich, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

William Finken, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

George Cook, corp., Preston, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Gardner A. Lewin, corp., Putnam, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.

Daniel E. Beebe, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865, at York, Pa.

Sebastian B. Kepler, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Charles Derby, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Isaac Roath, corp., Preston, enl. July 30, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Henry D. Gleason, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; captured June 11, 1864.

Harvey L. Muzzy, musician, Norwich, enl. May 30, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865, at Hartford.

Henry Frink, wagoner, Plainfield, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Albee, William H., Lyme, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Acklesier, Adam, Norwich, enl. July 15, 1862; wounded; died Oct. 5, 1864, Madisonville.

Brown, Wheaton, Sprague, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Bigelow, James S., Sprague, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

- Beckwith, Charles H., Norwich, enl. July 30, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1862, at Norwich, Conn.
- Bogue, Jabez H., Lyme, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.
- Bliss, William H., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bliss, Levi C., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Bingham, Charles K., Canterbury, enl. July 25, 1862.
- Benjamin, James E., Preston, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out June 23, 1865, Annapolis.
- Briggs, Abram, Norwich, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Barnes, William, Tolland, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. for disability, March 8, 1863.
- Carpenter, Judson T., Mansfield, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1862.
- Corey, John F., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Couch, Thomas T., Griswold, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Carl, Martin, Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Sept. 25, 1864, Sandy Hook, Md.
- Church, Charles H., Lyme, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out July 25, 1865, at York, Pa.
- Clark, Lucius P., Mansfield, enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Donahue, Daniel, Sprague, enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Dean, Andrew, Tolland, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Eccleston, Thomas H., Preston, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Earl, William R., Sprague, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Gordon, Archibald, Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability, May 18, 1864.
- Green, Palmer S., Griswold, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Hall, William S., Lyme, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Harris, George W., Preston, enl. July 19, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1863.
- Hall, William, Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Hall, Charles H., Lyme, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Hayes, William, Norwich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
- Handy, Hiram, Griswold, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Hall, Harvey, Lyme, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Herrick, John P., Griswold, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Jan. 26, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.
- Hills, Herman, Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Higginbottom, D. P., Coventry, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability, March 8, 1863.
- Kent, Harrison A., Willington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Lathrop, Joseph O., Norwich, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Leary, Timothy, Griswold, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1863.
- LaFerty, James, Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out Aug. 23, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Linton, Benjamin, Griswold, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. Dec. 27, 1862.
- Long, John, Norwich, enl. July 15, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Miller, Charles S., Sprague, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded; must. out May 20, 1865, at Frederick, Md.
- McEwin, Hugh, Sprague, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Miner, Charles C., Lyme, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, April 28, 1863.
- Morfit, James, Killingly, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out July 25, 1865, at York, Pa.
- Newcomb, Jason, Tolland, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, at New Haven.
- Peckham, Gardner C., enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Peter, William, Norwich, enl. July 28, 1862.
- Porter, Charles K., Tolland, enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Quinley, James K. P., Lyme, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Quegle, Edward, Griswold, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for disability March 8, 1863.
- Ringroas, Michael, Norwich, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. Nov. 23, 1863.
- Rand, William G., Lyme, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Rogers, Heory, Griswold, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Robertson, William, Sprague, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Robbins, Miner, Plainfield, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Spencer, James G., Preston, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Stocking, Theodore B., Norwich, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Spaulding, Edward, Preston, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Stanton, Solomon, Plainfield, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Steers, Thomas A., Norwich, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Taylor, William H., Norwich, enl. July 14, 1862; disch. June 1, 1864.
- Thornhill, William S., Sprague, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Wallace, William, Norwich, enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Wilber, John A., Norwich, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; wounded; disch. for disability, May 8, 1865.
- Woodward, Elieba A., Canterbury, enl. July 20, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Wright, Franklin S., Norwich, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1865.
- Wild, Lineaus, Griswold, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; captured June 11, 1864.
- Williams, David, Willington, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out July 6, 1865, at Hartford.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY I.

- Bugbee, Henry S., Hamden, enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Buchanan, John M., Thompson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Donahue, John, Sprague, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Foster, Charles, Norwich, enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Glasgow, John, enl. Nov. 30, 1862.
- Grant, Albert F., Mansfield, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out June 19, 1865, at Baltimore.
- Harbison, William C., Killingly, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out Sept. 14, 1865.
- Holmes, Asa M., Lebanon, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Haskell, Albert L., New London, enl. June 28, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- King, Andrus H., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 24, 1862; disch. May 30, 1865.
- Kegwin, Daniel, Norwich, enl. Dec. 19, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Kenyon, Leander A., Canterbury, enl. Sept. 27, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- McSheun, Owen, Killingly, enl. Oct. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Quigley, Patrick J., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 28, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Richardson, Charles H., Killingly, enl. Oct. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Robinson, Franklin E., Mansfield, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Tucker, James, East Windsor, enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Town, Franklin, Thompson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
- Taylor, John E., East Windsor, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wesaver, Joseph, Sprague, enl. Dec. 1, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Waite, Prescott, Mansfield, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to 1st U. S. V.; must. out Oct. 20, 1865, at Hartford.
 Yannon, Christian J., Pomfret, enl. Oct. 28, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Ezra J. Mathewson, capt., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 George Kies, first lieutenant, Killingly, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Asahel G. Scranton, second lieutenant, Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Kimball Atwood, sergt., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Reuben W. Scott, sergt., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Walter Young, sergt., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed Jan. 6, 1863, by sentinel at Havre de Grace.
 Jerome B. Cahoon, sergt., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.
 Joseph D. Hall, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Alonzo B. Potter, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 George H. Curtiss, corp., Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Joseph F. Griffiths, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 15, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 James L. Adams, corp., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Charles Bartlett, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1864, at Richmond.
 Erastus E. Potter, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865, at Annapolis.
 Alfred Pray, corp., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Daniel Pray, musician, Plainfield, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Daniel G. Bennett, musician, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester.
 William Comins, wagoner, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Adams, William H., Killingly, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Burroughs, Cyrus, Killingly, enl. July 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 4, 1864.
 Bassett, Thomas D., Killingly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1864.
 Burdick, Asber, Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Brown, George, Killingly, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Bowes, Edward E., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Burnham, Oliver B., Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died of wounds, Feb. 12, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.
 Bates, Sheldon, Jr., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Billington, Randall, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Bowen, Jabez L., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Bowen, Leonard, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded June, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Baker, Albert, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Babson, Henry W., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Bartlett, Almond, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded June, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Bates, Thomas T., Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Burroughs, Cyrus, Jr., Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Burns, John W., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Curtis, Rufus D., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Crandall, Thomas, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Covell, Arba R., Killingly, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Champlin, Oliver W., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded July 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Casey, Michael, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Chase, Frank A., Killingly, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Carder, James A., Killingly, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Day, Charles, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Duprey, John H., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Fisk, Erastus E., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Goodell, William, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Griffiths, Charles K., Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Graves, Edwin P., Killingly, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Glinn, John, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Hadley, Davis U., Killingly, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out May 18, 1865.
 Harrington, Ira, Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Hughes, John, Plainfield, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Handy, Francis H., Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1864.
 Harrington, William B., Sterling, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Halleck, Moses, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. Feb. 22, 1864, by order Sec. of War.
 James, Roland R., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Jackson, Jerome A., Killingly, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Jordan, Denison P., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out July 3, 1865.
 Keach, John, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 King, Benoni, Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out May 25, 1865, at Worcester, Mass.
 Kelly, John, Killingly, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. June 9, 1864.
 Leavens, William H. H., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Law, Parris M., Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Moffit, Eber, Jr., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.
 Miller, Jabez, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 McDougal, Daniel, Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Miller, James D., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Niles, Sumner, Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Niles, Edmund, Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 2, 1865, at Jarvis U. S. A. Hospital.
 Newell, William H., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Potter, James, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Peury, John, Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Nov. 28, 1862, at Havre de Grace, Md.
 Perry, Charles O., Killingly, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Pike, Reuben A., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Pike, John, Plainfield, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Nov. 26, 1863.
 Robbins, Albert, Brooklyn, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.
 Reynolds, Charles, Plainfield, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Sharkey, Robert, Killingly, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed June 15, 1863, at Winchester, Va.

Short, Levi M., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; died of wounds June 30, 1864.

Sweet, William W., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, June 15, 1863.

Sullivan, Lawrence, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1863.

Scholes, Robert, Killingly, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Smith, Barnard, Killingly, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Sweet, John H., Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Short, Daniel S., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.

Smith, Samuel, Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Smith, James M., Killingly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action July 18, 1864, at Snicker's Ferry, Va.

Smith, Almanzo M., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Sparks, Henry K., Killingly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Trask, Albert D., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Taylor, Wm. A., Sterling, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Taylor, Henry G., Sterling, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wade, Henry L., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wilmot, Felix W., Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Wood, Franklin, Killingly, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wilson, George L., Killingly, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. May 19, 1865, at New Haven.

Walker, Lewis, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Young, James H., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Young, Maxey, Killingly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, July, 1863.

Young, Charles, Killingly, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; wounded June, 1863; disch. for disability, June 8, 1865.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY K.

Baker, Henry E., Killingly, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Baker, Wm. C., Killingly, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Cooper, George P., Killingly, enl. Dec. 17, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Cole, Thomas W., Putnam, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Gear, Nelson, Killingly, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Hall, George F., Plainfield, enl. Feb. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Hyde, Wm. J., Plainfield, enl. March 31, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Hopkins, Michael, Plainfield, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Lathrop, David D., Brooklyn, enl. April 10, 1863; disch. for disability, July 6, 1865.

Locke, George H., Killingly, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Potter, Rouse, Killingly, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Robbins, Thomas J., Killingly, enl. Dec. 17, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Randall, Henry F., Killingly, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Shepardson, Albert F., Plainfield, enl. Feb. 4, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Short, Linus E., Killingly, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died Sept. 7, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Stewart, Charles, Montville, enl. March 7, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Taylor, James A., Plainfield, enl. Dec. 11, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

Wade, Otis S., Killingly, enl. Dec. 17, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Avery, Geo. F., Preston, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; died March 7, 1864, at West Haven.

Brady, Charles, Salisbury, enl. March 19, 1864; forwarded April 17, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Baker, Arthur C., Sterling, enl. May 25, 1864; forwarded June 28, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Brown, Charles, Sterling, enl. May 25, 1864; forwarded June 2, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Brady, Edward, Plainfield, enl. Oct. 18, 1864; disch. Nov. 18, 1864, at draft rendezvous in New Haven.

Clark, Warren A., Milford, enl. Dec. 9, 1863; forwarded Dec. 16, 1863; not taken up on rolls.

Collins, Daniel, Sterling, enl. May 5, 1864; forwarded June 2, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Coleman, John T., Granby, enl. July 29, 1864; forwarded Sept. 17, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Clancy, John J., Granby, enl. July 29, 1864; forwarded Sept. 17, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Crowley, Frank, Salem, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; forwarded Sept. 17, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Clark, Oliver, Washington, enl. Nov. 15, 1864.

Clarey, Michael, Saybrook, enl. Nov. 22, 1864; forwarded Jan. 29, 1865; not taken up on rolls.

Daggett, Henry A., enl. Oct. 9, 1862.

Ellis, Thomas S., Norwich, enl. March 23, 1863.

Eaton, Thomas, Portland, enl. March 17, 1864; forwarded April 7, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Finner, Thomas, Hartford, enl. Jan. 8, 1864.

Greene, Lafayette, Preston, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 18, 1864, at draft rendezvous in New Haven.

Harrington, Parley, Bozrah, enl. Dec. 25, 1863; not taken up on rolls Dec. 31, 1864.

Littlefield, George T., Montville, enl. Jan. 18, 1864.

Leonard, Charles, Portland, enl. March 17, 1864; forwarded April 7, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Loonun, John, Stonington, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.

Marsh, George W., North Canaan, enl. Dec. 16, 1864; forwarded Dec. 30, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Neuergert, John, Canton, enl. Dec. 5, 1863; not taken up on rolls Dec. 31, 1864.

Noble, John, Lyme, enl. March 7, 1864; forwarded Dec. 7, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

O'Neal, Timothy, Granby, enl. July 29, 1864; forwarded Sept. 17, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Owen, James, Colchester, enl. Dec. 13, 1864; forwarded Dec. 30, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Roberts, Ozrin, Middletown, enl. April 3, 1863.

Ryan, Patrick, Berlin, enl. July 29, 1864; forwarded Sept. 17, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Shay, Jeremiah, enl. Sept. 29, 1862.

Sweet, James L., Norwich, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.

Stewart, William J., Salisbury, enl. March 19, 1864; forwarded April 7, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Shepard, George W., Preston, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; forwarded Sept. 17, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Townsend, Charles, Sterling, enl. April 21, 1864; forwarded June 2, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

Warren, Charles A., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; disch. Oct. 8, 1864 at draft rendezvous in New Haven.

Woods, Patrick, Bridgewater, enl. Sept. 17, 1864; forwarded Sept. 26, 1864; not taken up on rolls.

West, Charles W., Middletown, enl. Dec. 16, 1864; disch. Jan. 15, 1865, at draft rendezvous in New Haven.

Williams, George, Stonington, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.

Yarrington, Henry, Preston, enl. April 7, 1863; disch. April 13, 1863, at Fort Trumbull.

GEN. WILLIAM G. ELY, now occupying a prominent position among the business men of Norwich, was born in West Killingly, Conn.; graduated as civil engineer at Brown University, and completed

his education in France and Germany. At the beginning of the war, in 1861, he was in the employ of the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., as assistant superintendent. Resigning his position, he enlisted in the First Connecticut Regiment. Ely was soon promoted as captain and brigade commissary under Gen. Daniel Tyler. At the first battle of Bull Run he acted as aide to Gen. E. D. Keyes, and was subsequently promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers for gallantry at the battle of Bull Run. At the taking of Port Royal, S. C., he was in command of the Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. Eight months later he was promoted as colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and soon afterwards appointed in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of West Virginia. June 15, 1863, Col. Ely was captured, with a portion of the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, while charging a battery at Winchester. His sword, which had been shattered by a cannon-shot, was returned to him on the battle-field by Gen. Walker, of the "Stonewall" Jackson brigade. A New York *Herald* correspondent, who witnessed the battle and the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, writes (June 27, 1863) as follows:

"I wrote you a few days since of the capture of Col. Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment. A braver or cooler officer never stood under shoulder-traps or faced a foe. After charging the enemy over fences and through lots, he marched his men back over the ground where so many of their comrades had been placed *hors de combat* with as much precision and care as though they were on dress parade."

Always full of energy, Ely was among those who tunneled out of Libby Prison. Returning to the Shenandoah Valley, he was appointed to the command of the Second Brigade in Gen. Sheridan's corps, and subsequently breveted brigadier-general.

To-day Gen. Ely is president of the Reade Paper Company and treasurer of the Falls Company's Cotton-Mills.

Twenty-first Regiment Infantry.—The Twenty-first was organized in August, 1862. Col. Arthur H. Dutton was appointed from the regular army, and after having brought the regiment to a high state of efficiency, was transferred to the temporary command of a brigade, leaving Lieut.-Col. Burpee in command of the regiment.

The regiment was recruited in Hartford, New London, and Windham Counties, and went into camp at Norwich. On the 11th of September the regiment, numbering nine hundred and sixty-six men, proceeded to Washington, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. It was first engaged in battle at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and sustained a loss of one commissioned officer and five men wounded. Col. Dutton spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the regiment in this its first battle.

In the months of April and May, 1863, the regiment participated in the defense of Suffolk, Va. On

the 11th of April it proceeded to the support of the Irish Legion on the Edenton road, and, with one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, lay upon its arms until the 14th. It continued in this service until the 2d of May, when it was ordered to cross the Nansemond at Sleepy Hole (a place six miles lower down than the line then occupied) to seize Reed's Ferry and open communication with the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers on the left. That the work was well executed will be seen from the following extract:

"HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, 9TH A. C.,

"NEAR SUFFOLK, VA., May 4, 1863.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.

"(Extract.) Nor will he (the commanding general) suffer to pass unnoticed the services of those who crossed the Nansemond at Sleepy Hole, who drove the enemy's cavalry from Chuckatuck and seized Reed's Ferry, capturing an officer and fifteen men.

"Such deeds prove the mettle of the men, and show that when well led they need fear no enemy.

"By command,

"BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE W. GETTY.

"CHARLES F. GARDINER, *Captain and A. A. General.*"

Soon after this the regiment was transferred to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. It acted as provost-guard of Gen. Dix's command in the raid up the Peninsula. From this service it proceeded to Portsmouth, and afterwards crossed the river to Norfolk. After performing provost duties in those cities for nearly five months, it was relieved and ordered to Newport News, where it remained some six weeks. During this time a portion of the regiment, with other forces, under the command of Gen. Graham, made a destructive raid to Brandon, on the James River, destroying a large quantity of rebel property.

On the 3d of February, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Morehead City, N. C., and after aiding in repelling the enemy at that point, was sent to Newbern. On the 16th of May, 1864, the regiment took an active part in the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., and sustained a loss of one hundred and seven officers and men killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 25th of May, Col. Dutton, commanding the brigade, received orders to reconnoitre the left of the enemy's position, and designated the Twenty-first as the regiment for the work, but night coming on he returned the regiment to its camp. On the day following, the 26th, Col. Dutton, with the brigade, again moved, with orders to push the reconnoissance until stopped by the enemy. After an advance of nearly two miles the enemy was found strongly intrenched. Line of battle was at once formed, but as the skirmishers were becoming engaged, Col. Dutton, who was then, as usual, on the skirmish-line, was mortally wounded. The command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Burpee, who was finally obliged to withdraw his command.

Maj. Crosby, in his report, speaks of the death of Col. Dutton as follows: "Col. Dutton died from the effects of his wounds June 5th. He graduated at

West Point in 1861, Kilpatrick, Custer, O'Rourke, Benjamin, and Farquhar being among his classmates. Bold and chivalrous, with a nice sense of honor, a judgment quick and decisive, an unwavering zeal in his chosen profession, he was in every respect a thorough soldier. . . . By his companions in arms he will never be forgotten, and to them his last resting-place will be as a shrine, commemorating the friendships which not the rude shock of war nor lapse of time can blight or destroy."

On the 3d of June the regiment participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., and behaved with great steadiness throughout the whole battle, receiving well-merited compliments from division and brigade commanders. The regiment sustained a loss of forty-seven officers and men.

On the 9th of June, Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Burpee was mortally wounded while going the rounds as brigade officer of the day. Lieut.-Col. Burpee had borne his part with distinguished valor during the Bermuda Hundred campaign, and his coolness and good judgment at the battles of Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor will not soon be forgotten by his comrades. While in command of his regiment he was always able and efficient, discharged with promptitude every duty, particularly if concerning the care and welfare of his men, by whom he was much loved and respected.

The regiment remained in front of Petersburg until the 3d of September, performing picket duty and engaged in skirmishes with the enemy. Its loss while thus engaged was forty-nine officers and men. It was then ordered within the line of defenses at Bermuda Hundred, and remained in that position until September 28th, when orders were received preparatory to a movement.

At nine A.M. of that day they marched to the James River and crossed on pontoon-bridges. It then took up its position and proceeded with its division to the assault on Fort Harrison, and on the day following (29th) Fort Harrison, with its garrison and armament of twenty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, fell into the hands of the Union army. The fighting was of an extremely severe character, but the Twenty-first did not fail to add new laurels to its wreath.

This was the last general engagement for the regiment, which remained in service, performing the usual routine of camp and picket duty.

Lieut.-Col. Brown, in his report dated April 10, 1865, speaks of Capt. Jennings, who was mortally wounded: "No truer patriot or braver soldier than he has fallen in defense of the nation's life. He fell as a soldier would wish, in the hour of victory, leaving a record for his comrades to emulate."

Nothing of importance occurred subsequently, and the Twenty-first was mustered out of the service on the 16th day of June, 1865, leaving a record for bravery, fidelity, and general good conduct of which Connecticut may well be proud.

The regiment participated in the following engagements:

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Loss in wounded, 1 commissioned officer, 5 enlisted men. Total loss, 6.

Suffolk, Va., April and May, 1863. Loss in killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 5 enlisted men. Total loss, 7.

Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864. Loss in killed, 14 enlisted men; wounded, 6 commissioned officers, 63 enlisted men; missing, 24 enlisted men. Total loss, 107.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. Loss in killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers, 43 enlisted men. Total loss, 47.

Before Petersburg, Va., May 26 to June 19, 1864. Wounded, 2 field-officers (mortally), 9 enlisted men. Total loss, 11.

Before Petersburg, Va., June 19 to Sept. 3, 1864. Loss in killed, 1 commissioned officer, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers, 30 enlisted men. Total loss, 38.

Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, 1864. Loss in killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 3 commissioned officers, 21 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men. Total loss, 30.

Casualties: killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 33; died of disease, 108; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 313; missing at muster out of regiment, 2. Total, 482.

FIELD-AND STAFF-OFFICERS.

Arthur H. Dutton, colonel, Wallingford, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died June 8, 1864, of wounds.
 Thomas F. Burpee, lieut.-col., Vernon, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; pro. col.; died of wounds June 11, 1864.
 Hiram B. Crosby, major, Norwich, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; pro. col.; disch. as lieut.-col., Sept. 14, 1864.
 Clarence E. Dutton, adjutant, Wallingford, must. in Sept. 4, 1862; pro. capt.; disch. Nov. 15, 1864.
 Hiram W. Richmond, qr.-master, Brooklyn, must. in Aug. 18, 1862; res. Feb. 17, 1863.
 William Soule, surgeon, Griswold, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; res. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Lewis E. Dixon, first asst. surgeon, Plainfield, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; res. Jan. 24, 1863.
 J. Hamilton Lee, second asst. surgeon, Norwich, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; pro. surg.; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Christopher A. Brand, sergt.-major, Norwich, must. in July 26, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; res. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Edward Gallup, q.-m.-sergt. Brooklyn, must. in Aug. 17, 1862; pro. qr.-master; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Joseph D. Plunkett, com.-sergt., Norwich, must. in July 31, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; disch. Dec. 20, 1862.
 James E. Barbour, hospital steward, Norwalk, must. in Aug. 9, 1862; disch. June 29, 1863.

COMPANY C.

John E. Wood, capt., Groton, enl. July 25, 1862; appointed chaplain; resigned.
 James H. Latham, first lieut., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. capt.; dismissed June 14, 1865.
 John F. Randall, second lieut., Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; hon. disch. Aug. 11, 1863.
 William W. Latham, sergt., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Joseph L. Perkins, sergt., Groton, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, March 8, 1863.

- Frank W. Brayton, sergt., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Leonard Fairbanks, sergt., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out Aug. 19, 1865.
- Timothy Watrous, sergt., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died March 26, 1863, at Suffolk.
- Ezra F. Tibbets, corp., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Francis A. Hough, corp., Groton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1864.
- Sidney Benjamin, corp., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died May 7, 1863, at Hampton.
- John Palmer, Jr., corp., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Thaddeus Pecor, corp., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Thomas L. Bailey, corp., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.
- Robert G. Babcock, corp., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Robert A. Gray, corp., Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865, at Hartford.
- Thomas H. Williams, musician, Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 24, 1862.
- Charles M. Gallup, musician, Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Francis D. Albro, wagoner, Groton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, March 8, 1863.
- Avery, William B., Groton, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864; must. out June 23, 1865.
- Avery, Jared R., Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.
- Avery, Parmenas, Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 9, 1863.
- Andrews, Charles B., Groton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received at Drury's Bluff.
- Alexander, William E., Jr., Groton, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Allen, John, Groton, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.
- Budlong, Thomas J., Groton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; never mustered in.
- Brewster, Elias B., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Beckwith, William C., Groton, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Boomer, Hiram E., Groton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. Jan. 19, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- Batty, James, Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Batty, Oliver, Jr., Groton, enl. July 28, 1862; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.
- Bailey, Benjamin F., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Barker, Orrin D., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.
- Chapman, Nelson, Groton, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. May 13, 1865, at New Haven.
- Chapman, William H., Groton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out July 21, 1865, at Hartford.
- Curtis, George F., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Chester, Howard M., Groton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865, at Fortress Monroe.
- Chester, Oscar J., Groton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Craddock, Denais, Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 21, 1866, at Fortress Monroe.
- Douglass, William H., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Davis, Nelson, Groton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1863.
- Dart, Elihu N., Groton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 4, 1863.
- Eldridge, James, Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Fish, Horatio N., Jr., Groton, enl. July 28, 1862; died Aug. 8, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg.
- Fish, Joshua P., Groton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Fish, Thomas B., Groton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Fitch, James W., Groton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 20, 1865, at Fortress Monroe.
- Fowler, Cornelius, Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Gray, Philip B., Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 4, 1863.
- Godfrey, John H., Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865, at Richmond.
- Godfrey, Addison A., Groton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.
- Gallup, Francis E., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 8, 1863.
- Gabriel, George F., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Holland, Andrew, Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Holladay, William U., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Johnson, William, Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor.
- King, Newell D., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.
- Lyon, Nelson A., Norwich, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Latham, Samuel P., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Latham, Albert C., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Latham, Benjamin F., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.
- Lathrop, Denison, Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, March 10, 1865.
- Mulkey, William N., Groton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of wounds, May 28, 1864, at Richmond.
- Meach, George F., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.
- Maynard, Augustus E., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Feb. 15, 1863, at Washington.
- Mitchell, William H., Groton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out May 23, 1865, at Hartford.
- Miner, Thomas E., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- McGrath, James E., Groton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Mayo, Francis B., Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. May 22, 1865, on account of wounds.
- Newbury, Thomas M., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 20, 1864.
- Peckham, Benjamin B., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 19, 1865, at Fortress Monroe.
- Perkins, Julius A., Groton, enl. July 30, 1862; died Jan. 3, 1863, at Aquia Creek.
- Pendlebury, Isaac, Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 4, 1864.
- Pease, Cyrus J., Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed near Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
- Potter, Elihu H., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Pecor, Henry, Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Putnam, John F., Groton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died July 1, 1864, at New Haven.
- Rathbun, James, Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.
- Rathbun, Charles H., Groton, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Rice, Charles E., Groton, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Richmond, William H., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865, at Norfolk.
- Smith, Edmund F., Groton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff.
- Sweetman, Christopher, Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
- Spencer, Abner N., Groton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of wounds July 12, 1864.

Spencer, Henry N., Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; discharged for disability, March 8, 1863.

Starr, Nathan A., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Starr, Charles H., Groton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Vanankseen, Samuel, Groton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed Sept. 29, 1864, at Chapin's Farm, Va.

Wilcox, Isaac F., Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Weeks, James, Groton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 17, 1863.

Wilbur, Calvia H., Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 2, 1863.

Watrous, William H., Groton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Oct. 1, 1864, at Charleston.

Watrous, Leonard, Groton, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.

Whaling, Patrick, Groton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out May 23, 1865, at Richmond.

Woodmansee, Ed. D., Groton, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded Oct. 1, 1864; must. out May 25, 1865.

Weaver, Charles H., Groton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.

Weaver, James L., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.

Wheeler, William E., Jr., Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Wheeler, John A., Groton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 19, 1863.

Wolfe, Moses C., Groton, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 2, 1863.

Wilcox, Chauncey F., Groton, enl. July 29, 1862; died Jan. 8, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY C.

Latham, Ira C., Norwich, enl. Jan. 13, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Rathbun, Samuel, Groton, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; died Sept. 25, 1864, at Philadelphia.

COMPANY E.

Charles T. Stanton, Jr., capt., Stonington, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. major; disch. as capt. Sept. 14, 1864.

Henry R. Jennings, first lieut., Stonington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of wounds Nov. 26, 1864, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Franklin H. Davis, second lieut., Stonington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; resigned Dec. 22, 1862.

James B. Vanderwater, sergt., Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, Petersburg, Va.

James H. Carter, sergt., Stonington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 19, 1863.

Howard E. Miner, sergt., Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

John F. Trumbull, Jr., sergt., Stonington, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; dismissed Jan. 28, 1864.

Walter P. Long, sergt., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out June 16, 1865.

Seth Slack, corp., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

John L. Hill, corp., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

William R. Targee, Jr., corp., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 28, 1865, Norfolk, Va.

Charles H. Crumb, corp., Stonington, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, Petersburg, Va.

Nelson Wilcox, corp., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865, Hartford, Ct.

John J. McMillen, corp., Stonington, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died April 3, 1864, Providence, R. I.

Joseph H. Newberry, corp., Stonington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 26, 1865.

Erastus Holmes, corp., Stonington, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, March 8, 1863.

Edwin E. Snow, musician, Norwich, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1863.

Avery, Charles G., Stonington, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of wounds July 21, 1864, Drury's Bluff, Va.

Bennett, Jesse, Stonington, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 7, 1865, Point Lookout, Md.

Bliss, Alexander, Plainfield, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1862.

Bliss, George E., Plainfield, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 8, 1863, Falmouth, Va.

Burrows, George W., Groton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, March 27, 1863.

Barber, William F., Groton, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Burdick, William C., Stonington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, April 25, 1863.

Burrows, Daniel A., Groton, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 15, 1865, Point Lookout, Md.

Bliven, Elias P., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Brown, Oliver A., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; missing May 16, 1864; dropped from rolls.

Burdick, Alfred L., Stonington, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died Jan. 8, 1863, Falmouth, Va.

Burdick, Joseph L., Stonington, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Brightman, Denison, Stonington, enl. July 29, 1862; killed in action, June 30, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

Cradick, Michael, Groton, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Carpenter, Joseph W., Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 7, 1862, Falmouth, Va.

Crandall, William W., Stonington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out July 22, 1865, Camp Lee, Va.

Conway, William, Stonington, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Cordner, Charles L., Stonington, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; discharged for disability, March 6, 1863.

Cullin, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 22, 1864, Newbern, N. C.

Dunham, William, Stonington, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Douglass, John C., Stonington, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Denison, Samuel, Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Davis, Elias N., Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died March 5, 1863, Newport News.

Dwyer, Edward, Norwich, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; discharged for disability, Oct. 11, 1862.

Eccleston, George, Stonington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps, July 1, 1863.

Eldridge, George W., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Ehlers, August, Norwich, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of wounds July 2, 1864, Point of Rocks.

Frazier, George W., Jr., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 29, 1865.

Fitzgerald, Austin, Lisbon, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 28, 1865.

Frazier, William H., Stonington, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 5, 1865.

Frazier, Arvine A., Stonington, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, May 16, 1865.

Green, Gordon, Ledyard, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1863.

Gerry, Lewis H., Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, May 3, 1865.

Greene, Lyman, Stonington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, Drury's Bluff, Va.

Gardiner, William, Stonington, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. May 13, 1865.

Hevy, John, Stonington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Heath, Amos F., Stonington, enl. July 23, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, Drury's Bluff, Va.

Hancox, William F., Stonington, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Hancox, Amos S., Stonington, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Harris, Albert T., Stonington, enl. July 28, 1862; died Dec. 13, 1864, on board transport "Northern Light."

Harrington, Joseph E., Stonington, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Hulet, Palmer, Stonington, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Hialop, James, Norwich, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Jackson, Ransom, Stonington, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. 1st. lieut.; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Kelly, John, Norwich, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Kulbeck, Robert, Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Lamphere, Leonard O., Stonington, enl. July 22, 1862; died July 19, 1864, Point Lookout, Md.
 Lever, Richard, Stonington, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died Oct. 4, 1863.
 Mulligan, Patrick H., Stonington, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; drowned Feb. 13, 1864, Newport News, Va.
 Morgan, Benedict W., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 30, 1862.
 Miner, Charles L., Stonington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Musgrave, Francis J., Stonington, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died July 29, 1863, Portsmouth, Va.
 Newberry, George K., Stonington, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Noyes, Nathao, Stonington, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Ridabock, Wait W., Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Root, George, Stonington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Robinson, William H., Stonington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 24, 1865, Fortres Monroe, Va.
 Rogers, Charles H., Montville, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Dec. 6, 1862, Falmouth, Va.
 Smith, Henry D., Stonington, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. May 10, 1863.
 Smith, Gardner B., Stonington, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Smith, Charles, Stonington, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Spencer, Charles C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.
 Tift, Daniel D., Stonington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps, July 1, 1863.
 Tucker, Frederick O., Stonington, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865, Norfolk, Va.
 Tift, John L., Stonington, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded; trans. Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Taylor, Charles H., Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Beaufort, N. C.
 Vananken, Abram, Stonington, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, Richmond, Va.
 Wilcox, Leonard, Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died Dec. 16, 1862, Falmouth, Va.
 Wilcox, Harlem H., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 White, Rufus C., Stonington, enl. July 11, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, Drury's Bluff, Va.
 Williams, Charles H., Stonington, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died June 20, 1864, of wounds.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY E.

Arnold, Peleg B., Preston, enl. March 8, 1864; must. out May 18, 1865, New Haven.
 Dutton, George R., Vernon, enl. Dec. 2, 1864; trans. 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Griffin, Peter, Norwich, enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. for disability, April 3, 1864, Newbern, N. C.
 Green, James, credited to State at large, enl. Aug. 5, 1864; trans. 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Maguire, Edward, Hartford, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. 10th Conn. Vols.
 Murry, Thomas, Greenwich, enl. Dec. 10, 1864; trans. 10th Conn. Vols.
 Turner, James, New London, enl. Sept. 4, 1863; must. out June 7, 1865, Norfolk, Va.
 Wood, Thomas, enl. Feb. 2, 1865; trans. 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

COMPANY F.

William Spittle, capt., New London, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. maj.; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Henry T. Phillips, first lieut., Montville, enl. July 22, 1862; pro. capt.; res. June 4, 1863.
 Frank Fowler, second lieut., New London, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. for disability, Oct. 31, 1864.

Elisha B. Chipman, sergt., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. adjt.; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 James A. Corey, sergt., Montville, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Wm. H. Cheesborough, sergt., New London, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Joseph Comstock, sergt., Montville, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed Sept. 29, 1864, at Chapin's Bluff, Va.
 Icbabod S. Bogue, sergt., Montville, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Albert Leeds, corp., New London, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 John W. Graham, corp., New London, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Thomas W. Gay, corp., Montville, enl. July 28, 1862; died Dec. 23, 1862, Falmouth, Va.
 William H. Lane, corp., New London, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 23, 1865, Philadelphia.
 Henry C. Lamphere, corp., Montville, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 John C. Ladd, corp., New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 George L. Elmondoff, corp., Waterford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 J. Gideon Palmer, corp., Montville, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Alfred Rudd, musician, Montville, enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Wm. H. Palmer, Jr., musician, Montville, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Edward E. Darrow, wagoner, Montville, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Arnold, Edward C., New London, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed Sept. 29, 1864, at Chapin's Bluff, Va.
 Adams, Edwin H., New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Oct. 15, 1862, at Washington.
 Arnold, Lewis, Montville, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Ayers, Ezra M., Montville, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Allen, Leonard S., Montville, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Beckwith, Wallace A., New London, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Bacon, Isaac B., Norwich, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Brewster, John W., New London, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Brainard, Frederick Z., Montville, enl. July 23, 1862; died May 5, 1863, at Hampton, Va.
 Babcock, Henry O., Salem, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
 Crocker, Edward N., New London, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865, at Norfolk.
 Culver, Jared B., New London, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Coady, Martin J., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Chapel, Charles F., Montville, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Chapel, William A., Montville, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 12, 1862, for disability.
 Chapel, Robert, Montville, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Congdon, John B., Montville, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1863.
 Chapman, Rufus E., Griewood, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863, at Washington.
 Dart, Edwin F., New London, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died Dec. 5, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.
 Daniels, Leonard S., Waterford, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out May 23, 1865, at Hartford.
 Dickinson, Flavius N., New London, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Dunbar, Henry N., New London, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. May 26, 1865, at Point of Rocks.
 Dustin, Nathaniel, Montville, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. Dec. 23, 1862, for disability.
 Eccleston, Orrin F., Waterford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Feb. 27, 1863, at Newport News, Va.

Farnham, Sidney B., New London, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died May 29, 1864, at Philadelphia.

Hay, George N., Waterford, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Hack, Curtis D., Montville, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Hack, Frank W., Montville, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Heath, James A., New London, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died Oct. 17, 1863, at Norfolk.

Jones, Jeremiah J., New London, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Johnson, Russell, Montville, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out July 14, 1865, at Hartford.

Johnson, Benjamin J., Montville, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. Feb. 5, 1863, for disability.

Johnson, David A., Montville, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.

Lloyd, Samuel H., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Lawrence, Henry B., New London, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Leeds, Lodowick, New London, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1863.

Lane, Charles H., New London, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.

Lash, Gottlob, Montville, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; died June 19, 1864, of wounds at Hampton, Va.

Maynard, Andrew, Montville, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. Jan. 14, 1863, for disability.

Maguire, Thomas, Montville, enl. July 26, 1862; died Dec. 10, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

Mitchell, Robert, Montville, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Moxley, Solon A., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1864, at New Haven.

Murphy, John, Montville, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Mason, John C., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Sept. 14, 1864, at Point of Rocks.

Naylor, John J., New London, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps, Nov. 30, 1863.

Primer, Thomas K., New London, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Pitcher, Henry, New London, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died April 7, 1863, at New Haven.

Phillips, Curtis, Montville, enl. July 29, 1862; died March 31, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.

Payne, Billings H., Montville, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865, at Columbia, Va.

Rogers, William H., New London, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Rogers, Thomas, New London, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Rathbone, Lucius B., Montville, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.

Rodd, Albert, Montville, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 25, 1865.

Rudd, Oliver H., Montville, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 22, 1863.

Stillman, Charles W., New London, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.

Sisson, William E., New London, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. April 26, 1865.

Steward, Alvao B., New London, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. May 27, 1865, at Point of Rocks.

Smith, John B., New London, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Spencer, John J., Montville, Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.

Stemitz, Max, Montville, enl. July 24, 1862; died Nov. 15, 1863, at Norfolk.

Stapline, Stephen, Montville, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died April 12, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.

Sarsfield, Michael, Montville, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Sullivan, John, Montville, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Spencer, Cyrus R., Norwich, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disability, April 8, 1864.

Shepard, James D., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Oct. 3, 1864, at Fort Monroe.

Taylor, Hiram, New London, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Tinker, George D., Waterford, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded; must. out May 22, 1865, at New Haven.

Tracy, Elijah B., Montville, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Vergason, Joshua, Montville, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; must. out July 13, 1865.

Watrous, Willier E., Waterford, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.

Williams, Charles, Montville, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1865.

Wright, David, Montville, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Weiler, John, Montville, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY F.

Burke, Samuel, East Lyme, enl. Jan. 7, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Burke, Daniel, Wethersfield, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Brewster, William H., Norwich, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Brady, John P., Hartford, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Cook, Edward W., Windsor, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Cosgrove, Daniel, Windham, enl. Jan. 27, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865, at Hartford.

Daniels, Henry, East Granby, enl. Dec. 9, 1863; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Foreman, William M., New London, enl. March 5, 1864; died July 31, 1864, at Fort Monroe.

Hogan, James, New London, enl. Dec. 10, 1863; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Hogan, Patrick, New London, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols., June 16, 1865.

Holland, Stafford, Stonington, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Johanson, George W., enl. Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Jones, Charles W., enl. Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Ireland, James, Brooklyn, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; died June 16, 1864, at Philadelphia, of wounds.

Keily, Stephen A., Windham, enl. Jan. 15, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Murphy, Joseph, Wethersfield, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Nichols, Nimrod, East Lyme, enl. Jan. 7, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Root, William, East Granby, enl. Nov. 30, 1863; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

COMPANY G.

James F. Brown, capt., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. lieutenant; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Isaac D. Kenyon, first lieutenant, Voluntown, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. captain; died of wounds Sept. 1, 1864.

E. Perry Packer, second lieutenant, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. captain; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Darius H. Randall, sergeant, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., Jan. 14, 1864.

John B. Brown, sergeant, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant; disch. June 14, 1864.

William P. Frink, sergeant, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Courtland G. Stanton, sergeant, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

William C. Bassett, sergeant, Griswold, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

George H. Denison, corporal, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

- William R. Coats, corp., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- James L. Fish, corp., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- William G. Hawkins, corp., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; dismissed Jan. 20, 1864.
- Charles A. Staples, corp., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.
- Charles A. Clark, corp., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Martin V. B. Kinne, corp., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.
- Albert T. Crumb, corp., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 5, 1865.
- Stephen V. R. Peckham, musician, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 17, 1863.
- Henry L. Larkin, musician, Voluntown, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Nathan W. Perkins, wagoner, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Balcock, Albert C., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 31, 1863, at New Haven, Conn.
- Bentley, Franklin T., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Nov. 1, 1864.
- Bentley, Samuel, Norwich, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Billings, Sanford N., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out May 15, 1865.
- Brown, Abel D., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Brown, Albert G., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Brown, Elisha C., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.
- Brown, Erastus S., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 20, 1865, at Fort Monroe.
- Buddington, Edward J., North Stonington, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Brown, Henry D., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Nov. 22, 1862, at Knoxville, Md.
- Brown, Jesse, Jr., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Button, John T., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Bushnell, Giles, Griswold, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Braman, Luther, Voluntown, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, June 21, 1864.
- Brown, Warren W., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Briggs, Joseph W., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 29, 1863.
- Church, George P., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Clark, Bradford, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Sept. 24, 1864, at Charleston, S. C.
- Clark, William H., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died April 22, 1863, at Hampton, Va.
- Colgrove, Ransom, Voluntown, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Coon, John C., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Coon, John H., North Stonington, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Congdon, George S., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 20, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.
- Corey, Charles C., Jr., Griswold, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, May 20, 1863.
- Davis, James A., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died March 18, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.
- Dougherty, Charles, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Douglass, David R., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Jan. 10, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- Dunham, John, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 31, 1864, at Florence, S. C.
- Eccleston, Latham M., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; died Jan. 23, 1864.
- Gallamore, Thomas, Voluntown, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 13, 1863.
- Gallup, Jared A., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; discharged for disability, Feb. 3, 1863.
- Geer, James M., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability, July 23, 1863.
- Geer, John B., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Dec. 2, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.
- Gray, Thomas H., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Hillard, Paul H., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Kenyon, Ransom, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. T. C., Dec. 31, 1863.
- Knapp, Lorenzo D., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.
- Knight, James F., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Lamb, Warren A., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died June 5, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
- Lewis, Edwin A., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 7, 1863.
- Main, Stephen A., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 14, 1863.
- Main, Jesse M., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1862, at Knoxville, Md.
- Main, John L., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 14, 1863.
- Main, Latham H., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died June 30, 1863, at Bowersville, Va.
- Main, Silas W., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Maples, James, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Merritt, James H., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1863.
- Moffet, Welcome E., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Park, Latham H., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died July 1, 1864, at Richmond.
- Palmer, Asher M., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out May 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Pitcher, Joel W., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1865.
- Pitcher, Edward, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, March 31, 1863.
- Prentiss, Edward C., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Peters, Hewitt, North Stonington, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died March 23, 1863, at Hampton, Va.
- Reynolds, William C., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Rix, Orrin S., Griswold, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Rix, John, Voluntown, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Robinson, Calvin H., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 14, 1863, at Newport News, Va.
- Sherman, Charles F., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out July 18, 1865, at New Haven, Conn.
- Stanton, Joseph W., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died March 28, 1863, at Hampton, Va.
- Stedman, William N., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1864.
- Terwilliger, Charles M., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died of wounds, July 23, 1864, at Washington.
- Terwilliger, August, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Tanner, John E., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.
- Toal, Edward, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Tucker, James S., Voluntown, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- Watson, Thomas, Voluntown, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
- West, Alfred M., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Jan. 6, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

Welch, Michael, North Stonington, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Wright, Alvin H., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 22, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.
 Wheeler, Edwin S., North Stonington, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. qm.-sergt.; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Wilcox, Noah, Griswold, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 West, William R., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 York, William R., Griswold, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Sept. 15, 1863, at Portsmouth, Va.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY G.

Allen, Andrew J., North Stonington, enl. March 26, 1864; trans. to 10th C. V.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
 Brown, Edwin M., North Stonington, enl. March 26, 1864; died Dec. 31, 1864, at Florence, S. C.
 Davenport, John, North Stonington, enl. Dec. 9, 1863; captured June 3, 1864.
 Oswald, Lewis,¹ Preston, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; trans. to 10th C. V.; disch. for disability, July 13, 1865.
 Sutcliff, Robert, Stonington, enl. Jan. 6, 1864; died July 7, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

COMPANY H.

Ralph C. Foote, Jr., capt., Colchester, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862.
 Delos D. Brown, first lieut., Chatham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. capt.; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Denison L. Brown, second lieut., Colchester, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; res. Oct. 11, 1862.
 William L. Hubbell,² second lieut., North Stonington, appointed Nov. 24, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Frederick W. H. Buell, sergt., Chatham, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; died Jan. 4, 1865.
 Henry R. Young, sergt., Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
 Edward G. Childs, sergt., Chatham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Cyrus W. Cook, sergt., Colchester, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Abner A. Bevin, sergt., Chatham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Frederick A. Rich, corp., Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Edwin N. Benton, corp., Colchester, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865, at Petersburg.
 Francis A. Felton, corp., Hebron, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 2, 1863.
 John H. Selden, corp., Chatham, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded May 16 and June 3, 1864; disch. for disability, Feb. 7, 1865.
 Ellsworth Packer, corp., Colchester, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 James Dixon, corp., Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Samuel H. Gillett, corp., Colchester, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Edward S. Ransom, corp., Colchester, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865, at Petersburg.
 Benjamin Adame, musician, Colchester, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Lyman P. Adams, musician, Colchester, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, July 21, 1863.
 Bernard Dunham, wagoner, Colchester, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Avery, Isaac G., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out Jan. 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Adams, Daniel L., Colchester, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 6, 1864, at Cold Harbor.
 Arnold, Joel, Colchester, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Arnold, L. Nelson, Haddam, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Avery, Charles, Chatham, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of wounds, May 22, 1864, at Richmond.
 Bushnell, Albert C., Colchester, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out July 14, 1865, at New Haven.

Baker, Albert M., Colchester, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Bevin, William H., Chatham, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for appointment in U. S. C. T., Dec. 31, 1863.
 Bennett, Frank, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 8, 1864.
 Brown, Charles F., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died Nov. 27, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Brown, Dudley, Bozrah, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Brown, David H., Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Buell, George R., Colchester, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Berry, James, Marlborough, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1866, at Petersburg.
 Bigelow, Ebenezer L., Colchester, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Bennett, Charles H., Colchester, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 31, 1865.
 Brainerd, Morris B., Haddam, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Barker, Jacob, Griswold, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Carpenter, Guinnett, Chatham, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Connor, Thomas, Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Carver, Frank M., Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died of wounds, July 2, 1864.
 Chapman, Harlow B., Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 28, 1863.
 Carpenter, Hubert E., Colchester, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 4, 1865.
 Dutton, Francis A., Chatham, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Day, William H., Bozrah, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Dutton, Francis J., Chatham, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, March 6, 1863.
 Edwards, George, Portland, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of wounds Sept. 4, '64.
 Emerson, John R., Colchester, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Farrell, Thomas, Norwich, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Fuller, Henry L., Bozrah, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Aug. 11, 1864, at Andersonville.
 Fargo, John, Colchester, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Fitzgerald, John, Colchester, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 18, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Gillon, Edward, Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Goff, James B., Chatham, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died Dec. 4, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Greenwood, William H., Colchester, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864; must. out July 4, 1865.
 Goff, Orrin L., Chatham, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Gillett, Smith, Haddam, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Green, Bradford R., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed July 20, 1864, at Petersburg.
 Horrin, Michael, Colchester, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Hilla, Edwin R., Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, March 21, 1863.
 Hills, Osmer C., Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Hancox, John H., Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 15, 1865, at Richmond.
 Hancox, James, Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Ingraham, Joel, Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Jones, William H., Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.
 Keeney, William H., Colchester, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

¹ Substitute or drafted.² Appointed after first muster.

Kramer, Peter, Colchester, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

King, Cornelius, Colchester, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1865.

Kelley, Michael, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, May 31, 1864.

Lewis, John G., Colchester, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865.

Lawler, Roger, Colchester, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.

Loomis, Henry N., Norwich, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Aug. 21, 1864, at Petersburg.

Miser, Ralph W., Hebron, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Marrow, Thomas, Colchester, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.

Maynard, George H., Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Mott, Morgan, Colchester, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Miner, Joseph H., Colchester, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Dec. 8, 1862, at Fredericksburg.

Nichols, Frederick H., Chatbam, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, June 10, 1865.

O'Connell, Timothy, Colchester, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Payne, William, Colchester, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out July 5, 1865, at Norfolk.

Pratt, Francis, Portland, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 24, 1865, at Fortress Monroe.

Parker, Michael, Chatham, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; died Jan. 3, 1865.

Root, Newell W., Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 27, 1863.

Rich, Leander E., Chatham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 29, 1863.

Reynolds, Alfred W., Colchester, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1865.

Rich, Bernice B., Chatbam, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died Jan. 4, 1863, at Falmouth.

Sellew, Henry T., Chatham, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Selden, Henry M., Haddam, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 19, 1863.

Sexton, Calvin, East Haddam, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Snow, Henry, Chatham, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Schmidt, Bernard, Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.

Stevens, Horace, Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for disability, June 11, 1865.

Shaylor, Justin R., Colchester, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Jan. 27, 1863, at Fredericksburg.

Savage, James, Colchester, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Taylor, John L., Colchester, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

Taylor, Joseph N., Colchester, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 26, 1864.

Wall, John, Chatham, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865, at Petersburg.

West, Almon V., Chatham, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.

Wilson, Daniel, Colchester, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865, at Richmond.

West, Gilbert, Chatham, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.

RECRUITS FOR COMPANY H.

Champlin, John B., Colchester, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

Dutton, Charles H., Manchester, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

McCarty, Timothy, Chatham, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to 10th Conn. Vols.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment.¹—This regiment was recruited almost exclusively in New London County, under the call of President Lincoln, Aug. 4, 1862, for three hundred thousand men to serve for nine months. This call of the President met with a hearty and enthusiastic response by many who hitherto had been hindered by consideration of family or business from entering upon a three years' term of service, believing that a vigorous campaign with three hundred thousand new recruits to our army would carry the war beyond the most critical point. On the 5th of September the Twenty-sixth Regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Russell, Norwich, and by the 15th of September all the companies were assembled, and the regiment numbered 810 men. The line-officers, every one of whom except Lieut. Childs were from New London County, received their commissions September 6th. The regiment was fully organized September 22d, and the commissions of the field-officers bear that date. From this time until November 13th there was great enthusiasm manifested in the various companies in perfecting themselves in company and regimental drill. Many of the officers and privates had seen service in the State militia, and some with the "three months" men in and near Washington, while others were entering upon their first military experience, but all were fired with the same patriotic ardor and desire to have some honorable part in subduing the Rebellion. While in Camp Russell, Company K, Capt. Randall, of Groton, was presented by the ladies of Mystic River with an elegant silk flag, which was highly prized by the company and never disgraced in battle. On the 13th of November Camp Russell was vacated, under orders to join Gen. Banks' expedition, then gathering in the vicinity of New York. On this occasion the city was filled with the friends of the regiment from the surrounding towns, and as it marched through the streets to the wharf many patriotic and encouraging words were spoken by the friends of the soldiers, while there were many throbbing hearts and tearful eyes for those who for love of liberty and country were leaving behind family and friends perhaps to return no more. At five P.M. the steamer "Commodore" steamed away down the Thames, while the regimental band played the cheerful air, "The Girl I left Behind Me." The next morning the boat arrived at Williamsburg, L. I., and the regiment immediately disembarked and took up its line of march to Centreville race-course, where it arrived by one P.M. Of the seven nine months' regiments called at the same time from Connecticut, the Twenty-sixth was the first to arrive, and Col. Kingsley assumed command, and named the post Camp Buckingham, in honor of the "war Governor."

December 4th, camp was again broken, and the regiment marched to Brooklyn, and there embarked on board the steamer "Empire City," with orders to join

¹ By Capt. L. A. Gallup.

Gen. Banks' expedition at New Orleans. The passage to New Orleans was uneventful, except a storm of unusual severity while passing Cape Hatteras, which for a day and night was alarming even to the ship's officers. December 18th, the regiment arrived at Carrollton, on the outskirts of New Orleans, and immediately disembarked at Camp Parapet, where it remained until May 20th, performing guard duty and detached service. While at Camp Parapet several men died, and their bodies were embalmed at the expense of the members of the regiment and sent to their friends at home. May 20th, camp was again broken to join the main army of Gen. Banks, then investing the rebel stronghold of Port Hudson. Great enthusiasm was manifested in camp at the prospect of active service at the front, without fear of death that so soon awaited so many brave comrades. On the 26th of May the outer works of Port Hudson were reached, which were abandoned by the enemy after slight skirmishing. The Twenty-sixth encamped for the night within the enemy's outer works, and was ordered to make picket connection with Gen. Augur's division on its right, which was successfully done, and the investment of the rebel stronghold was completed and they shut off from Baton Rouge, their base of supplies. Early next morning, May 27th, an ever-to-be-remembered day, the rebels opened a heavy cannonade all along the lines, which, with the sharp crack of the pickets' rifles in the woods in the immediate front, left no doubt in the minds of the men that their desire for active service was about to be realized. Many will ever remember their first sensations as the solid shot crashed through the woods and the bullets whizzed through the air. The Twenty-sixth was in Gen. Neal Dow's brigade, Gen. T. W. Sherman's division, Nineteenth Corps. Gen. Sherman's division, occupying the extreme left, was brought into action on the afternoon of the 27th of May, and made a vigorous assault upon the enemy, strongly intrenched. The advance was by brigades in column by regiments, the Twenty-sixth being the third in line. The assault was met by a murderous fire from the enemy at three hundred yards' range. Broken ground, a deep ravine, a burning plantation-house, and several fences made the approach slow. The entire division was repulsed, but not without having made a gallant charge. In this charge the gallant Gen. Sherman lost his leg. Gen. Dow was wounded and made a prisoner. One colonel of the brigade was killed and two colonels wounded. The Twenty-sixth bore an honorable part. Early in the advance Col. Kingsley was shot through the mouth and was carried from the field, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Selden, who retained it, except during a few days of severe sickness, until the regiment was mustered out. In this battle Capt. John L. Stanton, of Company G, a Norwich citizen, highly esteemed, was killed by a ball through his head. He was brave to rashness. He died highly esteemed by all his regimental as-

sociates. Capt. Jedediah Randall, of Company K, was seriously wounded through both legs. He died at Baton Rouge, June 9th. Capt. Randall was an intelligent and accomplished officer and gentleman, who abandoned very brilliant business and social prospects to enter the army. He was truly lamented in death by all who knew him. Lieut. Martin R. Kenyon, of Company B, died of wounds received in this engagement. He will be remembered as a genial friend and a brave soldier. Space will not admit of mention of many brave acts and hair-breadth escapes on this eventful day. In addition to those of whom mention has been made, five privates were killed, five commissioned officers and ninety-three enlisted men were wounded, and one missing, making a total of one hundred and seven in this first engagement of the regiment. This record is a sufficient proof of the bravery and gallantry of these citizen-soldiers. From this time until June 13th the regiment was in constant service, and under fire day and night without tents of any kind. When the commanding general of the division was told that many of his troops were "nine months" men, he remarked that he intended to get *three years' service* out of them.

On the 13th of June a reconnoissance was made in force, in which the regiment lost in killed one and in wounded seven enlisted men. Early on Sunday morning, the day following, the entire brigade was ordered to assault the enemy's works on the extreme left, where most strongly intrenched, on the Mississippi River. From depletion by previous engagements and sickness, the available force of the regiment was now reduced to 235 officers and men. These, however, had already borne the service of veterans, and without flinching advanced to the deadly charge with a steadiness deserving the highest praise. Lieut.-Col. Selden, in command, handled the regiment, plying and deploying on the advance with the coolness of a field-parade. In this engagement, which lasted several hours, the loss to the regiment was: killed, eight enlisted men; wounded, two commissioned officers and fifty-one enlisted men. So efficient was the service rendered on the 14th of June that the commanding general complimented the regiment in general orders, and said that the "engagement had demonstrated the fact that the nine months' troops could be relied upon in any emergency." In this battle Adj. S. B. Meech was wounded, and his life was saved by his Bible in his side pocket. Here the lamented Lieut. H. F. Jacobs fell, and with him four killed and fifteen men wounded by the explosion of the same shell. He refused to be taken from the field until all around him had been removed, thus manifesting the knightly spirit that was in him. He died in Baton Rouge Hospital in July, lamented by associates and friends. From this time until the surrender of Port Hudson, which occurred on the 8th of July, 1863, the regiment was in constant service in the trenches, parallels, and out-post duty. The regiment was honored by being se-

lected as one of ten to enter and receive the formal surrender of Port Hudson, and in this performance was assigned the second post of honor. Its active service at Port Hudson had embraced forty-five days, every one of which was a day of fighting or fatigue duty, being constantly under fire. Its term of service having expired, the regiment returned home *via* steamers up the Mississippi River to Cairo, thence by railway and steamer from New York, arriving in Norwich November 7th. On the return journey many sick and dying had been left at various hospitals in Memphis, Cairo, Mound City, Chicago, and Toledo. For the relief of them Governor Buckingham commissioned Capt. L. A. Gallup, of Company F, to return to all these hospitals and furnish such assistance as he deemed necessary for the comfort and return of these invalids. Upon its arrival in Norwich the regiment received a most hearty public welcome, with appropriate addresses by city officials and a bountiful collation by the citizens. On this occasion Mayor James Lloyd Green said in his address, . . . "Soldiers, during your nine months of service you have endured the privations and hardships of the camp and the march, you have faced the perils of sickness, and have braved wounds, mutilation, and death. On the field of battle you have nobly upheld the honor of the State, and have proved, in common with all Connecticut regiments, that, though our State is small in size, she is pre-eminent in the valor and manhood of her sons." . . . Returning from the malarial State of Louisiana to the bracing climate of Connecticut, very many were almost immediately stricken down by deadly disease, and soon passed to the roll-call of the Great Captain within the heavenly gates, mourned and loved the better for service rendered their country in its time of peril. While all were lamented, many will here stop and shed tears of true sorrow over the grave of Lieut. Edward P. Manning, of Company F, who, returning in apparent perfect health, was soon stricken down by malarial fever, and on the 17th of August, the day the regiment was mustered out of service, he was himself called to answer the roll-call in the army of saints in heaven. He was especially dear to every member of the regiment, as well as to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance in private life. The Twenty-sixth Regiment participated in three engagements at Port Hudson, and sustained the following losses while in service: killed in action, 15; died of wounds, 30; died of disease, 72; wounded and recovered, 57. Total, 174.

The field, staff, and line-officers of the regiment were as follows: Col. Thomas G. Kingsley, Franklin; Lieut.-Col. Joseph Selden, Norwich; Maj. Henry Stoll, New London; Adj. Stephen B. Meech, Norwich; Qr.-Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, Norwich; Surgeon Ashbel Woodward, Franklin; 1st Asst. Surgeon Elisha Phinney, Norwich; 2d Asst. Surgeon Nathan N. Wright, New Haven; Chaplain Nicholas T. Allen, Griswold; Sergt.-Maj. Henry J. Hough, East Lyme;

Q.M.-Sergt. Charles H. Maples, Norwich; Com.-Sergt. Edward P. Manning, Norwich; Hosp. Steward Nathan D. Sevin, Norwich.

Co. A.—Capt. Jesse C. Maynard, Salem; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Smith, Montville; 2d Lieut. Joseph Peabody, New London.

Co. B.—Capt. Clark Hamilton, Norwich; 1st Lieut. Martin R. Kenyon, Preston; 2d Lieut. James S. Maples, Norwich.

Co. C.—Capt. Enoch Noyes, Jr., Old Lyme; 1st Lieut. S. E. W. Johnson, Old Lyme; 2d Lieut. Merritt A. Comstock, Old Lyme.

Co. D.—Capt. Samuel T. Huntoon, Norwich; 1st Lieut. Timothy W. Tracy, Norwich; 2d Lieut. Timothy A. Avery, Ledyard.

Co. E.—Capt. Christian Goff, New London; 1st Lieut. Lemuel C. Wightman, Waterford; 2d Lieut. John Kelly, New London.

Co. F.—Capt. Loren A. Gallup, Norwich; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Eells, Norwich; 2d Lieut. Hervey F. Jacobs, Norwich.

Co. G.—Capt. John L. Stanton, Norwich; 1st Lieut. George W. Childs, Woodstock; 2d Lieut. Pliny Brewer, Norwich.

Co. H.—Capt. Daniel Champlin, Stonington; 1st Lieut. John F. Jencks, Stonington; 2d Lieut. Samuel K. Tillinghast, Stonington.

Co. I.—Capt. Wm. H. Bentley, New London; 1st Lieut. Edward Prince, New London; 2d Lieut. Charles O. Harris, New London.

Co. K.—Capt. Jedediah Randall, Groton; 1st Lieut. Jabez S. Smith, Groton; 2d Lieut. Simeon G. Fish, Groton.

FIELD AND STAFF, LINE-OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES.

Thomas G. Kingsley, colonel, Franklin, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Joseph Selden, lieut.-colonel, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Henry Stoll, major, New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Stephen B. Meech, adjutant, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Benj. F. Tracy, qr.-mr., Norwich, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Ashbel Woodward, surgeon, Franklin, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Elisha Phinney, first asst. surgeon, Norwich, enl. Nov. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Nathan H. Wright, second asst. surgeon, New Haven, enl. Dec. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Nicholas T. Allen, chaplain, Griswold, enl. Sept. 26, 1862; rea., disability, April 2, 1863.

Henry J. Hough, sergt.-maj., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; pro. second lieut. Co. G; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Charles H. Maples, q.m.-sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Edward P. Manning, com.-sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. second lieut. Co. F; died Aug. 17, 1863.

Nathan D. Sevin, hosp. steward, Norwich, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into United States service Nov. 10, 1862.

Jesse C. Maynard, capt., Salem, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Henry A. Smith, first lieut., Montville, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Joseph Peabody, second lieut., New London, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Albert Smith, sergt., Salem, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died May 30, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson.

Henry A. Perkins, sergt., Waterford, Aug. 23, 1862; pro. second lieut. Co. K; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John C. Bushnell, sergt., Salem, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Albert C. Colburn, sergt., Montville, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John W. Bogue, sergt., Salem, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

David G. Bogue, corp., Salem, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died Aug. 6, 1863.

Walter Myers, corp., Montville, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Alonzo Chapel, corp., New London, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Joseph Smith, corp., Salem, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Edward S. Wheeler, corp., Montville, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Elias P. Holmes, corp., Waterford, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Sherwood W. Fuller, corp., Salem, Aug. 19, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

James H. Chapel, musician, Montville, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Ephraim N. Little, musician, Salem, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Matthias W. Herrick, wagoner, Salem, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Adams, John, Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Ackley, John, Montville, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Armstrong, Joseph C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Austin, Joseph A., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Austin, Stephen, Franklin, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Andrews, Russell, North Stonington, enl. Nov. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Bogue, Russell, Salem, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Banning, Samuel, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Brown, William J., Buzrah, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died June 15, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Browning, Ira, Montville, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Browning, Smith, Montville, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Burdick, Charles L., North Stonington, enl. Sept. 7, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Clifford, John D., Montville, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Charlton, Thomas, Hartford, enl. Oct. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Chappell, George H., Montville, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died July 5, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Chappell, John, Montville, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Chapel, John O., Salem, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

DeWolfe, James E., Salem, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Douglas, Robert H., East Haddam, enl. Nov. 7, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Fuller, George H., Salem, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Fike, Joseph, Montville, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

Goold, John C., Pomfret, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Griggs, Horace, Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Gordon, Francis, Sprague, enl. Oct. 30, 1862.

Holt, Robert D., Waterford, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Hewes, Thos. H., Waterford, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Lyons, Orrin E., Montville, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

Lombard, James, Chester, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.

Lamb, Charles, Lebanon, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Long, John S., Franklin, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Mitchell, Warren W., East Haddam, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Meech, James F., Salem, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Morgan, Alva, Salem, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Main, Edwin, Montville, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Martin, William, Lyme, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Malligan, Peter, Norwich, enl. Oct. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Niles, John A., Salem, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died June 3, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Patterson, Charles, Montville, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Perkins, Wm. W., Lyme, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Palmer, Marvin, Montville, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Roden, James, Norwich, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Robinson, William, Salem, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Rathboun, Oramile W., East Haddam, enl. Oct. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Rounds, Ferdinand, Sterling, enl. Sept. 7, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Rounds, Lester, Sterling, enl. Sept. 7, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Sweet, Benjamin R., Montville, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Shelley, Joseph W., Waterford, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Street, David O., Montville, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Strickland, James M., Salem, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Smith, John C., Montville, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Smith, Orrin S., Montville, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Shelley, Henry A., Waterford, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Tillotson, Joseph A., Montville, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.

Taft, George N., Montville, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Tangney, Michael, Salem, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Terhune, Henry, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.

Thompson, James F., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

Welden, George P., Waterford, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Willett, Andrew J., Lishon, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Welden, John, Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Winchester, John B., Montville, Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., July 6, 1863.

Winchester, David L., Montville, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Williams, Henry, Waterford, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Williams, Ransford P., Montville, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Mustered into United States service Nov. 10, 1862.

Clark Harrington, capt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Martin R. Konyon, first lieut., Preston, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 26, 1863.

James S. Maples, second lieut., Norwich, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; res. to accept promotion, Aug. 11, 1863.

Isaac W. Leonard, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Robert P. Mumford, sergt., Franklin, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Vine S. Stetson, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John Benton, sergt., Preston, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

James N. Clark, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Thomas Conger, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Elisha E. Fish, corp., Preston, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

R. Jay Green, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

William P. Irish, corp., Preston, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John P. Case, corp., Franklin, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Henry C. Bailey, corp., Franklin, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 24, 1863.

Charles D. Morgan, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John C. Congdon, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Ruel B. Lamb, musician, Preston, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters of troops, Louisiana.

Enos C. Ross, musician, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

George B. Norton, wagoner, Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Armstrong, Cassius M., Franklin, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.

Bailey, Edwin W., Franklin, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 16, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

- Bassett, George C., Preston, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Burdick, Stephen, Preston, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Barnes, George, Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Burdick, Perry, Preston, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Bennett, Steward C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Bennett, Elisha, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Charlton, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Corning, Hiram B., Preston, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters of troops, Louisiana.
- Chappell, Charles L., Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Chapman, Giles D., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Cole, Henry B., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1863; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Crandall, Charles P., Franklin, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died May 28, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
- Duniran, Timothy, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Davis, Alfred, Preston, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
- Donahue, Thomas, Killingly, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Ellis, Rodman, Preston, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died Aug. 17, 1863.
- Erskine, Edward, Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Fuller, Benjamin L., Preston, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
- Goold, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Gorry, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Gray, Montgomery, Preston, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died March 10, 1863.
- Hewling, Thomas W., Franklin, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Henrich, Philip, Franklin, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
- Hewitt, Frank, Preston, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Harvey, St. John, Norwich, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Hanson, Henry C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Jewett, Lee L., Norwich, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. for disability, May 8, 1863.
- Johnson, James W., Franklin, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; died March 6, 1863.
- Johnson, Stephen T., Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1863; died Aug. 3, 1863.
- Johnson, Henry P., Franklin, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Johnson, Henry, Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Johnson, Dexter A., North Stonington, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
- Kerrigan, Thos., Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Kimball, James, Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Kimball, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Lamb, James B., Preston, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
- LaPierre, Henry H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
- Lamphere, Chauncy G., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Lamphere, Benj. F., Preston, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Lamb, Noyes J., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Lamphere, George H., Preston, enl. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
- Main, David W., Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died Aug. 9, 1863.
- Main, Wm. A., Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died Aug. 7, 1863.
- Pierce, James M., Preston, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Parkerson, James, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died June 1, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
- Peck, Edward A., Canterbury, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Palmer, Charles L., Preston, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Reed, Albert O., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Richmond, John B., Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
- Russell, Marcus H., Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; not on must.-out roll.
- Roath, Henry G., Norwich, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
- Royce, Henry F., Franklin, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Shugrean, Charles, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
- Scott, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Sweet, James D., Franklin, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
- Starrett, Myron W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; missing at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863; supposed dead.
- Tanner, J. Frank, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Trainor, Felix, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Willur, Reuben, Franklin, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Worthington, Horace, Franklin, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Worthington, Henry, Franklin, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Whitmarsh, Edwin D., Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Williams, Eri, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into United States service Nov. 10, 1861.

- Enoch Myers, Jr., capt., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Syl. E. W. Johnson, first lieut., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Merritt A. Comstock, second lieut., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Henry R. Harding, sergt., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Robert B. Gorton, sergt., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Frederick B. Banta, sergt., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- John A. Conklin, sergt., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Wm. H. Flint, sergt., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Almiron Tuttle, corp., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Dexter M. Lord, corp., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died March 26, 1863.
- George W. Rogers, corp., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Amos W. Lord, corp., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died Nov. 29, 1862.
- Wm. Tooker, corp., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Charles W. Willey, corp., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
- David E. Howard, corp., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Walter S. Havens, corp., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Henry W. Haynes, musician, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Charles A. Thrall, musician, East Lyme, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Andrew Gourley, wagoner, Old Saybrook, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Appleby, John H., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Appleby, Wm., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Banning, S. Waldo, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Banta, Frederick A., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Beckwith, Francis E., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Bogue, Joseph M., Lyme, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Barker, Joseph R., Chester, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed May 27, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
- Beckwith, Charles J., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died June 15, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
- Beckwith, Reuben M., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Bramble, Afanson W., East Haddam, enl. Nov. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Beebe, Wm., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Champion, Joshua, Old Saybrook, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.
- Clark, Ebenezer J., Lyme, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died Jan. 20, 1863.
- Chapman, Frederick L., Lyme, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Chapell, Horace L., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died July 1, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
- Clark, Frederick W., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Champlin, James J., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Day, Charles A., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Dart, Daniel, East Lyme, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Dean, Daniel N., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Darrow, Jason W., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Ferriker, Dennis, Lyme, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; died July 18, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Gilbert, Marcus, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Gifford, William E., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 3, 1862.

Gea, John S., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Harding, Thomas R., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; died July 11, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Holmes, George R., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died May 5, 1863.

Holmes, Daniel, East Lyme, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 3, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Hevens, Francis H., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Hevens, Calvin B., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.

Hill, Daniel C., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Johnson, Hiram, East Lyme, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Knight, James C., Old Lyme, enl. Sept. 8, 1862.

Lay, Fabius, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis, William H., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis, William A., Old Lyme, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Lee, George, East Lyme, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Morley, James H., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Mather, John M., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Maynard, Joseph S., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died June 26, 1863.

McCabe, Terrence, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Mier, Charles H., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died June 16, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Morgan, John R., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Martin, David A., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 31, 1863.

Murray, John W., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.

Noon, Leroy, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Prentiss, John W., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Pool, William J., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Porter, James H., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Perkins, Joseph H., Lyme, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Robbins, Henry, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; died April 2, 1863.

Robbins, Eliza, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Roath, Daniel H., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1863.

Rowland, Alonzo W., Old Lyme, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; died June 7, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Smiley, James J., Lyme, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Schneider, Charles, Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Smith, Frederick M., East Lyme, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Tucker, Chester, Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Traker, William N., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died Aug. 4, 1863.

Tucker, Horace P., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Willey, Edward G., Old Lyme, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Way, Henry C., Salem, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Way, Horace J., Salem, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

Wilber, Benjamin R., Lyme, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Mastered into the United States service Nov. 10, 1862.

Samuel T. Huntoon, capt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Timothy W. Tracy, first lieut., Norwich, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Ardan Moffitt, second lieut., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; res. Nov. 29, 1862.

Frank S. Bitgood, sergt., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

George W. Kingsley, sergt., Preston, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Frederick N. Cook, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Joseph A. Chapman, sergt., Preston, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Timothy A. Avery, sergt., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; pro. second lieut.; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Asher P. Brown, corp., Norwich, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Dutree G. Chapman, corp., Preston, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Ernestus R. Tuttle, corp., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John W. Campbell, corp., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

James H. Torbush, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Oscar E. Hildebrand, corp., Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

George Miller, corp., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1863.

John L. Douglass, corp., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Edward F. Bromley, wagoner, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Allyn, James A., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Allyn, Denison, Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Allyn, Nicholas, Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Bitgood, Darius B., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Buddington, George D., Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Braman, Edwin W., Norwich, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Bresnahan, John, Norwich, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Bates, James V., Griswold, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Ball, Henry J., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Bromly, Isham, Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Connell, Michael O., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Cole, William R., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Crouch, William W., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. July 25, 1863; enl. headquarters troops, Louisiana.

Connell, Daniel O., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Christie, Jonathan L., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Christie, Edwin L., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died July 31, 1863.

Chapman, William E., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died May 31, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.

Chapman, Ephraim R., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Douglass, Benj. C., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Driscoll, Alexander, Norwich, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Enwright, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Eagan, James, Norwich, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Fuller, Wallace, Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Fitch, George C., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Frink, Thomas H., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 25, 1863.

Farrelly, Peter, Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Gess, James W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Gillman, Owen, Norwich, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Harper, William, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Hawthorn, Andrew, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Hoxie, Jeremiah G., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Kampf, Herman, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Kenney, Ralph, Norwich, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Kenney, Charles L., Norwich, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Kerby, John, Norwich, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Kramer, William, Preston, enl. Oct. 29, 1862; disch. for disability, May 5, 1863.

Lane, Joseph H., Norwich, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis, Charles H., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Lee, Denison P., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis, James S., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862.

Mulcaley, Michael, Norwich, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Mulcaley, Thomas, Norwich, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Main, Nathaniel, Preston, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; died April 17, 1863.
 Myers, Elias E., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died May 21, 1863.
 Maynard, Appleton J., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died March 12, 1863.
 Mitchell, John N., Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Murfit, Ray, Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Newman, Thomas, Norwich, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Porter, Sabart M., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Pierce, Charles A., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Palmer, Moses N., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Phillips, John, Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died Aug. 16, 1863.
 Sauer, Peter, Preston, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Shuy, Michael, Norwich, enl. Sept. 18, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Sullivan, Patrick O., Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Joseph H., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Sweet, D. Edwin, Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Stoddard, Simeon A., Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability, May 5, 1863.
 Smith, William, Ledyard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Slater, Rudolph, Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 13, 1863.
 Shirley, James F., New London, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Tomlinson, Richard, Norwich, enl. Nov. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Webb, Charles, Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Williams, John, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Whipple, Austin, Ledyard, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died May 12, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into the United States service Nov. 10, 1862.

Christian Goff, capt., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lemuel C. Wightman, first lieutenant, Waterford, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John Kelley, second lieutenant, New London, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John S. Holand, sergt., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Frank Mittern, sergt., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Andrew Harrison, sergt., New London, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Edwin A. Parker, sergt., New London, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Philip Malloy, sergt., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 James B. Lyman, Jr., corp., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 James J. Jerome, corp., New London, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John Miller, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Nicholas Sinicus, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John W. Mosier, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 William Golden, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Jacob Goss, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Louis J. Sechting, corp., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Charles Clark, musician, New London, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Benjamin Daniels, musician, New London, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
 John Manice, wagoner, New London, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
 Berger, Leonard, New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Feb. 10, 1863.
 Blake, John, New London, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Brewster, William H., New London, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bigelow, Michael, New London, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bennett, Michael, New London, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bolton, Franklin F., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Banks, John, New London, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bailey, Charles W., New London, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Benham, Solomon E., Groton, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bromley, Miles, Voluntown, enl. Sept. 26, 1862; died Aug. 7, 1863.
 Chappell, Charles E., New London, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Chapman, Charles, Waterford, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Corcoran, William, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Carter, Benjamin, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Cooney, James, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
 Church, William H., Waterford, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died Aug. 9, 1863.
 Church, William W., Waterford, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died June 10, 1863.
 Curove, John, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Day, Edward, New London, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Darcy, Henry, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Dunn, William, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Evers, James, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Furlong, Patrick, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Foley, Martin, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Gross, Michael, New London, enl. Sept. 14, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Gullivan, Humphrey, Norwich, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hester, Conrad, New London, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hoffmeyer, John, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Holley, John, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hagan, Henry, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hammel, Conrad, New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Kingsley, George W., Canterbury, enl. Oct. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Kohl, Joseph, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died June 8, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Knight, Dwight P., New London, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lowenstein, Frederick, New London, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lasthuis, August, Norwich, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
 Miller, David, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Murray, William, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died May 25, 1863.
 Maynard, John, Groton, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died July 29, 1863.
 Matthews, John H., New London, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; died Aug. 11, 1863.
 Mouch, Peter, Norwich, enl. Oct. 24, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Newman, Patrick, Waterford, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Newmark, Simon, New London, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Packer, William W., New London, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Ponsch, Conrad, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Ruckert, John, New London, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died March 28, 1863.
 Sechting, William H., New London, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. March 4, 1863.
 Schrader, George, New London, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, John, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
 Sullivan, John, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
 Shepard, Henry E., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Sterry, Phineas B., New London, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died June 25, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Smith, Norman W., New London, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Shea, Michael, Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Shea, James, Norwich, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Tabret, Thomas, Waterford, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died May 6, 1863.
 Wilcox, John A., Voluntown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into United States service Nov. 10, 1862.

Loren A. Gallup, capt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Edward W. Eels, first lieut., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Henry F. Jacobs, second lieut., Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died July 5, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Henry G. Hay, sergt., Lebanon, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. second lieut.; hon. disch. as sergt. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Leonard O. Smith, sergt., Franklin, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Michael Meledy, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Edward G. Hyde, sergt., Lyme, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Joseph E. Leonard, eergt., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 George W. Rogers, corp., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 30, 1863.
 Joshua E. Fillowes, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Caleb F. Bishop, corp., Lisbon, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Edward M. Dunbar, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 George H. Fuller, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Benjamin Bradford, corp., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John A. Geer, corp., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Charles C. Phillips, Bozrah, corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability, May 5, 1863.
 Charles O. Sizer, musician, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Wm. H. Woodward, musician, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Leonard Cutler, wagoner, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Brooks, Augustus O., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 10, 1863.
 Brooks, Henry, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 3, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Bogue, Samuel M., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bogue, William H., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Button, Edward, Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died June 24, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Beckwith, Samuel W., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Corcoran, Michael, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Congdon, Stephen A., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863; enl. headquarters troops, Louisiana.
 Carpenter, John H., Preston, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Cooley, James H., Griswold, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Dawley, Joseph W., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Dixon, Lawrence, Norwich, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Edwards, Horatio N., East Haddam, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 24, 1863.
 Fenner, Jerome B., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1864.
 Fraser, Daniel, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Geer, Eldridge, Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Geer, Cyrus M., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died May 29, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Green, Elisha N., Lisbon, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died July 9, 1863.
 Howe, Frederick S., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Harrison, Charles W., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hills, Eliza F., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hopkins, Michael, Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Haskell, George A., Lisbon, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hill, Edwin, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Huntington, Daniel, Norwich, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Halloran, Patrick O., Griswold, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Johnson, Henry, East Haddam, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Jewett, Elazer, Norwich, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Luther, John W., East Haddam, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Luther, Elliott B., Lyme, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lyon, Origen, Woodstock, enl. Sept. 25, 1862; died July 12, 1863.
 Luther, Orrin M., East Haddam, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; died Aug. 5, 1863.
 Miner, Charles, Lyme, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Miner, Charles H., Lyme, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1863.
 McNeil, John, Norwich, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Meech, Andrew H., Griswold, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Morse, Chauncey, Woodstock, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Morse, Joseph M., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Noyes, Caleb H., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Needham, William H., Woodstock, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 O'Neil, David, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Palmer, Wm. A., Lisbon, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Palmer, Horace A., Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Phillips, Norman A., Bozrah, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died June 19, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Palmer, Amos F., Lisbon, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Palmer, Noyes W., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 12, 1863.
 Rathbun, Albert M., Lisbon, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Rogers, Niles S., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Rand, Ulysses, East Haddam, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Sullivan, John O., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Obad G., Norwich, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Ezra L., Franklin, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Strong, Sherburn A., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Slater, John T., Lyme, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Welcome A., Griswold, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Tiffany, Francis H., Lyme, enl. Nov. 5, 1862.
 Tyler, Henry, Griswold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Tucker, John, Norwich, enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Tooker, John, Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Wright, Henry C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Williams, Calvin, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Wood, Nathaniel M., Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 31, 1863.
 Warner, Ulysses S., Lyme, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died July 1, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Wood, Wm. T., Lyme, enl. Oct. 8, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. headquarters troops, Louisiana.
 York, Nathan, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Mustered into the United States service Nov. 10, 1862.

John L. Stanton, capt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1864.
 George W. Childs, first lieut., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; pro. capt.; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Phny Brewer, second lieut., Norwich, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 George A. Hammond, sergt., Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Horace W. Whitmore, sergt., Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Edwin R. Keys, sergt., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died June 12, 1863, from wounds received near Port Hudson, La.
 Anne S. Chapman, sergt., Scotland, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

- Chester E. Child, sergt., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died Aug. 10, 1863.
 Andrew W. Paine, corp., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Silas A. Wait, corp., Sterling, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Charles W. Cory, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 William Ingalls, corp., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Courtland C. Avery, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died June 23, 1863.
 John T. Crary, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Judah L. Wister, corp., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 George W. Lamb, corp., Norwich, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Charles B. Cooley, musician, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John A. Hammond, musician, Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Seth L. Peck, wagoner, Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Ashley, Samuel W., Scotland, Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Adams, Darius M., Pomfret, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Braut, Andrew J., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bill, Angus W., Scotland, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Buck, Alexander, Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Babcock, Albert C., Sterling, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bosworth, Caleb A., Ashford, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Burlingame, Albert J., Plainfield, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died May 6, 1863.
 Cobb, Jr., Charles A., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Chapman, Andrew M., Ashford, enl. Aug. 29, 1863; died April 28, 1863.
 Cunningham, William, Scotland, enl. Sept. 9, 1863; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Clapp, Christopher, Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Child, Merrick M., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Case, Thomas M., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Carpenter, Ira B., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Chapman, Edwin, Pomfret, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Copeland, Dyer, Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Dugan, James, Norwich, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died July 28, 1863.
 Edgerton, George F., Norwich, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died July 23, 1863.
 Fuller, Theodore L., Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 France, George, Sterling, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died Jan. 25, 1863.
 Fitch, Eleazer S., Scotland, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Franklin, Allen H., Sterling, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died June 17, 1863.
 Gates, William F., Lebanon, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Griggs, Benjamin, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Gage, Charles N., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Griffiths, Jared, Sterling, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died June 27, 1863.
 Holt, Charles E., Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Himes, Sylvester R. J., Sterling, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Henry, Thomas W., Columbia, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hovey, George, Scotland, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Haven, Peter, Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Haire, William H., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died July 21, 1863.
 Hotchkiss, Edwin O., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Jackson, Henry, Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Kaulies, N. Armand, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Kenyon, William H., Sterling, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lewis, Joseph T., Scotland, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Marshall, Thimblet J., Norwich, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863; enl. headquarters troops, Louisiana.
 Moore, Michael, Norwich, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Maynard, Roswell E., Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Neff, A. Martin, Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Pecharlow, Andrew J., Columbia, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Porter, Manderville A., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Robbins, Joseph K., Hampton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Robbins, George O., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Roudhead, John N., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Augustus F., Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Snow, Lucius J., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died May 3, 1863.
 Smith, Albert, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Henry L., Scotland, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died Jan. 3, 1863.
 Snow, Sanford W., Ashford, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Slater, Wallace, Sterling, enl. Sept. 7, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Stoddard, Henry, Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Amasa, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Taber, John C., Scotland, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Wight, Edgar S., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Williams, Julius, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Williams, Charles P., Sterling, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Winsor, John, Sterling, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Weeks, Godfrey P., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Wheaton, Angell, Pomfret, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Wilcox, George K., Woodstock, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Young, Albert F., Ashford, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into United States service Nov. 10, 1862.

- Daniel Chaomplin, capt., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John F. Jencks, first lieutenant, Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Samuel K. Tillinghast, second lieutenant, Stonington, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. first lieutenant, Co. B; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Henry H. Packard, sergt., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John H. Morgan, sergt., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Thomas W. Grace, sergt., Stonington, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 William J. Shuman, sergt., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died June 28, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Thomas W. Gardiner, Jr., sergt., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 George E. Brayton, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Frank W. Gard, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died May 18, 1863.
 Jacob R. Lockwood, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.
 Charles H. Burdick, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 George D. Edwards, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. for disability May 5, 1863.
 Charles Bennett (second), corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 George H. Burgess, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Andrew H. Brown, corp., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died June 9, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson.
 Elias L. Maynard, musician, Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Pardon L. Babcock, musician, Stonington, enl. Oct. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John R. Prentice, wagoner, Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died Aug. 9, 1863.
 Appelman, Erastus D., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Babcock, Elias, Jr., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Brown, Richard A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Burdick, Horace F., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Barnes, Amos D., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died Jan. 8, 1863.

Brown, Thomas A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1873.

Briggs, Orville M., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Babcock, Henry L., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Barrows, Dwight S., Preston, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Craddall, Amos A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Coleman, Joseph W., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863; enl. at headquarters troops, Louisiana.

Crowley, Thomas, Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Dowling, Michael W., Norwich, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863; enl. headquarters troops, Louisiana.

Eccleston, William F., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Eccleston, Samuel R., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Frazier, Alexander B., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Gladding, Charles H., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Gallran, David, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Holvert, John E., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Holmes, Shubael, Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.

Irons, Philip A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Latham, George A., Stonington, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Lyman, Christopher A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died July 26, '63.

Lord, James A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Merritt, David S., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.

Moore, John C., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Merritt, Stephen D., Jr., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Miller, Charles A., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Moher, John M., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Macomber, Samuel M., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

McClure, George, Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.

Macomber, William C., Windham, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Nye, John, Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.

Parke, Avery E., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Rice, Chauncey D., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Rathbun, Elisha K., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died Aug. 5, 1863.

Sweet, James, Canterbury, enl. Nov. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Shirley, Edwin W., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Sheffield, Nathan S., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.

Targee, Jas. W., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Thompson, Warren F., Stonington, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Thompson, James O., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Taylor, Charles W., Stonington, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Tabor, Gardiner, Voluntown, enl. Nov. 5, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Vergason, Isaac D., Norwich, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Weemes, Thaddens M., Stonington, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died June 6, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into United States service Nov. 10, 1862.

William H. Bentley, capt., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Edward Prince, first lieut., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Charles O. Harris, second lieut., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Joseph S. Fitch, sergt., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Daniel Lake, sergt., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Daniel Penhallow, sergt., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

William E. Chester, sergt., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Frederick J. Chittenden, sergt., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

William B. Osborne, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died July 23, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson.

George Jerome, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Henry C. Crowell, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

James H. Cone, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Orlando N. Rogers, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Beriah B. Champlin, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Andrew J. Blake, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Selden Jerome, corp., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John C. Daniels, musician, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died July 22, 1863.

Henry Rogers, musician, New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Jonathan R. King, wagoner, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 23, 1863.

Avery, Nathan F., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 2, 1863.

Barber, John, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died Aug. 3, 1863.

Beebe, Samuel P., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died Aug. 14, 1863.

Bragaw, Isaac, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Brewster, George, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Beebe, James W., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Bailey, Joseph A., Groton, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Browne, John, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Bolton, Charles, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. for disability, May 5, 1863.

Colbert, Frederick, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Caswell, William H., Preston, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Caish, William J., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Chappell, James J., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Cullin, Martin, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.

Cone, Israel W., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.

Crocker, John, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.

Comstock, Isaac H., New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863, to enlist in headquarters troops, Louisiana.

Church, Richard, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Crampton, James J. S., Norwich, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Dart, David M., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.

Dart, Edson K., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.

Darrow, William C., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Edgecomb, Clark A., Waterford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Elkinton, Wm., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Gray, George S., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died Aug. 6, 1863.
 Getchell, James B., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Gates, Benj. F., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Garner, John, New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Getchell, John, Waterford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Havens, Ed., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Hebron, Wolcott, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Harvey, George, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Hemstedt, Hiram A., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Harrison, Asa S., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 21, 1863.
 Herring, Thomas J., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 11, 1863, to accept promotion.
 Kelly, Joseph L., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 King, James N., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Knight, Charles, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Keeney, Gilbert, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 King, John P., Jr., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Latimer, Joseph S., East Lyme, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lyman, Luther, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Minson, Charles, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Murphy, Orlando C., Norwich, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Nason, Oliver, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Preston, Charles, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Preston, Jas. K., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Park, John, New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863, to enl. in headquarters troops, Louisiana.
 Quin, James F., New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863, to enl. in headquarters troops, Louisiana.
 Rowley, Eluthian, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Rowley, Jesse, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Roach, Dav. d., New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, William D., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Sweet, Riley, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Shelley, John H., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Spooner, Alonzo, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Sizer, Thomas, New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Albert G., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smitton, Charles H., New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Tuell, Cyrus E., New London, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Thompson, Eugene W., New London, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Thompson, G. H. N., New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Wood, Henry, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 York, Robert, New London, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into United States service Nov. 10, 1863.

Jedediah Randall, capt., Groton, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died June 9, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Jabez S. Smith, first lieut., Groton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to capt.; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Simeon G. Fisher, second lieut., Groton, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to first lieut.; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Herbert E. Nixon, sergt., Groton, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to second lieut. Co. B; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Charles H. Niles, sergt., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Joshua Bliven, sergt., Groton, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Horace Clift, sergt., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John E. Williams, sergt., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Amos E. Slack, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lathum Rathbun, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Thomas Carroll, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John G. Packer, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Alfred H. Wilcox, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John L. Seignions, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died June 16, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 Oliver D. Lewis, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863.
 Thos. A. Perry, corp., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 William P. Latham, musician, Groton, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died June, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
 William Colgrove, musician, Groton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 John G. Rathbun, wagoner, Groton, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Andrews, Ezra B., Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Albro, Thomas, Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Avery, Giles W., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bontley, Adam C., Groton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; died March 18, 1863.
 Burnett, Warren, Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Biley, Charles E., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Beebe, George W., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Burdick, Caleb H., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bailey, Ralph H., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bailey, John C., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Bailey, Priscus, Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died June 9, 1863.
 Colgrove, Wm. A., Groton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Cranston, Charles K., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Chester, Elisha A., Groton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Chester, Ira, Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Clark, John B., Groton, enl. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Daniels, Lyman, Groton, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Destin, Andrew, Groton, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Eldridge, Wm. H., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863.
 Ewen, George H., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Fellows, Wm. C., Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died July 27, 1863.
 Gray, Stephen, Ledyard, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Holdridge, Henry S., Groton, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hancock, Frank, Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Jaett, Joseph, Groton, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Keeney, Charles H., Groton, enl. Oct. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Kinney, Lucius M., Groton, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Latham, Moses F., Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Leeds, Joshua, Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862.
 Mance, Albert, Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Mance, Thomas, Groton, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; died July 21, 1863.
 Maloy, Thomas, Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Miner, Sanford S., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Mottley, Patrick, Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Newbury, Nathan H., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, '63.
 Phillips, Josiah F., Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Quinn, Charles B., Groton, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Routh, Ezra W., Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Rathbun, Samuel G., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Reynolds, Chas. F., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Spaulding, Edwin G., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Sullivan, James, Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Shirley, Jerome A., Groton, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Shirley, Thomas H., Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died Feb. 6, 1863.
 Sheban, Timothy, Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Smith, Henry G., Groton, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smith, Isaac H., Groton, enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Stafford, Armand, Groton, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Truts, John, Groton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Taylor, George W., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Tinker, James, Groton, enl. Oct. 6, 1862; died April 17, 1863.
 Tift, Wm. O., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Wilkinson, Reuben R., Groton, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. July 23, 1863; enl. headquarters troops, Louisiana.
 Wood, Adoniram J., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Watson, John W., Groton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Williams, Christian H., Groton, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Watrous, Wm. H., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; died June 30, 1863.
 Wait, George R., Groton, enl. Oct. 7, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 White, Thomas H., Groton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 York, Edwin, Groton, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 York, William, Groton, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.



Joseph Selden

1847

JOSEPH SELDEN.—The Seldens are an old Connecticut family, with a genealogical tree whose roots reach back to 1635, at which date the first of the name in this country settled at Hartford. Joseph Selden, the son of this pioneer, removed to Lyme in 1695, and purchased a farm there, a portion of which is still held by the family under the deed of that date. His homestead has been handed down to his descendants from generation to generation ever since. Col. Samuel Selden, the head of the family during the Revolution, commanded the Third Battalion of Connecticut troops, and participated in the battle of Long Island in 1776. He was taken prisoner during Washington's retreat from New York, and died in the Old Brick church, then used by the British as a patriot prison.

Samuel C. Selden, uncle of the Joseph Selden who is the subject of this sketch, and through whom he inherited the Lyme property, was one of the most popular and best-known men in Connecticut. He was the friend and companion of such men as John A. Rockwell, Henry Strong, Charles J. McCurdy, and Chief Justice Henry M. Wait, and served prominently in the State Senate and House of Representatives.

Joseph Selden was born May 19, 1824, and resided in Lyme, on the ancestral farm, up to the spring of 1859, filling many positions of trust and honor, including a term in the Legislature in 1855. In 1858 the old homestead was burned down, and the next spring Mr. Selden removed to Norwich. At the breaking out of the war he was made a member of the war committee and did zealous service.

In August, 1862, came President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand nine months' men. Norwich had already sent a large proportion of her young men to the front, the task of enlistment was slow, and the outlook grew gloomy. At this juncture Mr. Selden came to the front and enlisted. His great popularity made the act timely and influential, and in three days the company was filled.

Mr. Selden was chosen captain and received his commission Sept. 6, 1862. Ten days later he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment. The regiment entered active service in the Department of the Gulf.

During the siege of Port Hudson the regiment was under Col. Selden's command, and did hard and praiseworthy service. That siege was a terrible one in its effects on besiegers as well as besieged, and the Twenty-sixth Connecticut owed much of its efficiency to the zealous and untiring efforts and executive ability of Col. Selden. When the surrender took place the regiment was given a prominent place in the ceremony and honorable mention in the official reports.

When the regiment was mustered out of service, Aug. 16, 1863, Col. Selden's health was terribly shattered. On his recovery, in the fall of the same year,

he was called to the executive office of Governor Buckingham, and almost immediately was sent to New Orleans, where he re-enlisted as veterans the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments, and paid them their State bounties. On his return from New Orleans, in 1864, he was commissioned assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to duty in the executive office. In the winter of 1864-65, Col. Selden was sent by Governor Buckingham to Norfolk, Va., to enlist colored troops for the quota of the State, as was permitted by an act of Congress. His mission was a complete success, resulting in the enlistment of several hundred.

On the assassination of President Lincoln, Governor Buckingham and Senator Foster proceeded at once to Washington. The Governor was accompanied by Col. Selden, to whom he intrusted the duty of securing a volunteer escort for Senator Foster, whose safety, as president *pro tempore* of the Senate and second in the Presidential succession, was felt to be of the greatest national importance. At the close of the war Col. Selden resigned his commission as assistant adjutant-general of the State. From the time of his entry into the executive office he had been on terms of cordial intimacy with the Governor, and treated rather as a close personal friend than as an official subordinate. In accepting his resignation the Governor sent him the following note, which shows better than anything else can the warm friendship of the two men:

"COL. JOSEPH SELDEN:

"MY DEAR COLONEL,—I am in receipt of your favor of this date, and happy to know that our official and social intercourse has been so agreeable to you, and to assure you that it has not given you more satisfaction and pleasure than it has me.

"I thank you for your expressions of personal interest, and am gratified that my official course has been such as to meet your approval.

"While you have been on duty in my office you have made many valuable suggestions, which have influenced my action and have often inspired me with new vigor for the performance of official duties. For this and all your kindness and co-operation you have my earnest prayer for your highest prosperity and happiness.

"Accept the assurance of my great respect and affection.

"WM. A. BUCKINGHAM."

Upon leaving the service of the State, Col. Selden again went into business, being one of the originators of the Norwich Lock Company, from which he retired in 1869. In 1868 he served a term in the Legislature. He has all his life been active in politics, and his fine presence, unusual tact, remarkable facility for making friendships, and unyielding fidelity to his friends have given him a wide influence. He has acted for many years as a member of the Republican State Committee, and was its chairman in 1874-75.

In May, 1869, he was made United States collector of internal revenue for the Eastern District of Connecticut, which office he has since filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to both the people and the government.

Other Regiments.—The following enlisted from this county in various regiments:

Samuel R. Chadwick.	F. H. Fanning.	Havilah Robbise.	James Harris.
Michael McKeon.	E. E. Town.	Jeremiah Rogers.	Patrick Hines.
Henry H. Mitchell.	Warren W. Packer.	John H. Tracy.	Ezra M. Holloway.
Jeremiah F. Sullivan.	Alfred L. Packer.	George D. Tift.	Peter Immeriah.
Oscar F. Stroud.	Eugene H. Covey.	James H. Verguson.	John L. Keeney.
William K. Appleby.	Albert L. Gavitt.	Albert E. Daniels.	Ambrose E. Lester.
George E. Bump.	James M. Starr.	John L. Daniels.	Cornell M. Monroe.
Herman Ghuler.	Burrows Partelo.	Ezra N. Barber.	Calvin N. Niles.
Charles Henry.	George W. Wilcox.	William E. Horton.	Amos S. Phillips.
Albert Helmer.	Charles H. Corey.	William G. Dickinson.	Francis W. Preston.
John Halpin.	Albert C. Andrews.	Oliver P. Ormsby.	Micah Read.
John E. Jones.	John C. Briggs.	Edward A. Allyn.	Leonard G. Roath.
Henry Kerney.	Charles C. Brightman.	Ezra Avery.	Gardner B. Rogers.
George Chapman, died.	George Bedford.	John Browe.	Jacob Dyetch.
Frederick L. Chapman, died.	Edward Fowler.	Darius Bennett.	Christopher Flynn.
Charles S. Comstock.	Asa B. Fish.	William H. Davis.	Henry Hasler.
Charles A. Day.	William A. Gunn.	George Snow.	Walter Hussey.
Nelson H. Green.	James P. Howard.	Henry Jilson.	Jared F. Hoxie.
Theodore Hall.	William H. Newbury.	Andrew H. Davison.	Erastus A. Maynard.
Charles H. Hammer.	William H. Noyes.	Austin Adams.	James McGovern.
John King.	Isaac E. Norman.	Curtiss S. Arnold.	Edward Rigney.
William J. Lomlard.	Horace E. Partlo.	Benjamin G. Barber.	Christopher Schulte.
William H. Sampson.	Horatio H. Pollard.	Joel K. Bitgood.	John Smith.
Jacob Art.	George J. Ridley.	Simon Brown.	Wm. E. Woodmansee.
Charles A. Beebe.	Charles H. Tripp.	Allen Campbell.	William Cole.
William C. Beebe.	Frank Vananken.	Michael Collins.	Andrew Coninger.
Albert A. Brewster.	Edward Bennett.	Oliver P. Davison.	Harry Crawford.
Edward B. Chipman.	Joseph King.	Gilbert A. Davis.	Joshua A. Dyer.
William W. Ewen.	John McDonald.	George D. Davis.	Samuel Francis.
John W. Ferguson.	William O'Neil.	Patrick Gallivan.	Henry Gannt.
Silas Hollie.	James Shannon.	Samuel W. Gavitt.	Isaac P. George.
Gorton Brown.	Robert R. Gray.	Watson Garriett.	Isaac J. Hill.
Gilbert Beebe, Jr.	Leonard Heath.	Charles H. Green.	Alexander Jackson.
Richard F. Morgan.	David A. Mallory.	Elijah J. Green.	Jefferson Miller.
John Mulligan.	Charles Rockwell.	William Grinehaw.	Augustus T. Ransom.
Patrick Murphy.	Erastus D. Smith.	Edward T. Jillson.	William H. Smith.
Samuel S. Ryan.	William D. Spicer.	Henry Lewis.	John R. Swingle.
Benjamin G. Smith.	Nathaniel P. Wolf.	Daniel Murphey.	William F. Harris.
Ichabod B. Slatas.	John Wolfer.	Samuel H. Sheldon.	George M. Jupiter.
Charles E. Staplin.	Martin Berus.	Byron D. Smith.	George W. Odell.
Joseph W. Tucker.	James Boyce.	Lemuel A. Smith.	Charles Robinson.
Henry Borst.	William Erytrole.	William E. Sweet.	Lewis B. Thompson.
Michael D. Cashio.	Isaac Hirsch.	Whipple O. Trask.	Dennis W. Williams.
John Delaney.	John Ragin.	Timothy Tynan.	Elijah B. Johnson.
Michael Healey.	Robert Sloper.	Asael Youngs.	Charles Seeley.
Joshua C. Albro.	David White.	Ralph Allee.	Robert Smyth.
John Banks.	James Sutton.	Leroy H. Babcock.	Sanford E. Stewart.
Henry Dandt.	Joseph T. Eccleston.	Cassius M. Bartman.	Anthony Turner.
William Harper.	Elisha R. Starr.	John Brand.	Lewis H. Thomas.
William Jaeger.	Charles B. Maxon.	Charles H. Chapman.	Isaac Wilson.
John Merkle.	John Huntington.	Josiah S. Coleman.	B. O'Neil.
Phineas Malin.	George B. Lattimer.	Stepheo Eldridge.	George C. Penhallow.
Robert A. Stewart.	Morton W. Brown.	John Eldridge.	J. S. Hall.
George W. Taylor, Jr.	Joseph A. Allee.	James Gay.	J. R. Rand.
Patrick Denehey.	Joseph N. Banks.	Moses Gay.	James B. Stewart.
John Edwards.	John C. Collins.	Charles B. Hutchins.	M. Donahue.
James Galloway.	Edward L. Cordner.	James P. Hyde.	Charles Henry.
Frank A. Goodrich.	Paul Dofant.	Timothy O'Conoell.	H. B. Smith, Jr., pro. 1st lieut.
Nathan D. Lamphere.	Michael Fitzmaurice.	Frederick J. Shelley.	W. D. Shepard.
John Allen.	Gilbert R. Fox.	Adam Steine.	G. W. Penhallow.
George Allen.	Prescott H. Baker.	George B. Stillman.	John Shanahan.
John Blake.	Eugene Branch.	Samuel Taten, Jr.	Anthony Bulkley.
Daniel Braden.	James Brett.	Samuel N. Watrous.	P. Hickey.
Michael Carroll.	James W. Burdick.	Edward C. Grafton.	M. McKeon.
Henry Dunn.	Lewis P. Card.	Henry L. Scheller.	J. F. Sullivan, died of wounds.
Frederick Havens.	John H. Lee.	Joseph Strickland.	O. F. Stroud.
William Hall.	Rhodes K. Lewis.	James E. Metcalf.	C. S. Comstock.
John Mack.	Josiah Parkinson.	Lewis Beckwith.	Nelson R. Green.
John Maguire.	Henry Phillips.	Abner N. Sterry.	Charles H. Hammer.
Thomas Magee.	Lalayette Starr.	Englebert Santer.	Gorton Brown.
James Moore.	George H. Keables.	Edward Betz.	G. Beebe, Jr.
Richard Murray.	Thomas Lawler.	Elvin Beebe.	R. F. Morgan.
John Brady.	Henry L. Newcomb.	Charles E. Chappell.	John Mulligan.
Andrew Brown.	DeWitt C. Newcomb.	John L. Daniels.	N. W. Smith.
James Boote.	Samuel C. Rogers.	Joseph Franz.	J. W. Tucker.
William Hough.	David Robbins.	David H. Geer.	Henry Borst.
John McNeal.	Alden Rudd.	George C. Gilbert.	M. D. Cashin.

- J. Art.
 A. A. Brewster.
 E. B. Chipman, died.
 W. W. Ewen.
 J. W. Fergusson.
 J. L. Kelly.
 A. D. White.
 P. Newnan.
 John Banke.
 John St. George.
 John Fitzgerald.
 M. Richardson.
 J. Bishop, Jr.
 D. M. Lee.
 S. C. Thompson, died.
 Thomas Goff.
 Charles Knight.
 J. L. Stevens.
 John Sheridan.
 A. Nauwarp.
 J. T. Brown.
 J. Funesay.
 G. King.
 G. Konzelman.
 John H. Phillips.
 G. C. Fitch.
 Ebenezer Carpenter, sergt.-maj.
 John H. Hough.
 S. C. Bugbee, killed June 29, 1864.
 C. H. Eldridge.
 John W. Pierce.
 D. B. Winchester, killed Dec. 7, 1863.
 Hugh B. Brockway, pro. 2d lieut.
 Amos Clift, 2d lieut.
 Samuel Bush.
 John A. Hunter.
 P. Sullivan.
 Maurice Daily.
 E. Baldwin.
 James E. Gray.
 John F. Hoffman.
 John Kelly.
 D. Miller.
 Daniel Whipple.
 C. A. Clark.
 George P. DeWolf.
 John Pachey.
 J. J. Sullivan.
 W. H. Birch.
 P. Cushing.
 A. J. Sprague.
 H. P. Shumles.
 Lyman Doolittle.
 J. F. Dewolf, died.
 Nelson Hart.
 J. N. Mitchell.
 E. P. Brockway.
 B. Carlton.
 Robert Jackson.
 Frank Keables.
 Richard O'Neil.
 C. A. Richmond.
 Charles Sawyer.
 William Scheffel.
 John Smith.
 F. W. Tickle.
 J. D. Turner.
 Charles Armstrong.
 William Adams.
 James Butler.
 William Beckett.
 William H. Burns.
- M. Begg.
 John Bergun.
 George Case.
 P. Curran.
 A. Curtis.
 M. Donahue.
 D. Donovan.
 J. L. Fleming.
 L. Morrisini.
 George Martin.
 S. McManua.
 J. Riley.
 H. F. Williams.
 J. O'Donnell.
 W. L. Hyatt.
 William Mathewa.
 H. F. Chapman.
 J. M. Fox.
 J. Morrison.
 W. T. Patterson.
 J. Rowley.
 James Smith, killed March 25, 1865.
 S. Bulger.
 D. S. Gilman.
 A. M. Mitchell.
 A. Allen.
 D. McCarty.
 W. C. Faxon.
 J. B. Young.
 M. O'Reily.
 A. L. Babbitt.
 R. F. Harvey, died March 2, 1862.
 P. Green.
 David Town.
 G. Acker.
 M. Dailey.
 N. B. Holmes.
 J. Kidd.
 J. C. Foot.
 P. G. Lombard.
 G. M. Manning.
 J. Thompson.
 John Harris.
 Thomas Burns.
 James Watts.
 Thomas Brown.
 J. Barber.
 William Culver.
 C. E. Wold.
 M. Nally.
 H. Palmer.
 F. Washington.
 William Wilson.
 H. L. Johnson, Jr.
 P. Hanson, died July 13, 1864.
 A. Lane, died Oct. 23, 1864.
 A. H. Minor.
 H. Pogle.
 Edmund Viscount.
 J. A. Dilworth.
 R. C. Champlin.
 James Church.
 Samuel Briggs.
 F. Alvey.
 E. Allen.
 C. S. Batty.
 H. D. Frisby, died.
 M. Taylor.
 Charles W. Payne, Jr.
 John Carroll, died.
 L. H. Bailey.
 C. W. Jones.
 Adam Rose.
 James Walker.
- J. Phillips, died.
 H. E. Wells.
 E. W. Watrous.
 Lorenzo Burroughs, died.
 Thomas B. Clarke.
 John Prens, died.
 C. Winters.
 H. S. Woods.
 1st Lieut. D. O. Sullivan.
 R. Tyghe, died.
 W. Huesey, died.
 James Rawson.
 J. Burns.
 A. Bell.
 Surgeon A. P. Douglass.
 J. A. Payne.
 J. Walton.
 E. B. Rogers.
 Thomas Waleh.
 T. Wilson.
 Col. T. H. C. Kingsbury.
 Col. H. W. Kingsbury, killed Sept. 17, 1862.
 James Burns.
 G. F. Tillinghast.
 E. Riley, captured.
 L. Gingle.
 John Gray.
 Capt. J. D. Griswold, killed Sept. 17, 1862.
 G. A. Smith.
 N. C. Dilworth.
 W. T. Havens.
 John H. Hurd, died.
 P. Kennedy.
 A. Miner.
 Thomas Douglass.
 G. W. Rouse.
 J. A. Abbott.
 W. Parkhurst, died.
 J. Hudley.
 Albert Alger.
 Henry Alger.
 William Alger, drowned.
 Nelson Ennina.
 H. B. James.
 J. Congden.
 T. W. Dolbeare.
 W. W. King.
 J. F. Mitchell.
 W. B. Tooker.
 C. B. Beebe.
 J. L. Comstock.
 J. P. Gay, Jr.
 George Brown.
 William Millerhill.
 Henry Burnham.
 James Crawford, died.
 P. P. Noyes.
 S. A. Armstrong.
 S. D. Allen, died June 8, 1864.
 F. Moore, died.
 M. Carroll.
 E. Clifford.
 Jean Marie.
 S. Reynolds.
 J. Ahearn.
 Asa Belknap.
 James Duane.
 M. O'Donnell.
 A. Leroy Prentice, died Dec. 7, 1862.
 N. L. Bishop.
 Henry Harris, died March 19, 1865.
 J. A. Tracy.
- J. F. Tunnor.
 W. Butler.
 G. W. Boyd.
 W. H. Boyer.
 T. Boyer.
 E. C. Carroll.
 J. H. Brown.
 William H. Brown.
 Peter Brocar.
 W. A. Washington.
 G. Freeman, died.
 John Hunter.
 Adam Smith.
 S. C. Thomas.
 Henry Cano.
 Philip Davis.
 P. Sands.
 J. Pinion.
 T. W. Pinion.
 A. Reed.
 J. P. Thompson.
 John Underhill.
 A. Williams.
 B. Otis, died.
 J. Saulsbury, died.
 H. A. Blagham.
 A. A. Peckham.
 John Batty.
 William Edwards.
 D. Hall.
 L. B. Johnson.
 W. Baker.
 A. Harkie.
 Andrew C. Fitch.
 Orlando L. Brown.
 Erastus Saunders.
 Peleg A. Dawley.
 Azel G. Suow.
 Alonzo B. Robinson.
 Charles H. Potter.
 David C. Comstock.
 Joseph A. Cronch.
 Oliver S. Loomis.
 Nathaniel Ransom.
 Timothy A. Avery.
 Seth W. Carver.
 George E. Carrier.
 Moses B. Chapel.
 Ralph R. Gillett.
 Oscar A. Gillett.
 Nathan B. Hutchins.
 William H. Hyde.
 Elias Johnson, Jr.
 Henry C. Johnson.
 Maurice Lappe.
 Michael O'Laughlin.
 Edward P. Morgan.
 Frederick S. Mason.
 Abel B. Neal.
 William Nette.
 Oscar M. Palmer.
 Henry C. Rogers.
 Alban Rathbone.
 James M. Raymond.
 Henry Storrs.
 Henry Scholl.
 Daniel H. Sprague.
 Amos Spofford.
 James M. Snowden.
 Augustus Tittel.
 Frederick D. Winton.
 George W. Wilcox.
 Samuel S. Wilcox.
 Warren A. Wright.
 Henry J. Wilson.

Our military history is closed. We have faithfully traced the history of the various regiments, and it has been our honest endeavor to place before the people of New London County a truthful record of her gallant sons who risked their lives in the defense of their country. We have sought to deal justly with all, and give credit to each and every regiment.

While the history is a record of many of the severest battles of the war, it is not in any particular overdrawn,—it “is a plain, unvarnished tale.” It has been impossible to sketch many individual acts of heroism, but these were not wanting.

New London County may justly feel proud of her soldiery, as no section of our country acted a more prominent or honorable rôle in the great tragedy.

Sixteen years have now elapsed since the close of the Rebellion, and we find our country a united and prosperous people. Sectional strife is rapidly passing away, and the same hand strews flowers alike on the graves of the Blue and Gray:

“No more shall the war-cry sever
Or the winding rivers be red,
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.”

CHAPTER VII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

First Road between Norwich and New London—First Turnpike in the United States—The Norwich and Providence Post-Road—The Norwich and Woodstock Road—The Essex Turnpike—The Shetucket Turnpike—Railroads—The Norwich and Worcester Railroad—The New London Northern—New York, Providence and Boston—New York, New Haven and Hartford—The Colchester Railroad.

THE first road between New London and Norwich was laid out by order of the Legislature in about the year 1670, but for more than a century, however, the road was little better than an Indian trail.

In 1789 several prominent individuals formed an association to effect an improvement of this road. The Legislature granted them a lottery, the avails of which were to be expended in repairing so much of the road as ran through the Indian land. This lottery was drawn at Norwich in June, 1791. The next May a company was incorporated to make the road a turnpike and erect a toll-gate. By these various exertions the distance was reduced to fourteen miles from the court-house on Norwich Green to the court-house in New London, and the traveling rendered tolerably safe. The toll commenced in June, 1792 [4-wheel carriages, 9d.; 2 do., 4½d.; man and horse, 1d.].

This was the first turnpike in the United States. Dr. Dwight observes in his “Travels” that this road brought the inhabitants of Norwich and New London more than half a day’s journey nearer to each other. “Formerly (he says) few persons attempted

to go from one of these places to the other and return the same day; the journey is now easily performed in little more than two hours.”

This turnpike became almost immediately an important thoroughfare, of great service to Norwich and the towns in her rear for driving cattle and transporting produce to New London for embarkation. In 1806 it was extended to the landing by a new road that began at the wharf bridge and fell into the old road south of Trading Cove bridge. In 1812 another new piece of road was annexed to it, which was laid out in a direct line from the court-house to the old Mohegan road. The company was dissolved and the toll abolished July 1, 1852.

The *Norwich and Providence* post-road was made a turnpike in 1794.

The *Norwich and Woodstock* road, extending from Norwich to the Massachusetts line, was made a turnpike in 1801, and discontinued in 1846, the company having made no dividends for six years.

The turnpike from Norwich through Salem to Essex on the Connecticut River, commonly called the *Essex turnpike*, was established in 1827, and relinquished about 1860.

The *Shetucket Turnpike Company*, to maintain a road through Preston, Griswold, Voluntown, and Sterling, to the east boundary, was incorporated 1829.

This company continued in operation more than thirty years, paying yearly on its capital of \$11,000 a small dividend averaging 1½ per cent. In 1861 the franchise was surrendered to the towns of Preston, Griswold, and Voluntown for the sum of \$1375.

A company was incorporated in 1841, for the construction of a railroad from Norwich to the Connecticut River, called the *Norwich and Lyme Railroad Company*. In 1851 the *Norwich and Westbrook Railroad Company* was incorporated to effect the same object by a different route. Nothing was done by either company beyond the forming of plans and making of surveys.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—This road was chartered in 1832, as the Boston, Norwich and New London Railroad Company; capital, \$1,000,000.

In 1836 the corporate name was changed to Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, and the capital has since been increased to \$2,825,000.

Officers since 1836: Presidents—William C. Gilman, Charles W. Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Dan Tyler, John C. Holland, Joel W. White, Augustus Brewster, Alba F. Smith, Francis H. Dewey.

James T. Richards was secretary and treasurer two years. The present secretary is Edward T. Clapp. Col. George L. Perkins has been treasurer of the company since 1838, a period of forty-four years. The present superintendent is P. St. M. Andrews.

The construction of this road was commenced Nov. 18, 1835, and it was completed and in operation in March, 1840. It extends from Norwich to Worcester, with a branch from Norwich to Allyn’s Point. It is

at present leased to the New York and New England Railroad Company, who also operate and own a controlling interest in the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, which extends through the towns of Sprague and Lisbon.

The New London Northern Railroad.—This road was chartered as the New London, Willimantic and Springfield Railroad Company in May, 1847. In the following year the name was changed to New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, and opened to Willimantic in September, 1849, and to Palmer in 1850. The road was subsequently sold on foreclosure, and reorganized as the New London Northern in 1859.

The Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company was chartered in May, 1851, and the road opened from Palmer to Amherst in May, 1853. It was sold on foreclosure Oct. 14, 1858, and reorganized as the Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer, November 23d, same year. The road was purchased by the New London Northern Railroad Company in March, 1864, and extended to its present terminus in 1867. The road is leased by the Central Vermont Railroad Company. It is one hundred and ten miles in length, with 16.90 miles of sidings. The present officers are: Robert Coit, president; J. A. Southard, secretary; George W. Bentley, general superintendent; M. R. Moran, general ticket agent; Charles F. Spaulding, general freight agent.

The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad enters this county at Westerly, and extends westward through the towns of Stonington and Groton to New London. This road is a consolidation of

the New York and Stonington Railroad Company, which was chartered in May, 1843, and the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, which was chartered in 1832. The main line was opened Nov. 10, 1837. In December, 1859, the company leased the New London and Stonington Railroad, which was chartered in May, 1852, and opened Dec. 30, 1858, for five years, at the expiration of which time they purchased that line. The total length of the road is 62.50 miles. The company owns two steam ferry-boats, the "Thames River" and "Groton," which ply between Groton and New London. The officers are as follows: Samuel D. Babcock, president; D. S. Babcock, vice-president; Henry Morgan, treasurer; A. R. Langeley, Jr., acting secretary; A. S. Mathews, chief engineer; J. B. Gardner, superintendent; F. B. Noyes, general ticket agent; Silas F. Ward, assistant superintendent.

The Shore-Line Railroad extends from New Haven to New London, fifty miles, passing through the towns of Old Lyme, East Lyme, and Waterford, in this county. It was chartered as the New Haven and New London Railroad Company in May, 1848, and opened in July, 1852. It was leased to the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, Nov. 1, 1870, and is now operated by the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

The Colchester Railroad extends from Colchester to Turnerville, a distance of about three and one-half miles, and is operated by the Boston and New York Air-Line Railroad. E. S. Day, of Colchester, is president.

CHAPTER VIII.

POPULATION AND SCHOOL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.*

Towns.	1756.	1774.	1782.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
New London.....	3171	5888	5688	5150	3238	3330	4335	5519	8,991	10,115	9,576	10,529
Norwich.....	5540	7327	7325	3476	3528	3634	5161	7249	10,205	14,448	16,053	22,141
Bozrah.....				934	960	1083	1073	1067	867	1,216	984	1,165
Colchester.....	2312	3258	3165	3163	2697	2152	2068	2101	2,468	2,802	3,383	2,974
East Lyme.....								1412	1,381	1,606	1,506	1,731
Franklin.....				1210	1161	1161	1196	1000	895	2,358	731†	686
Griswold.....						1869	2212	2165	2,065	2,217	2,575	2,745
Groton.....	2869	4208	3823	4302	4451	4664	4801	2963	3,745	4,450	5,124	5,127
Lebanon.....	3274	3950	3950	3652	2580	2719	2555	2194	1,901	2,174	2,211	1,845
Ledyard.....								1871	1,558	1,615	1,392	1,373
Lisbon.....				1158	1128	1159	1161	1052	938	1,262	592†	630
Lyme.....	2956	4088	3796	4380	4321	4069	4084	2856†	2,668	1,246†	1,181	1,025
Montville.....				2233	2187	1951	1904	1990	1,848	2,141	2,405	2,666
North Stonington.....				2524	2624	2624	2840	2269	1,936	1,913	1,759	1,769
Old Lyme.....										1,304	1,302	1,387
Preston.....	2018	2338	2287	3440	3284	1899	1935	1727	1,842	2,092	2,161	2,519
Salisbury.....						1053	959	811	764	830	717	674
Sprague.....											3,463	3,207
Stonington.....	3518	5412	5245	5437	3043	3056	3397	3898	5,431	5,827	6,313	7,353
Voluntown.....	1048	1501	1501	1113	1016	1116	1304	1185	1,064	1,055	1,052	1,186
Waterford.....					2185	2239	2463	2329	2,259	2,555	2,482	2,701

* In this table the census from 1756 to 1800, inclusive, is by colonial and State authority. A State census was taken in 1790, but the towns in New London County were so blended in giving the result that only the total, 33,200, can be given definitely.

Lebanon was part of Windham County from 1726 to 1824, but is included as in Voluntown, which was part of the same county until after the census of 1880.

† Town divided.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

TOWNS.	Grand List, 1879.	Number of Districts.	SCHOLARS.								TEACHERS.						
			Enu-meration, Jan., 1880.	Registered.			Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages, Month.		
				W.	S.	Over 16.			W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Female.	
New London.....	\$6,531,594	1	2,089	1,779	1,727	73	53	42	1,306	1,361	3	3	38	38	\$120.00	\$38.03	
Norwich Town.....		1	331	234	236	6	10	17	183	178	1	1	5	4	110.00	36.00	
" Central.....		1	1,507	1,086	1,095	18	122	181	962	980	3	3	31	31	150.00	47.81	
" W. Chelsea.....		1	927	702	675	4	23	53	519	540	3	3	17	17	56.67	35.59	
" other districts.....		9	1,234	1,496	1,376	23	192	174	1,195	1,096	7	5	29	31	68.67	32.68	
" complete.....	13,411,430	12	4,999	3,518	3,382	51	347	405	2,859	2,794	14	12	82	83	87.85	39.15	
Bozrah.....		7	557	281	241	1-2	15	2	37	175	125	3	1	3	5	31.54	29.44
Colchester.....	1,395,269	12	611	498	452	36	4	17	392	351	7	2	10	15	48.22	26.63	
East Lyme.....	564,318	9	428	359	254	24	37	30	255	187	7	2	3	8	34.50	26.90	
Franklin.....	309,191	7	141	120	86	8	5	6	97	65	4	0	3	7	23.50	19.45	
Griswold.....	1,246,742	14	654	457	395	26	5	16	363	293	8	1	8	15	35.34	30.91	
Groton.....	2,122,059	11	1,110	917	776	64	45	47	711	589	10	5	10	14	44.84	28.85	
Lebanon.....	1,103,172	16	411	372	257	43	12	41	291	202	12	1	3	14	29.08	18.73	
Ledyard.....	521,949	14	325	307	201	39	0	23	246	145	12	0	2	13	21.89	13.08	
Lisbon.....	288,291	5	86	94	76	9	0	0	65	54	2	0	3	4	21.88	22.22	
Lyme.....	302,381	7	244	197	166	13	10	28	152	122	4	2	3	5	23.89	20.72	
Montville.....	1,055,995	12	622	476	441	31	9	61	347	308	4	2	10	12	15.83	27.49	
North Stonington.....	741,516	15	382	347	303	26	2	27	269	217	12	4	3	10	26.29	20.03	
Old Lyme.....	439,248	8	354	271	207	15	52	15	194	134	4	0	4	8	25.10	17.59	
Preston.....	870,288	12	627	571	458	36	11	23	432	351	10	3	7	13	26.77	20.15	
Salem.....	271,457	8	144	128	80	13	1	14	92	57	3	1	5	7	24.43	20.17	
Sprague.....	1,196,677	5	1,030	317	271	23	413	284	260	191	4	3	5	6	65.65	28.57	
Stonington.....	4,851,163	17	1,641	1,275	1,160	36	85	110	977	88	11	7	23	26	50.71	33.14	
Waterford.....	1,003,788	11	596	509	447	23	11	48	367	311	6	1	7	12	35.43	28.97	
Twenty towns.....	\$38,823,749	203	16,772	12,753	11,323	604	1,104	1,272	9,840	8,725	140	50	232	315	\$46.33	\$31.31	

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.	
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt'y Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.*	Total.
New London.....	\$4,804.70	\$360.66	\$2,862.00	\$15,400.00			\$194.80	\$23,822.16	\$18,066.00	*\$24,268.57
Norwich Town.....	761.30	52.84		1,045.91	\$1,206.00		245.69	3,312.64	2,746.00	3,175.85
" Central.....	3,466.10	240.59		4,360.95	16,648.00		75.00	24,780.64	19,065.40	*24,592.33
" West Chelsea.....	2,132.10	118.00		2,810.22	6,126.62		35.50	11,252.44	7,105.20	*11,252.44
" other districts.....	5,138.20	356.65		6,982.92	9,157.31	\$15.00	307.89	21,957.97	13,894.21	*21,144.89
" complete.....	11,497.70	798.08		15,200.00	33,128.83	15.00	604.08	61,303.69	43,410.81	*60,165.51
Bozrah.....	639.40	166.50		674.69			87.31	1,566.90	1,328.07	1,566.90
Colchester.....	1,405.30	229.50	10.00	3,654.08		16.98	31.80	5,347.66	5,001.86	*5,419.54
East Lyme.....	984.40	24.00	133.90	1,147.23	1,400.00	15.00	63.42	3,647.95	2,014.87	*3,427.48
Franklin.....	324.30	127.47	243.95	542.60	100.00	12.00		1,350.32	1,127.00	1,350.32
Griswold.....	1,504.20	340.86	30.00	2,504.29	1,236.57			5,615.92	3,657.95	*4,865.40
Groton.....	2,553.00	410.36		4,140.71	2,412.22	300.00	60.58	9,476.85	6,450.54	*10,306.22
Lebanon.....	945.30	384.71	97.79	1,673.08	41.36	111.12		3,253.36	2,790.34	3,232.84
Ledyard.....	747.50	322.69	57.04	661.76		194.34		1,984.33	1,742.02	1,983.33
Lisbon.....	197.80	83.15	22.85	529.75				833.55	721.95	833.55
Lyme.....	561.20	246.77		441.10		4.63		1,253.70	1,151.43	1,253.70
Montville.....	1,430.50	303.88		1,908.50	866.91	20.00	20.00	4,540.89	3,704.53	*4,407.16
North Stonington.....	878.60	395.28	53.29	1,433.61		144.17	30.00	2,934.95	2,545.33	2,934.95
Old Lyme.....	814.20	221.00		289.80				1,325.00	1,200.00	1,445.00
Preston.....	1,442.10	186.80	61.70	2,080.83	2,008.28			5,779.71	3,614.32	4,417.18
Salem.....	331.20	147.78		526.29				1,005.27	913.41	1,005.27
Sprague.....	2,369.00	154.05		650.28	425.72	12.75	63.00	3,674.80	2,670.24	*3,895.63
Stonington.....	3,774.30	528.15		6,053.71	4,999.02	19.50	165.26	15,540.54	13,240.01	*15,066.22
Waterford.....	1,370.80	365.00		1,679.73	151.69	25.00	35.60	3,627.82	2,989.13	*3,662.29
	\$18,576.60	\$5,996.69	\$3,572.52	\$61,181.04	\$46,861.20	\$890.49	\$1,415.83	\$158,493.37	\$118,330.71	*\$156,347.06

* Including money for new school-houses, and for libraries and apparatus.

CHAPTER IX.

NEW LONDON.

Geographical—Topographical—The Founder of New London—John Winthrop the Younger—The First Grant—Fisher's Island—Government Commission for the Founding of New London—Naming the Town—Home-Lots—The Town Plot—The Removal of Winthrop—Initial Events—The First Birth, Marriage, and Death—Indian Troubles—Fortifications—Early Dissensions—Patent of New London.

THE town of New London lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Waterford; on the east by New London Harbor, which separates it from Groton; on the south by Long Island Sound; and on the west by Waterford. It is the smallest town in area in the State, the town and city limits being identical.

The Founder of New London.—To John Winthrop the younger is ascribed the honor of having been the founder of New London. It seems that he entered into the project with the same zeal which marked the advent of Maj. Pyncheon at Springfield, Roger Ludlow at Fairfield, and other intrepid pioneers, who have left imperishable records of their enterprise and wisdom.

The first grant to Winthrop was of Fisher's Island, by the State of Massachusetts, Oct. 7, 1640. That State, however, reserved the right of Connecticut, provided the island should be decided to belong to that colony. Under date April 9, 1641, the General Court of Connecticut, upon application from Mr. Winthrop for a clearer title to the island, answered as follows:

"April 9, 1641.

"Upon Mr. Winthrop's motion to the Court for Fisher's Island, it is the mind of the Court that so far as it hinders not the public good of the country, either for fortifying for defence, or setting up a trade for fishing or salt, and such like, he shall have liberty to proceed therein."

In 1664, Fisher's Island was included in the patent of New York, and in 1668, Governor Nichols, of New York, confirmed to him the possession of the island by patent bearing date March 28, 1668. By this patent it was declared to be "an entire enfranchised township, manor, and place of itself, in no wise subordinate or belonging into, or dependent upon, any riding, township, place, or jurisdiction whatever."

It seems, however, that Mr. Winthrop was in no haste to occupy his grant, for it was not until 1644, three years after its confirmation by Connecticut, that he located upon the island. In the opening of that year he commenced improvements, and on June 28, 1644, he obtained a grant from Massachusetts of a "plantation at or near Pequot for iron-works."

This location was thus described by Capt. Stoughton in 1637, while here on his expedition against the Pequots. After noting the absence of meadows and stating that the uplands were good, he says,—

"Indeed, were there no better, 'twere worthy the best of us, the upland being, as I judge, stronger land than the bay upland.

"But if you would enlarge the state and provide for the poor servants of Christ that are yet unprovided (which I esteem a worthy work), I must speak my conscience. It seems to me God hath much people to bring hither, and the piece is too strait [i. e., the settlements in the Bay].

most think. And if so, then considering, 1st, the goodness of the land; 2d, the fairness of the title; 3d, the neighborhood to Connecticut; 4th, the good access that may be thereto, wherein it is before Connecticut, etc.; and 5th, that an ill neighbor may possess it, if a good do not,—I should readily give it my good word, if any good souls have a good liking to it."

The "neighborhood to Connecticut" mentioned by Capt. Stoughton meant the plantations on the river. Pequot was not a part of it.

In the summer of 1645, Mr. Winthrop had become an actual settler of the plantation at Pequot, and was engaged in "clearing up the land and laying out the new plantation." He was assisted in the enterprise by Thomas Peters, a Puritan clergyman from Cornwall, England, who had been chaplain to Mr. Fenwick and the garrison of the fort at Saybrook.

As an evidence that Mr. Winthrop was here in 1645, is a letter written by Roger Williams, under date June 22, 1645. "For his honored, kind friend, Mr. John Winthrop, at Pequot—These." The letter closes with these words, "Loving salutes to your dearest and kind sister." The lady referred to was Mr. Winthrop's sister, Mrs. Margaret Lake. Here, then, we have conclusive evidence that three pioneers were on the grounds of the new plantation in 1645. In addition to the above, there were, doubtless, others here at the same time, for in 1645 the meadow at Lower Mamacock was mowed by Robert Hempstead, Upper Mamacock by John Stebbins and Isaac Willey, and at Fog-plain by Cary Latham and Jacob Waterhouse. Thomas Miner and William Morton were doubtless also among the band of pioneers who commenced improvements here in 1645.

Government Commission for the Founding of New London.—The following order of the General Court, recognizing the settlement in the "Pequot Country," was made under date of May 6, 1646:

"At a General Court held at Boston, 6th of May, 1646. Whereas, Mr. John Winthrop, Jun., and some others have, by allowance of this Court, begun a plantation in the Pequot country, which appertains to this jurisdiction as part of our proportion of the conquered country; and whereas, this court is informed that some Indians who are now planted upon the place where the said plantation is begun are willing to remove from their planting-ground for the more quiet and convenient settling of the English there, so that they may have another convenient place appointed; it is therefore ordered that Mr. John Winthrop may appoint unto such Indians as are willing to remove, their lands on the other side; that is, on the east side of the Great River of the Pequot country, or some other place for their convenient planting and subsistence, which may be to the good liking and satisfaction of the said Indians, and likewise to such of the Pequot Indians as shall desire to live there, submitting themselves to the English government, &c.

"And whereas, Mr. Thomas Peters is intended to inhabit in the said plantation, this Court doth think fit to join him to assist the said Mr. Winthrop, for the better carrying on the work of said plantation. A true copy," &c.—*New London Records*, Book vi.

The elder Winthrop records the commencement of the plantation under date of June, 1646:

"A plantation was this year begun at Pequot river by Mr. John Winthrop, Jun., [and] Mr. Thomas Peter, a minister (brother to Mr. Peter, of Salem), and [at] this Court power was given to them two for ordering and governing the plantation till further order, although it was uncertain whether it would fall within our jurisdiction or not, because they of Connecticut challenged it by virtue of a patent from the king, which

was never showed us." "It mattered not much to which jurisdiction it did belong, seeing the confederation made all as one; but it was of great concernment to have it planted, to be a curb to the Indians."¹

The uncertainty with respect to jurisdiction hung at first like a cloud over the plantation. The subject was discussed at the meeting of the commissioners at New Haven, in September, 1646. Massachusetts claimed by conquest, Connecticut by patent, purchase, and conquest. The record says,—

"It was remembered that in a treaty betwixt them at Cambridge, in 1638, not perfected, a proposition was made that Pequot river, in reference to the conquest, should be the bounds betwixt them, but Mr. Fenwick was not then there to plead the patent, neither had Connecticut then any title to those lands by purchase or deed of gift from Ueueus."

"The decision at this time was, that unless hereafter Massachusetts should show better title, the jurisdiction should belong to Connecticut. This issue did not settle the controversy. It was again agitated at the Commissioners' Court, held at Boston, in July, 1647, at which time Mr. Winthrop, who had been supposed to favor the claims of Massachusetts, expressed himself as 'more indifferent,' but affirmed that some members of the plantation who had settled there, in reference to the government of Massachusetts and in expectation of large privileges from that colony, would be much disappointed if it should be assigned to any other jurisdiction.

"The majority again gave their voice in favor of Connecticut, assigning this reason—'Jurisdiction goeth constantly with the patent.'²

"Massachusetts made repeated exceptions to this decision. The argument was in truth weak, inasmuch as the Warwick Patent seems never to have been transferred to Connecticut,—the colony being for many years without even a copy of that instrument. The right from conquest was the only valid foundation on which she could rest her claim, and here her position was impregnable.

"Mr. Peters appears to have been from the first associated with Winthrop in the projected settlement, having a co-ordinate authority and manifesting an equal degree of zeal and energy in the undertaking. But his continuance in the country, and all his plans in regard to the new town, were cut short by a summons from home, inviting him to return to the guidance of his eminent flock in Cornwall. He left Pequot in the summer of 1646."³

Mr. Winthrop, accompanied by his family and brother, Dean Winthrop, left Boston in October, 1646, and resided the first winter on Fisher's Island. The following summer, having erected a house on the "townplot" at New London, he removed his family to the new location comprising that part of the town afterwards known by the name of "Winthrop's Neck," now East New London.

"Stubens and Thomas Miuer, for the yeare follow-

ing, to act in all towne affaires, as well in the disposing of lands as in other prudentiall occasions for the towne."

Voted that the Town be called London.—"The same day the inhabitants did consent and desier that the plantation may be called London."

It was also proposed that the town should be styled "Pequit Plantation, or London." The General Court declined to sanction the name chosen, and it continued to be called by the Indian name Mameeug. The town, however, soon became known as Lon'on Town, or New Lon'on.

House-Lots.—The grantees of house-lots were thirty-six in number. The five lots after Winthrop's were probably John Gager, Cary Latham, Samuel Lothrop, John Stebbins, and Isaac Willey, whose homesteads lay northwest of Mr. Winthrop's, on the upper part of what are now William Street and Main Street.

"7. Jacob Waterhouse is granted by a general voate and joynt consent of the townsmen of Mameeug to have six ackers for an house-lot next to John Stubens, be it more or less."

Thomas Miner, William Bordman, William Morton. These three were in the southwest part of the town plot, between Bream and Close Coves, covering what is now known as Shaw's Neck. Miner's lot was one of the earliest taken up in the plantation. Bordman in a short time sold out to Morton, and left the place.⁴

"After these are William Nicholls, Robert Hempstead (whose lot is said to lie 'on the north side of his house between two little fresh streams'), Thomas Skidmore, John Lewis, Richard Post, Robert Bedell, John Robinson, Deane Winthrop, William Bartlett (on the cove called Close Cove; this lot is dated in the margin 15th October, 1647), Nathaniel Watson, John Austin, William Forbes, Edward Higbie, Jarvis Mudge, Andrew Longdon ('at the top of the hill called Meeting-house Hill, by a little run of fresh water'), William Hallett, Giles Smith, Peter Busbrow, James Bemis, John Fossecar, Consider Wood, George Chappell. After these the grants are recorded in a different hand, and are of later date. Mr. Jonathan Brewster, Oct. 5, 1649. Thomas Wells, Peter Blatchford, Nathaniel Masters, all dated Feb. 16, '49-50.

"In the above list of grants, those which are crossed, or indorsed as forfeited, are Watson, Austin, Higbie, Mudge, Hallett, Smith, Busbrow, Fossecar, Wood, Chappell. Mudge and Chappell, however, settled in the town a little later.

"The list of cattle-marks in the writing of this first clerk, that is, before 1650, furnishes but sixteen names, viz., Winthrop, Morton, Aitkins, Waterhouse, Stebbins, Willey, Nicholls, Skidmore, Lothrop, Bedell, Latham, Lewis, Hempstead, Bordman, Gager, Miner, Bartlett. Mr. Brewster is next added same date, and the Cape Ann party.

¹ Sav. Winthrop, vol. ii, p. 265.

² Records of the United Colonies. (Hazard, vol. ii.)

³ Miss Caulkins.

⁴ A William Boardman died a few years later at Guilford, leaving no issue. He was probably the same person. (Judd MS.)

"Thomas Stanton's house-lot consisted of six acres on the bank, northeast of Brewster's. This locality might be now designated as fronting on Bank Street, north of Tilley, and extending back to Methodist Street. He sold it in 1657 to George Tongue. Robert Brookes had a house-lot given him, but forfeited it.

"Kempo Sybada, the Dutch captain, was accommodated with a lot fronting on Mill Cove, the town street running through it, and extending west to the present Huntington Street. In later times it was Shapley property, and Shapley Street was cut through it. Next south was Thomas Doxey's lot, reaching to the present Federal Street, and still farther south the lots of Edward Stallion and Thomas Bayley (Bailey), extending nearly to State Street. Bayley's lot of three acres was granted in August, 1651. West of Stallion and Bayley was Peter Blatchford's lot, that had been laid out the previous year and was estimated at eight acres, but much encumbered with swamp and rock. Church Street now intersects this large lot, which had its front on State Street, extending east and west from Union to Meridian Streets.

"On the town street, east of Stallion and Bayley, a lot of ample dimensions was laid out to John Gallup, eight acres in the very heart of the town, covering the space east of the town street to the beach, and extending north from State Street to Federal.

"George Chappell's lot, granted Feb. 20, 1651-52, was afterwards the Manwaring homestead, on Manwaring's Hill.

"William Comstock's location was on Post Hill, near the present corner of Vauxhall and Williams Streets. Mrs. Lake and John Elderkin had a lot of eight acres divided between them, next south of Comstock. The dividing line between them was directly opposite the intersection of the highway now called Granite Street. South of them, near the intersection of the present Broad Street, was Matthew Waller. This elevated neighborhood was called Waller's Hill. Thomas Hungerford had a lot on the bank next above Stanton's. Edward Scott and Thomas Stedman forfeited their grants, though at a period fifteen years later Stedman, or another person of the same name, became an inhabitant.

"Trumbull, in the 'History of Connecticut,' treating of the plantation at Pequot, places the removal of Mr. Blinman under 1648:

"This year Mr. Richard Blinman, who had been a minister in England, removed from Gloucester to the new settlement, in consequence of which a considerable addition was made to the numbers who had kept their station.

"This date is too early. A comparison of the records of Gloucester with those of New London shows that he did not remove till 1650. The records of neither place afford us any clue to the causes which led to this change of abode. No disagreement of Mr. Blinman with his parishioners at Gloucester is mentioned. Ecclesiastical dissensions, however, existed in the colony, from which he may have wished

to escape. He appears to have been desirous also of living near to some settlement of the natives, in order to devote a part of his time to their instruction.

"The original contract of the town with Mr. Blinman has not been preserved; but from subsequent references it appears that a committee had been sent to confer with him, who had pledged liberal accommodations of land, with a salary of sixty pounds per annum, which was to be enlarged as the ability of the town increased. A house-lot of six acres, on Meeting-house Hill, was confirmed to him Dec. 20, 1650, 'three acres whereof,' says the record, 'were given by the town's agents, as appears in the articles, and the other three by a public town-meeting.' This house-lot covered some of the highest land in the town plot, and was directly north of that of Mr. Parke. Described by modern boundaries, it occupied the space between the old burial-ground and Williams Street, along the north side of Granite Street. The town built his house for him, as appears from various references and charges respecting it, but on what part of the lot it stood is uncertain.

"The whole Eastern or Cape Ann Company that proposed removing with Mr. Blinman could not have been less than twenty families. Nearly this number of planters came on the next spring, but some of them merely to explore and view the country. Perhaps a dozen brought with them their families, cattle, and goods, and became permanent inhabitants. Several of these are supposed to have been members of Mr. Blinman's church at Chepstowe, in Monmouthshire, England, before his ejection. They had accompanied him over the ocean, had kept with him at Marshfield and at Gloucester, and now followed his fortunes to the shore of the Sound. They were farmers and mechanics, who had found Gloucester, which was then little more than a fishing station, an unfavorable place for their occupations, and hoped by coming further south to meet with a less sterile soil and a fairer field for enterprise. It was certainly an object for the faithful pastor and his tried friends to keep together, and as Pequot was without a minister and casting about to obtain one, the arrangement was an agreeable one on all sides. The settlement of the Parkes in the plantation was also very probably linked with the removal of Mr. Blinman, he being connected with them by family ties.²

"In March, 1651, the principal body of these Eastern emigrants arrived; in addition to those already named, John Coite the younger, William Hough, Thomas Jones, Edmund Marshall and his son John, William Meades, and James Morgan belonged to the same company. With them came also Robert Allyn, from Salem, and Philip Taber, from 'Martin's Vine-

² "It is probable that Mr. Blinman's wife Mary and Dorothy, wife of Thomas Parke, were sisters. In various deeds and covenants on record Mr. Blinman calls Thomas Parke *his brother*, and in a deed of 1653 he conveys land which he says 'I had of my brother-in-law, Thomas Parke.'

yard.' The plantation at this period was a place of considerable resort, and a number of persons enrolled their names and obtained grants, whose wavering purposes soon carried them elsewhere. The younger Coite, the two Marshalls, and Thomas Jones, after a short residence, returned to Gloucester. Philip Taber commenced building a house on Foxen's Hill, which he never occupied or completed. It was sold by his brother-in-law, Cary Latham, in 1653.

"Several other persons also appear among the grantees or planters of the town at this flood-time of increase, but no certain date can be given for their arrival. These are Matthew Beckwith, the Beeby brothers (John, Samuel, and Thomas), Peter Collins, George Harwood, Richard Poole, and John Packer. Samuel Beeby, and perhaps John, had been for some time in the plantation, in the service of Mr. Winthrop. Thomas is supposed to have come with the Eastern Company. All had house-lots given them in the spring of 1651.

"Next to Mr. Blinman, the person of most note in the Cape Ann Company was Obadiah Bruen. He had been recorder and one of the townsmen of Gloucester for several years, and in transferring his residence seems to have taken his pen and his official duty with him. His latest registration in Gloucester was made in December, and the succeeding February he was recorder and one of the townsmen of Pequot. The house-lot accorded to him was on Meeting-house Hill, and covered a considerable part of what is now the town square, leaving only narrow highways on the north and west, and extending south to the present Broad Street. Portions of it were afterwards given up to the town by himself and subsequent owners. He sold it in 1653 to William Hough.

"Early in 1651, New Street, in the rear of the town plot, was opened for the accommodation of the Cape Ann company. This position was designated as 'beyond the brook and the ministry lot.' It was carved into house-lots and took the name of Cape Ann Lane. The lots on this street were nine in number, of six acres each, extending both sides of the narrow street from the alder swamp in front to Cedar Swamp on the west. Beginning at the lower end, Hugh Calkins had the first lot by the Lyme road, or highway to Nahantick, as it was then called, and next him was his son-in-law Hugh Roberts, then Coit, Lester, Avery, Allyn, Meades, Hough, Isbell. The Beebys and Marshalls were yet farther north. James Morgan was 'on the path to New Street' (*i. e.*, Ashcraft Street). William Keeny was nearly opposite the south entrance to New Street, on the Nahantick road. Parker was next below him, at the head of Close Cove, and Wellman on the same cove, southeast of Parker. Wellman and Coite, however, exchanged lots; the latter was a ship-carpenter and wished to be near the water, where he could be accommodated with a building-yard.

"The house-lots accorded to the new-comers were

mostly in the rear of the town plot, where the position was inconvenient and dreary and the soil hard to cultivate. Many were discouraged and went away who would perhaps have remained had their home-lots been more inviting.

The Town Plot.—"The first home-lots were laid out chiefly at the two extremities of the semicircular projection which formed the site of the town. Between these were thick swamps, waving woods, ledges of rock, and ponds of water. The oldest communication from one to the other was from Mill Brook over Post Hill, so called from Richard Post, whose house-lot was on this hill, through what is now William Street to Manwaring's Hill, and down Blackhall Street to Truman Street was the harbor's north road. Main Street was opened, and from thence a cut over the hill westward was made (now Richards and Granite Streets). Bank Street was laid out on the very brink of the upland, above the sandy shore, and a space (now Coit Street) was carried around the head of Beacon Cove to Truman Street, completing the circuit of the town plot. No names were given to any of the streets for at least a century after the settlement, save that Main Street was uniformly called the Town Street, and Bank Street the Bank. Hempstead Street was one of the first laid out, and a pathway coincident with the present State Street led from the end of the Town Street west and northwest to meet it. Such appears to have been the original plan of the town. The cove at the north was Mill Cove; the two coves at the south Bream and Close. Water Street was the beach, and the head of it at the entrance of Mill Cove, now Sandy Point."¹

Removal of Winthrop.—In 1657, Mr. Winthrop was chosen Governor of the colony, which necessitated his removal to Hartford, the town thereby losing its friend and patron. His homestead passed into the possession of Edward Palmes, who married his daughter Lucy.

"Before Mr. Winthrop's removal to Hartford he leased the town mill to James Rodgers, a baker from Milford, who had traded much in the place, and in 1657 or 1658 became an inhabitant. As an accommodation to Mr. Rogers in point of residence, he also alienated to him a building spot from the north end of his home-lot next to the mill, on which Mr. Rogers erected a dwelling-house and bakery, both of stone.

"Mr. Winthrop's own homestead, in 1660 or 1661, passed into the occupancy of Edward Palmes, who had married his daughter Lucy. Mr. Palmes was of New Haven, but after his marriage transferred his residence to the Winthrop homestead, which, with the farm at Nahantick, the Governor subsequently confirmed to him by will. In that document this estate is thus described:

"The Stone-house, formerly my dwelling-house in New London, with garden and orchard, as formerly conveyed to said Palmes, and in his use

¹ Miss Caulkins.

and possession, with the yard or land lying to the north of the said house to join with James Rogers:" "also a lot of six acres lying east of the house, bounded north by the ox-pasture and east by the Great River, and having two great oak trees near the south line."

"This stone house, built in 1648, stood near the head of the cove on the east side, between the street (since laid out and appropriately named Winthrop Street) and the water. The *ox pasture* to which the will refers was inclosed the same year. Samuel Beeby, in a deposition of 1708, testified that he and his brother made the fence to it 'sixty years since,' and that 'Mr. Winthrop's goats and cattle were kept therein as well as his oxen.' The 'old stone house' is mentioned in the will of Maj. Palmes in 1712, who bequeathed it to his daughter Lucy, the only child of his first wife, who, having no children, left it to her brothers, Guy and Bryan Palmes. This homestead is supposed to have been for more than a century the only dwelling on the Neck, which was then a rugged point, lying mostly in its natural state, and finely shaded with forest-trees. It was sold about 1740 to John Plumbe.

"The mill being a monopoly, could not fail to become a source of grievance. One mill was manifestly insufficient for a growing community, and the lessee could not satisfy the inhabitants. Governor Winthrop subsequently had a long suit with Mr. Rogers for breach of contract in regard to the mill, but recovered no damages. The town likewise uttered their complaints to the General Court that they were not 'duely served in the grinding of their corn,' and were thereby 'much damnified,' upon which the court ordered that Mr. Rogers, to prevent 'disturbance of the peace,' should give 'a daily attendance at the mill.'

"After 1662 the sons of the Governor, Fitz John and Wait Still Winthrop, returned to the plantation and became regular inhabitants. Between the latter and Mr. Rogers a long and troublesome litigation was maintained in regard to bounds and trespasses, notices of which are scattered over the records of the County Court for several years. In 1669, Capt. Wait Winthrop set up a bolting-mill on land claimed by Mr. Rogers, who as an offset immediately began to erect a building on his own land, but in such a position as wholly to obstruct the only convenient passage to the said bolting-mill. This brought matters to a crisis. Richard Lord, of Hartford, and Amos Richardson, of Stonington, were chosen umpires, and the parties interchangeably signed an agreement as a final issue to all disputes, suits at law, and controversies from the beginning of the world to the date thereof. Winthrop paid for the land on which the mill stood, Rogers took down his building frame and threw the land into the highway, and all other differences were arranged in the like amicable manner.¹

"In March, 1658-59, the General Court appointed John Smith commissioner of the customs at New Lon-

don. This was the first regular custom-house officer in the town, and probably in the colony.

"May, 1660, the General Court granted New London to have an assistant and three commissioners with full power to issue small causes. For the year ensuing Mr. John Tinker was chosen assistant; Mr. Bruen, James Rogers, and John Smith, commissioners."

The first birth in the new plantation is believed to have been "Mary, daughter of Robert Hemstead, born 26th of March, 1647."

The next birth was that of Manasseh, son of Thomas and Grace Miner, born April 28, 1647.

Robert Hemstead is supposed to have been the first person married.

The first death was that of Jarvis Mudge, in March, 1651-52.

The first registered death was that of "Ann, daughter of Thomas and Grace Miner, born 28th of April, 1649; died 13th of August, 1652.

The first permanent blacksmith was John Prentiss, of Roxbury, who came in 1651-52, and was a welcome addition to the little settlement. "The town built him a house and shop and furnished him with half a ton of iron, also twenty or thirty pounds of steele." His house-lot of two acres was located on the corner of State and Bank Streets. Lieut. Samuel Smith located here about this time. He was a prominent citizen, and was chosen "the towne's lewetenant."

Indian Troubles.—In 1652 a general apprehension existed throughout the country that the Indians were preparing for hostilities. The Narragansetts were especially regarded with suspicion, and preparations were made in the frontier towns to guard against surprise. At Pequot the town orders were peremptory for arming individuals and keeping a vigilant eye upon the natives. Watchmen were kept on the look-out both night and day. A fresh supply of ammunition was procured and the following directions published:

"July 8, 1652.

"Forfeiture of false raising of an alarm, 10*l*.

"Forfeiture of not coming when an alarm is raised, 5*l*.

"Forfeiture of not coming to there pticular squadron, 5*l*.

"It is agreed y^t it shall be a just alarm when 3 gunnes are distinctly shot of, and the drum striking up an alarm.

"If the watchmen here a gunn in the night, they well considering where the gunn was firing if they conceive to be in the Towne may raise an alarm.

"For the setting of a gunn for a wolfe they y^t set a guon for that end shall acquaint the constable where he sees it that he may acquaint the watch."

Three places in the town were fortified, the mill, the meeting-house, and the house of Hugh Caulkins, which stood at the lower end of the town, near the entrance of Cape Ann Lane. The inhabitants were divided into three squadrons, and in case of an alarm Sergt. Miner's squadron was to repair to Hugh Caulkins', Capt. Denison's to the meeting-house, and Lieut. Smith's to the mill.

Severe restrictions were laid upon the trade with the Indians in the river, which was to be confined to Brewster's trading-house. No individual could go up

¹ Duties of selectmen.

the river and buy corn without a special license, which was only to be given in case of great scarcity. Happily no alarm occurred, and all fear of an Indian war soon died away. But Mr. Brewster was allowed for several years to monopolize the Indian trade. This granting of monopolies was perhaps the greatest error committed by the fathers of the town in their legislation.

"The years 1661 and 1662 were noted for strife and turbulence among the inhabitants. Cases of calumny and riot were common. The disorderly elements of society were in motion, and the influence of the wise and good was scarcely sufficient to keep them in subjection. No clear account of any one case can be given, as they appear before us only in the form of depositions, protests, suits at law, fines, and complaints. Several of the inhabitants accused Mr. Tinker, the assistant and first magistrate in town, of speaking treasonable words, and of using dishonorable means to obtain testimony against his adversaries; and Mr. Tinker brought suits for defamation against Messrs. Haughton, Morton, and Thomson, the Indian missionary. The trials were in the Particular Court, and the issue may be gathered from a passage in the records of the General Court:

"This Court, upon consideration of Mr. Tinker's encouragement in his place and employment, do order £12 to be paid to him by the treasurer out of the fines imposed on Morton, Haughton, and Mr. Thomson."¹

"Mr. Tinker was popular both with the town authorities and the General Court, and had been chosen townsman, list and rate-maker, deputy and assistant. He had established a distillery in the town, and was not only licensed by the court to distill and retail liquors, but empowered to suppress all others who sold by retail in the township. It was with little chance of success that accusations against a character so highly respected were carried before the magistrates at Hartford. That venerable body doubtless regarded with apprehensive forebodings the new and boisterous community that was growing up under their shadow. We can at least imagine them to have had some misgivings when William Morton, the constable, led off with the following pompous protest:

"To all whome it may concerne.

"You may please to take notice that I William Morton of New London being chosen by the Towne of New London to be a Constable and by oath being bound to execute that place faithfully as also being a free Denison of that most famous country of Eogland and have taken an oath of that Land to be true to his Royall Maiesty or now Gracious King Charles the Second of Glorious remouwe, I count that I cannot be faithfull unto my oath nor to his maiestie, neither should I be faithfull to the Country wch lyes under reproaches for such manner of speeches and cariages already wherefore having evidences that Mr John Tinker, who is lookt at as one that should execute Justice and sworn by oath soe to doe, especially to studdie the honor of or Royall King and of his Life and happie being, yet notwithstanding the saide Tinker although it was notoriously knowne unto him that some had spoken Treason against the king in a high degree to the greate dishonor of his Royall maiestie and farther some pressed him againe and againe to doe Justice for the king yet although they declared what and what was to be testified by one there present, he flung away the testimony, wherefore in

the name of his maiesty whose deputy I am I doe protest against the said Tinker, that he has concealed treason against the king contrary to the Lawes of England, so as I conceive has brought himselfe under treason, And as I doe protest against him I desire all that reade this or heare of it to be my witnesses—published by me. 20. March: 1662.

"WILLIAM MORTON,
"Constable."

"In New London in New England.

"A writ of attachment was issued by the court, at their May session, against William Morton and Richard Haughton, bringing them under a bond of £500 to appear and answer to the suit of Mr. John Tinker, before his majesty's court of justice in Hartford, the next September. In October of the same year, before any accommodation or decision had taken place, Mr. Tinker died suddenly in Hartford, and was honored with a funeral at the public expense. Though the principal party was thus removed from all participation in the suit, it was prolonged for several years. It was finally referred to a committee of the Legislature in May, 1666.² A curious reference to what took place in the trial of the case in September, 1662, is found in a deposition of Mr. Thomson, recorded in New London:

"I William Thomson, Clarke, being present when Mr. Morton had a tryall in Hartford in New England in the year of our Lord God 1662 about treason spoken against his sacred Majestie when Mr. Mathew Allin being the moderator in the Governor's absence did deny to try the said cause by the laws of Old England when it was required by the said Morton that he would doe justice for the king, he answered tauntingly to the said Morton—he should have justice, if it were to hang half a dosen of you.—Further saith not.

"Jurator coram me, George Jordan, April 26, 1664.

"Test Georgius Wilkins, Clericus County Surry, Virginia."

Patent of New London.

"Patent of New London sanctioned by the Governor and Company, 14. Oct. 1704.

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come,—The Governor and Company of her Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in General Court assembled send greeting:—Whereas we the said Govr and Comp by virtue of Letters Patent to us granted by his Royal Majr Charles the Second of England &c. king, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the 14th year of his reign, A. D. 1663, have formerly by certain acts and grants passed in Gen. Assembly given and granted to John Witherop Esq, Wuite Witherop Esq, Daniel Wetherell Esq, Richard Christophers Esq, Mr. Nehemiah Smith, Capt. James Morgao, John Allyn, William Douglas, Joseph Latham, Capt. John Avery, David Calkies, Capt. John Prentis, Lieut John Hough, John Stubbin, John Keesey, Robert Douglas, John Burrows, Samuel Fish, Thomas Crocker, Richard Dart, Samuel Rogers Senr, John Rogers Senr, James Rogers, John Lewis, Daniel Stubbin, George Gearee, Thomas Bolles, Benjamin Shapley, John Edgcombe, Jonathan Prentis, Peter Harris, Samuel Avery, Robert Lattimore, Lawrence Codner, John Turrell, John Richards, Peter Strickland, Stephen Prentis, John Plumbe, Samuel Rogers Jnr., John Fox, Samuel Belee, Oliver Manwaring, John Coit, George Chappell, Joseph Misor, John Beckwith, Philip Bill, Thomas Starr, John Davis, James Morgan Jun., Charles Hill, Joshua Hempstead, Jonas Greene, Joseph Truman, Thomas Way, Jeremiah Chapman, Thomas Bayley, Daniel Comstock, Joshua Baker, John Wickwire, Benjamin Atwell, Thomas Williams, Samuel Waller, Peter Crary, Joshua Wheeler, Richard Williams, Richard Morgan, Abel More, Adam Picket, James Avery, John Daniels, Christopher Darrow, Andrew Lester, John Chappell, Daniel Lester, Samuel Rogers (Joseph's son), with divers other persons and to their Heirs or Assigns or such as shall legally succeed or represent them, or either of them forever, a just and legal propriety in a certain tract of land now commonly called and known by the name of New London, lying and being within the Colony aforesaid, to us by the said Letters

¹ Conn. Col. Rec., vol. i. p. 382.

² Ibid., vol. ii. p. 27.

Patent granted to be disposed of as in the said Letters Patent is directed, and bounded as hereafter followeth, and the said John Winthrop, Waite Winthrop, &c.—[here the names are all repeated]—with such other persons as are at this present time by virtue of the aforesaid acts and grants proprietors of the said tract of land, having made application to us for a more ample confirmation of their propriety in the said tract of land which they are now in possession of, by a good and sufficient instrument signed and sealed with the seal of this Corporation, therefore *Know Ye*, that the said Gov^r and Comp^y in Gen^l Court assembled, by virtue of the aforesaid Letters Patent and for divers good causes and considerations pursuant to the end of said Letters Patent, us herenunto moving, Have given, granted and confirmed and by these presents do further fully, clearly and amply, give grant and confirm to the aforesaid John Winthrop Esq, Waite Winthrop Esq, Daniel Wetherell Esq, Richard Christophers Esq, Mr. Nehemiah Smith, Capt. James Morgan, with all the other above-named persons, and all other persons at this present time proprietors with them of the said tract of land, now being in their full and peaceable possession and seisin, and to their Heirs and Assigns or such as shall legally succeed or represent them or either of them forever, the aforesaid tract of land commonly called and known by the name of New London, lying in the colony aforesaid, and bounded as followeth—that is to say,—on the West by a ditch and two heaps of stones on the west side of Nayhantick Bay, on the land formerly called The Soldier's Farm, about 40 rods eastward of the house of Mr. Thomas Bradford, and from thence North by a line that goes three rods to y^e west of y^e falls in Nayhantick river and from thence North to a black oak tree 8 miles from the ditch aforesaid, which tree hath a heap of stones about it, and is marked on the west side WE, and on y^e east side IP, being an antient bound mark between New London and Lyme, and from that tree East half a mile and 16 rods to a black oak tree with a heap of stones about it, marked with the letter L and from thence north to the northeast corner of the bounds of the town of Lyme and from the said N. E. corner bounds of Lyme upon a straight line to the Southwest corner of the south bounds of the town of Norwich.—On y^e North by the south bounds of the aforesaid Norwich, as the said bounds are stated from the aforesaid S. W. corner down to a Cove commonly called Trading Cove, and from thence by the sd Cove to y^e Great River, commonly called New London river and from the place where y^e said Cove joins to the said river by a line crossing the river obliquely eastward to the mouth of a Cove commonly called Pankataunnuk Cove, and from thence by the said Pankataunnuk to the head thereof, and from thence upon a direct line to an oak tree marked and standing near the dwelling house of Thomas Rose, which tree is y^e S. E. corner of the bounds of y^e aforesaid Norwich, and from thence by an East line to the bounds of the town of Stonington, which line divides betwixt New London and Preston.—On the east by a line which runneth south from the place where the above mentioned north bounds of New London aforesaid meets with the said bounds of Stonington till it comes to the place where the Pond by Lanthorn Hill empties itself into the Brook, and from thence by y^e main stream of sd brook till it falls into y^e river called Mistick River and from thence by y^e said Mistick River till it falls into the Sea or Sound to y^e north of Fisher's Island.—On the South by the Sea or Sound from the mouth of the aforesaid Mistick River to the west side of Nayhantick Bay to the aforesaid ditch and two heaps of stones about it.—Together with all and singular the Messuages, Tenements, meadows, pastures, commons, woods, underwoods, waters, fishings, small islands or islets, and hereditaments whatsoever, being parcel belonging or anyways appertaining to the tract aforesaid, and do hereby grant and confirm to the said Proprietors, their Heirs, or Assigns, or such as shall legally succeed or represent them, his or their several particular respective proprieties in y^e said premises given and confirmed according to such allotments or divisions as they the said present Proprietors have already made, or shall hereafter make of the same—

"To have and to hold the said tract of land with the premises aforesaid, to them the said John Winthrop Esq, Waite Winthrop Esq, Daniel Witherell Esq, Richard Christophers Esq, Mr. Nehemiah Smith, Capt. James Morgan, and all y^e rest of the above mentioned persons, and all other the present Proprietors of y^e said tract and premises, their Heirs or Assigns, or such as shall legally succeed and represent them forever,

as a good, sure, right, full, perfect, absolute and lawful estate in fee simple, and according to y^e aforesaid Letters Patent after the most free tenor of her Majesty's Manor of East-Greenwich in the County of Kent,—

"To the sole, only and proper use and behoof of the said John Winthrop Esq, with all the above named persons and all others the present Proprietors of said tract and premises, their Heirs and Assigns, or such as shall legally succeed and represent them forever, as a good, sure rightfull estate in manner as aforesaid,—Reserving only to her present Majesty, our sovereign Lady Ann of England &c. Queen, and her successors forever one fifth part of all gold or silver mines or ore that hath been or shall be found within the premises so granted and confirmed.

"*Always provided* that whatsoever land within the aforesaid tract which formerly did and now doth belong unto, and is the just and proper right of Uncas late Sachem of Mohegan, or Owaneco his son or any other Indian Sachem whatsoever, and hath not yet been lawfully purchased of the said Sachems, or acquired by the English, doth and shall still remain y^e right and property of y^e said Indian Sachems or their Heirs, and shall not be entered upon, or improved, or claimed as property by the aforesaid persons to whom the said tract is hereby confirmed, or any of them by virtue of this instrument, nor shall anything herein contained be at any time deemed, taken or construed to the prejudice of any of the said Sachems or their Heirs right to the said land within the said tract aforesaid which hath not yet been sold or alienated by them, but their said right shall be and remain good and free to them to all intents and purposes in the Law, and the said land which they have right in aforesaid shall be and remain as free for their own proper occupation and improvement as if it had not been included in the bounds of the aforesaid New London, as specified in this instrument—

"And further, we the said Gov^r and Comp^y y^e aforesaid tract of land and premises and every part and parcel thereof hereby granted and confirmed to the said John Winthrop, Waite Winthrop, Daniel Wetherell &c.—[here all the names are again repeated]—and the rest of the present proprietors thereof, their Heirs and Assigns, or such as shall legally succeed and represent them to their own proper use and uses in the manner and under the limitation above expressed against us and all and every other person or persons lawfully claiming by, from or under us, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents—

"In witness whereof we have ordered the present instrument to be signed by the Deputy Gov^r of this Corporation and by y^e Secretary of the same as also that the seal of this Corporation be affixed herenunto this 14th day of October in y^e third year of her Maj^y Reign A. D. 1704.

"ELFAZER KIMBERLY Sec^y"

"ROBERT TREAT Dep. Gov^r."

"Though only seventy-seven names are registered in the patent, the whole number of full-grown men having a right in the town was perhaps at that time one hundred and sixty, or one hundred and seventy. A man might have three or four sons of mature age, yet generally in the patent, only the father, or the father and eldest son, were mentioned. Other names were also omitted which ought to have been enrolled, and which were added to the list of patentees afterwards. These were Lieut. John Beeby, Thomas (son of Sergt. Thomas Beeby), Samuel Fox, Samuel Chapman, William Gibson, Nicholas and Amos Hallam, Sampson Haughton, Jonathan Haynes, William Hatch, Alexander Pygan, Joshua Raymond, and Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall.

"13 Dec^r 1703.

"Voted, that the Town Patent, be forthwith drawn upon parchment and that all the freeholders of this town who are desirous to have their names entered therein, shall bring them to the Moderator within a month."

"This vote was never carried into effect.

CHAPTER X.

NEW LONDON—(Continued).

EARLY RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Townsmen in 1648—Town-Meeting of 1648-50—Vote Concerning its Pioneer Grist-Mill—"Cardes and Shufflebords"—Early Accounts—Goodman Cheesborough's Trouble—Voted that the Town be Called London—Minutes from Societies' Records—Fort Hill—"Making of Bread and Brewing of Beere"—Holding the Contribution-Box—The Jail—Imprisonment for Debt—Sale of Powder to Indians—Church Regulations—Inhabitants Fined—The Stocks—Rev. Mr. Buckley—The Ferry—Sales of Liquors—Ministry Rate-Lists—Excluding Colored Persons from the Town.

Early Rules and Regulations.—The first record in the old town-book is as follows:

"It is agreed by the inhabitants of Nameeug¹ that the land liing between the oxe pastuer at the end of the field by John Robinsons and so between the highway and the great river along to alwife brooke shall be for a coren (corn) field for the use of the town to make a generall filds.

"The 17 of Desember William Mortons meadow was recorded and the same day Robert Hempsteeds plot by the cove 2 pole."

The ox-pasture was on the river north of Winthrop's Neck.

"John Stuhens and Robert Hempstead are chosen to view the fences for this year [1647]."

"25 of februarrie, 1647 [1648, New Style].

"The inhabitants of Nameeug did chuse with a joynt consent Mr. John winthrop, Robert Hempstead, Samuell lothroup, Isarke willie, and Thomas Minor to act in all Towns affaires as the other fouer did the last yeare with Mr. John winthrop having the same power as he did have the last yeare only no planting grounds must be granted or laid out for this yeare but in the generall coren (corn) fildes at foxens hill the other side of the great river we may lay out, by lot only must it be laid out.

"the same day Isarke willie was granted by the said inhabitants to have a planting lot at the other side of the cove by Mr. deane winthrops lot."

It is evident that the fathers of the town looked with care to the morals of new inhabitants, as the following vote shows:

"It is ordered the 2 of march [1648] whosoever from this time forward shall take up any lot that if he com not in six monthes time to inhabit his lot shall be forfite to the Towne—and further it is agreed that no prsons or pson (person) shall have admittance into the Towne of Nameeug there to be an inhabitant except the pties or ptis (party) shall bring some testimonie from the magistrates or Elders of the place that they com from or from some neighbor plantations and some good Christian, what their carriage is or have been."

Town-Meetings.—In the early days the inhabitants were obliged to attend town-meetings under penalty of "two shillings and six pence," and when at the meetings not to "voate without the companies leave," etc.

"It is agreed by the inhabitants that any man being lawfully warned to appear at any generall townes meeting, that refuse, or that do not com at the time appoynted, or within half an houre of the appointed time, if he be at home, or have notice of the citation, that man shall pay to the constabell two shillings and six pence for the use of the town, or if any person do voate after the companie be com to vote, or before the meeting be ended, without the companies leave, that partie shall likewise pay two shillings and six pence for his disorder; and further it is agreed that if any failes in either of these two things before mentioned, and refuse to pay the penaltie, when the constabell demands it, the constabell shall have power to distraine.

¹ New London.

"March, 1648. It is agreed if any person do kill any wolfs or wolfs within the town of Nameeug, he that kills the wolf shall have of everie familie in towne six peeces conditionally that he bring the head and the skin to any two of the townsmen.

"The 16 of Januarie, 1648 [1649].

"It is agreed by the townsmen of Nameeug that Mr. John winthrop is granted to set up a were and to make huse of the river at poquanuck at the upper end of the plaine for to take fish and so to make improvement of it, to him and his heirs and assigns.

"The 17 of februarie, 1648. The meadow that Robert hempstead did formerly mow liing by quittaapege Rocks is granted to Andrew loundon and giles smith from the great Rock at the north end and so to hold in breadth of the pon as far towards the plombeeck as any was mowed by Robert hempstead."

"22 Feb. 1648 [1649]. The inhabitants of Pequit plantation have chosen by ajoynt consent Mr. John Winthrop, Lobert Hempstead, Carie Latham, John Clarke and Thomas Barchard of Seabrooke should goe to Pequot and vewe the said parcell of land there given to the souldiers and taken up by Pequot as before, and then goe to Naihanticot and lay out there unto the said souldiers such and soe much land, as may be fully equivalent to there former grant of land at Pequot.

"And for the inhabitants of Pequot the Court grants that there bounds shall come to Bride Brook (the former grant excepted) provided that it doth not come within the bounds of Seabrooke, and provided that what meadow or marsh there is above 200 ackers it shall be reserved for the countries use and for their dispose."

TOWN MEETING, 1650.

"At a town meeting at Namearke, the 25th of Feb. 1649 [1650] these fower men chosen for townsmen: Mr. John Winthrop, Mr. Johnathan Brewster, Robert Hempstead, William Nicholls.

"At the same meeting John Stubbins is chosen Constable for the towne Namearke.

"Mr. Brewster must have been chosen clerk or recorder about the same time. The succeeding records of that year are in his hand, and he adds to his signature, 'Clarke of the Towne of Pequett.' His business as an Indian trader kept him much abroad, and he held the office but one year.

"Winthrop and Brewster were made freemen of Connecticut colony in May, 1650. In September of that year Mr. Brewster and Thomas Miner appeared at the General Court as the first deputies from Pequot.

"The first town grants to Brewster were in September, 1649. He established a trading-house with the Mohegans at a point on the east side of the river, opposite to their principal settlement. At this place, which is still called by his name, Brewster's Neck, he laid out for himself a large farm. The deed of the land was given him by Uncas, in substance as follows:

"April 25, 1650. I, Unquas, Sachem of Maubakon, doe give freely unto Jonathan Brewster, of Pequett, a tract of land, being a plaine of arable land, bounded on the south side with a great Cove called Poccatannocke, on the north with the old Poccatuck path that goes to the Trading Cove, &c. For, and in consideration thereof, the said J. B. binds himself and his heirs to keep a house for trading goods with the Indians.

"[Signed by the Sachem and witnessed by William Baker and John Fossiker.]

"This deed was confirmed by the town, Nov. 30, 1652, and its bounds determined. It comprised the whole neck on which the trading-house stood, '450 acres laid out by the measurers.'

"The General Court in May, 1650, censured Mr. Brewster for the steps he had taken in establishing this trade.

"Whereas Mr. Jonathan Brewster hath set up a trading house at Mohegan, this Court declares that they cannot but judge the thing very disorderly, nevertheless considering his condition, they are content he should proceed therein for the present and till they see cause to the contrary."

THE PIONEER GRIST-MILL.

Nov. 10, 1650, the following persons held a meeting to arrange with Mr. Winthrop in establishing a mill to grind corn:

"Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Parke, Jonathan Brewster, Robert Hempsted, William Nicholls, John Gager, Thomas Stanton, William Bartlett, Peter Blatchford, William Comstock, William Taylor, Mr. Blinman, Samuel Lothrop, John Lewis, William Morten.

"The inhabitants were to make 'the dam and heavy work belonging to the milne.'"

It was further agreed that "no person or persons shall set up any other milne to grind corn for the town of Pequet within the limits of the town, either for the present, nor for the future so long as Mr. John Winthrop or his heirs do uphold a milne to grind the town's corn."

At the session of the General Court, in May, 1649, the following regulations were made respecting Pequet:

1. The inhabitants were exempted from all public country charges—i.e., taxes for the support of the colonial government—for the space of three years ensuing.

2. The bounds of the plantation were restricted to four miles each side of the river, and six miles from the sea northward into the country, "till the court shall see cause and have encouragement to add therunto, provided they entertain none amongst them as inhabitants that shall be obnoxious to this jurisdiction, and that the aforesaid bounds be not distributed to less than forty families."

3. John Winthrop, Esq., with Thomas Miner and Samuel Lothrop as assistants, were to have power as a court to decide all differences among the inhabitants under the value of forty shillings.

4. Uncas and his tribe were prohibited from setting any traps, but not from hunting and fishing within the bounds of the plantation.

5. The inhabitants were not allowed to monopolize the corn trade with the Indians in the river, which trade was to be left free to all in the united colonies.

6. "The Courte commends the name of Faire Harbour to them for to bee the name of their Towne."

7. Thomas Miner was appointed "Military Sergeant in the Towne of Pequet," with power to call forth and train the inhabitants.

"Cards and Shufflebords."—In 1664 "cards and shufflebords" were prohibited, and its inhabitants warned "not to entertane strange young men."

Early Accounts.

"1691.—To Sam^l Raymond 5 dayes for fetching ye gunns—he went by land wth his horse, 16s.

"To Capt. Wetherell, 5 dayes do,—wth expense for himself and Raymond and provision for those yt went by water, £2 4s. 3d.

"To John Prentis, Jeremy Chapman, Oliver Macwaring, Nath^l Chap-pell, Will^m Milner, Thomas Crocker, Thomas Daniels,—for fetching ye gunns from Seabrook (from 15 to 18s. each).

"To Mr. Plumb for his horse boat to fetch ye gunns, &c., £1 10s. 6d.

"To Jonathan Hall pr himself and oloop for ye gunns, £3.

"To widow Mary Harris for 15 gls rum and 6^{lb} sugar when the guns were fetcht, £1 2s. 10d.

"To John Richards for searching ye gunns," etc.

"October, 1651.

"John Picket, Mr. Stanton enformed me (3 or 4 years agoe), desired a lott—now desires to renew it, and desires a lott by the Dutch Captins, a seaman,—granted.

"Mrs. Lake requests for upland and meddo to her house lott.

"Cowkeeper expects pay for Cowes he desires to know from us what every one must pay.

"About 6b. to make up the mill dam.

"Another rate for the ministry.

"A rate for the new meeting-house.

"For the Lords days he is to keep them every 4th Lords day and to give one days notice to him that hath most cattle first to keep them upon the Lords day and whoever hath one more than another to warn him before he that hath fewer to keep them a Lord's day and after he that hath but one cow shall keep them his day, then to begin again with him that hath most, twice warning them that have double the cattle that their neighbors have before once warning him that hath but half that his neighbor hath.

"The keeper for his paines is to have 12s. a weeke—for his pay he is to have 1 pound of butter for every cow, and the rest of his pay in wompum or Indiane Corue, at 2s. 6d. p. per bushell in the moneth of October."

The waste marsh, generally overflowed, was given to a company of undertakers,—viz., Mr. Denison, Hugh Calkins, John Elderkin, and Andrew Lester,—who undertook to drain it, and were to have all the land "now under water forever." It was added:

"The undertakers have liberty to make a weara. They are to leave it open two nights every week for the coming up of the alewives. The town to have freedom to take what they please at the usual place, or to buy them at the weara at 20 alewives for a penny for their eating."

"The salt marshes were esteemed as the first class of lands by the planters. Those near the harbor's mouth were known by the Indian name of Quagana-poxet, and were mostly granted to the settlers from Gloucester, as a kind of bonus to induce them to remove, and as furnishing a ready-made food for the cattle they brought with them. They are often referred to as 'the marshes given to Cape Ann men.'"

"May 20.

"Water [Walter] Harries of Dorchester desires a house lot beyond the plot of land by John Coites. Granted."

"Aug. 29.

"John Stoder [Stoddard] hath a house lot given him at Foxen's hill,—6 acres, highwaies to be allowed to common land and to fetch stones."

The order for a town-meeting was given by the townsmen to the constable, who gave notice to the warner and drummer. The warner left a summons at every house; the drum began to beat half an hour before the time for business, and if a constable, two townsmen, and fifteen inhabitants appeared it was a legal meeting.

"June 2. Goodman Harries is chosen by the Towne ordiary keeper.

"June 20. Capt. Denison is chosen Commissioner and to him is chosen Mr. Brewster, Mr. Stanton, and Hugh Calkin to make a list of the state of the towne and the inhabitants, and to make the Country rate of Twenty pounds."

Aug. 28, 1652. The former law granting a tax of sixpence from every family for the killing of a wolf was repealed, and a bounty of twenty shillings substituted.

"The Towne having nominated and chosen Goodman Cheesebrooke, Obadiab Bruen, and Hugh Calkin whom to present to the Court, desire that they may have power, together with Mr. Winthrop and Capt. Denison, or any three of them, for the ending of small causes in the town."

This petition was not granted, and the inhabitants were obliged for some time longer to carry their law cases to Hartford for adjudication.

"Nov. 6.

"John Elderkin was chosen Ordinary Keeper.

"An order from the Court forbidding the sale of strong liquors by any but persons lycensed by the Court was published.

"Widdo Harris was granted by voat also to keep an ordinary if she will."

April 9, 1653. The order was re-enacted enforcing attendance upon town-meeting, and a fine of one shilling imposed upon absentees when lawfully warned.

"The aforesaid fyne also they shall pay if they come not within halfe an howre after the beating of the drum and stay the whole day or until they be dismissed by a publick voate."

"April 25, 1653.

"Captain Denison, Goodman Cheesebrooke, Mr. Brewster, and Obadiah Bruen are chosen to make a list of the male persons in town 16 years old and upward, and a true valuation of all real and personal estate of the said persons according to order of the Court. Goodman Cheesebrooke is chosen Commissioner to carry th list to the Court in September next."

This was the first list of the town returned to the General Court, the inhabitants having been heretofore free from the colonial tax. The list amounted to £3334, which ranked the town sixth in the colony; the five river towns—Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield, Farmington, and Saybrook—took the precedence.

GOODMAN CHEESEBROUGH'S TROUBLE.

"Whereas Goodman Cheesebrough is as we are informed hindered of John Leighton to fetch home his haie wee the townsmen of Pequot doe order that the said Goodman Cheesebrough shall have liberty to goe any way he shall see most convenient for him to bring it home without any let or hindrance from the said John Leighton. This is determined by us untill the Towne shall take further order to dispose both of the way and land.

"O. B., for writing and recording for the Towne, orders, agreements, petitions, letters, Court grants, rates, gathering and perfecting rates, writing before, at, and after town-meeting, covenants of cow-keeper and smith, £6."

"Feb. 6, 1660.

"For the settling, perfecting, and fairly recording of all records for the town's use and good of after posterity, wee agreed that there shall be a towne booke, with an Alphabet in it, wherein all acts passed, orders or agreements, shall hereafter be fairly recorded, whether past or to come, for the effecting hereof, we agree that all the old bookes of records shall be searched into for what is material concerning the public good, to be drawn out into a booke provided and paid for by the Recorder, who shall have 6d. paid him out of the town rate for every act, law or order recorded."

[Signed by the townsmen, Obadiah Bruen, Hugh Calkin, James Rogers, James Avery, William Nichole.]

"May 28, 1651.

"It is ordered that all dammage done by goates is to be vewed by three indifferent men, and as they shall judge the real dammage, double dammage is to be allowed."

"Aug. 15th, 1651.

"It is agreed that there shall be a common field fenced in; the fence beginning about Greene Harbor, and to run through the woods to Robin Hood's Bay.

"The Towne have sent to the Court by there Deputys ffugh Calkin and Thomas Mynor that the Towne's name may be called London.

"And to know there enlargement to Pockatuck.

"Also about indians powther."

This second application concerning the name of the town was no more successful than the former had been. The court, in September, while it confirmed the enlargement of the bounds to Pawkatuck River, called the town by its old name, *Nameage*.

Memoranda for Town-Meeting, Sept. 20.

"To propound buying of Mr. Parks barnue.

"A rate for Mr. Blymans half year: chuss rater.

"Speak about new drum.

"Chuse one to run the lyne to Pockatuck.

"Read the Towne grant from the Court.

"A training day. A rate for the book of lawes.

"Amos Richerson is to have a lot."

Minutes from Society Records.

"Mr. Thomson to be cleered" [freed from paying rates].

"Mr. Tinker, James Morgan, and Obadiah Bruen are chosen to sent the people in the meeting-house, which, they doing, the inhabitants are to rest silent."

"Dec. 1, 1661. The towne have agreed with Goodman Elderkin and Goodman Waller to repare the turret of the meeting-house, and to pay them what they shall demand in reason.

"To know what allowance Mr. Tinker shall have for his tyme spent in exercislag in publike.

"To return an account of contributions.

"May 5, 1662. Thomas Bowen hath given him by the towne forty shillings of the contribution wompum."

FORT HILL.

"Jan. 6, 1661-62.

"The highway to the water by Mr. Morton's is voated to be 4 pole wide." [Now Blinman Street.]

"All the military officers are to lay out fort hill by the next meeting."

"Fort Hill was an elevated upland ridge on the eastern border of the present Parade, with an abrupt projecting slope to the water-side, which caused it to be called also a point. In the course of time it has been graded and rounded, so as to be no longer either a hill or a point. It was expressly reserved on the first laying out of the town for the purpose of fortification."

"Sept. '61.

"Mr. Thomsons request of 3 pole of land by the water side upon Mill Cove."

"Oct. 24. Mr. Lords request in writing.

"Mr. Savages request in writing.

"Mr. Lovelands request in writing.

"A Dutchman and his wife request of the towne."

"Dec. 1. Three men (Morgan, Latham, Avery) chosen by the town to vew the poynt of land and confirme it to Mr. Loveland, Mr. Tinker, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Stallon, in the best way they can, leaving sufficient way to the Spring for all neighbors."

"Sept. 24, '62.

"Mr. Pensions request for a place for wharfage and building and oat land.

"Hugh Moles request for a place by the water side to build vessels on, and a wharfe.

"Consider to do something about the townes landing place."

"Jan. 26, '62-3. Mr. Pensions request per Mr. James Rogers,—the towne doe give him three pole out of yt sixe pole yt is allowed for the towne a landing place, neere Sandie poynt, provided he build and wharfe within one yeere after this grant; the landing place to be but three pole wide."

MAKING OF BREAD AND BRUING OF BEERE.

"25 Feb., '61-2. Mr. Addis granted to sell beere."

"5 May, '62. Goodman Culver is chosen and allowed of by the town for the making of bread and bruing of beere for the publicke good."

HOLDING THE CONTRIBUTION-BOX.

"15 Aug. 67. Myselfe [Douglas] chosen to hold the box for the contributions and this to be propounded to Mr. Bradstreet to have his advise therein. William Nickols is also chosen for that worke.

"It is voated that the men chosen to call the collectors to account shall have a letter of attorney to impower them to do their work, and that Mr. Meryt shall write it."

THE JAIL.

"30, October. John Prentis chosen Townes attorney.

"9, December. It is voted that the prison-house shall stand by ye meeting-house."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

"No man's person shall be kept in prison for debt but when there appears some estate which he will not produce." [See code of 1650 in Col. Rec., vol. i.]

"1 July, 1669.

"Alexander Piggin hath given him some land at the head of Mill Cove, enough to make three or four pitts for dressing of leather amongst the springs.

"It is voted and agreed that Clement Miner have sold him sixe acres upland over against his house upon the north side the highway that goes to Miantick, and 8 acres of swampy land near Goodman Houghs, which land is for consideration of 8 wolves by him killed. And the towne doth order the Townesmen to give him a deed of sale for the same."

SALE OF POWDER TO INDIANS.

"Nov. 29.

"Left. Avery, Mr. Rogers, James Morgan, Sen., and John Morgan chosen to lay out the King's highway between Norwich and Mystick.

"Wm. Hough, John Stebbins, Clement Miner, and Isaac Willey to lay out the King's highway between New London and the head of Niantick river.

"John Keeny is appointed to sell powder, shot, and lead to any Indian or Indians, he having purchased his liberty therein at 33s. to be paid to the town."

"Feb. 28, 1669 [70].

"Charles Hill chosen Recorder.

"Manasse Minor is admitted an Inhabitant in this Towne."

CHURCH REGULATIONS.

"16 Jan., 1670-1. Mr. Edward Palmes hath liberty granted to make a seate for himself and relations at ye north end of ye pulpitt.

"Voted that there be 2 Galleries made on each side ye meeting-house —[the width of two seate]."

"The towne desire Mr. Tinker to be by ye court conferred assistant for this year, and Oba: Bruen for the taking of oathes and making of warrants and attachments.

"The Book of Lawes is voted to be called for by the constable, Peter Blatchford, and to be delivered to O. Bruen, recorder, for the use of the towne."

INHABITANTS FINED.

"31 March, 1663.

"James Rogers, James Morgan, John Prentis, and Peter Blatchford, are chosen to draw a petition to the Court representing the grievances of the town.

"Whereas, Cary Latham and Mr. Douglas are by the Court fined for not fully presenting the town list, anno 1662, the town see cause to petition the Court as a grievance, not finding wherein they have failed except in some few houses. Voted, also that the rate of £358 s. 9d. as over-rated £1500, by the Court in March, '62-3."

"The fines were remitted in May, 1663."

THE STOCKS.

"16 April.

"The town agree with Robert Bartler for the making of a pair of Stocks with nine holes fitted to put on the irons for 13s. 4d."

"May 7. John Culver is chosen for this next yeere to drum Saboth days and as formerly for meetings.

"Francis Hall¹ hath given him two pole of land by the water side, if it be there."

"June 9. Cary Latham, Mr. Douglas, and Ralph Parker were to make the Country rate by the list they made of the Town Rate in '62. Our rate according to our list being about 29l. 3s. 9d. Court says 35l. 8s. 9d.

"Cary Latham, with myself, O. B. voted to speake with the committy from Court sent to heare the Case, depending (as the Court expresseth it), betwixt Uncas and the Inhabitants of New London."

"July 20. Order from the Court to make the rate 31l. 5s. and to be sent by October next."

"16th Sept.

"Mr. Witherell, Lient. Smith, James Morgan, and Oba. Bruen chosen to hear the grievances of the inhabitants of wrong done by the Indians and draw a petition in the towns behalf."

"26 Oct. This being the town meeting, James Bemas should have acknowledged his offence against the Major—he came not to it.

"Mr. Skillinger propounded the sale of his land and house this day,—none offered anything."

"Dec. 14.

"Mr. Winthrop bath all his land at Naihantick given him rate free for tyme to come. Also he hath given him a pond of water betwixt his land at Naihantick and the land now in possession of John Printice. John Printice objects against this town grant of ye pond.

"George Chapple bath given him 6 acres of land for a house-lot betwixt the neck fence and Jordau river, part of it buting on Jordan river."

VOTES CONCERNING REV. MR. BUCKLEY.

"15 Jan: '63-4. James Rogers, Lev. Smith, Cary Latham, John Smith, and William Hough, are appoynted to goe to Mr. Buckley for the settling him amongst us."

"25 Feb. Old Mrs. Buckleys request to be read.

"Mr. Buckley for enlarging maintenance yt he may keep a man and also take the getting of wood into his owne handes—if not let 10l. more be added to our town rate for wood cutting and carting, and 4l. for raising the pulpet.

"Inhabitants not to entertane strange young men. Vide country order read.

"The order of cardes and order of shufflebords:—I read.

"It is agreed by the towne that henceforward Mr. Buckley shall have sixe score pound a yeere, in provision pay, good and marchandable, he freeing the towne from all other ingagements."

"April 18.

"A Country rate sent to us from Hartford,—this day was the first day I herd of it; 29l. 18s. 9d.

"3 or 4 Listers to be chosen, one of them a Commissioner; Mr. Wetherell, Commissioner."

"Sept. 21.

"To determine a more certain way for the ministry to be upheld amongst us.

"The Towne have agreed that there shall be a petition drawn in the behalf of the Towne, Mr. James Rogers, Ensigne Avery and Mr. Wetherell are chosen to see it be done with reference to Pockatuck pay of rates to our towne as formerly they did."

"Nov. 21.

"At this towne meeting it was voted that there should be an Atturneys for the towne to see to the coming in of the ministers rate and other towne rates. Peter Blatchford chosen Attorney."

"Jan: 9, 1664-5.

"Peter Blatchford to be paid for a voyage to the River's Month, about the guns, 12s."

"The General Court, in May, 1660, had ordered that two great guns, with shot convenient, then at Saybrook, should be lent to New London. The above charge was doubtless connected with the removal of these pieces. Under the same date is noticed a debt of 15s. to Richard Hartley, for providing a 'seat for the guard in the meeting-house,' an item showing that men still went armed to the house of worship, and that the fear of sudden attacks from Indians had not subsided."

THE FERRY.

"Goodman Burrose chosen ferryman for Mistick river, to ferry a horse, and a man for a groat."

THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

"Goodman Culver is allowed by the towne to sell liquors, provided he shall brew also, elle not: provided also the court allow of it, ingaging always to have good beere and good dyet and lodging fur man and horse, to attende alsoe to good order."

"At a town meeting Feb. 25, 1664 [1665].

"The towne being desired to declare there myndes concerning Mr. Bulkley, it was propounded whether they were willing to leave Mr. Bulkley to the libertye of his conscience without compelling him or enforcing him to anything in the execution of his place and office contrarye to his light according to the laws of the commonweith.

"Voted to be there myndes."

"At a towne meeting, June 10.

"The Towne understanding Mr. Buckleys intention to goe into the Bay have sent James Morgan and Mr. Douglas to desire him to stay untill escond day com seventnight which day the Towne have agreed to ask againe Mr. Fitch to speake with him in order to know Mr. Buckleys mynde fully whether he will continue with us or no to preach the gospell."

"July 10—'65. In towne meeting.

"If it be your myndes yt Mr. James Rogers shall goe in the behalfe of the towne to Mr. Brewster to give him a call and to know whether he will come to us to be our minister, and yt he shall interceed to Mr. Pell first to be helpful to us herein, manifest it by lifting up your hands. Voted."

¹ Hall was of Stratford, but had commercial dealings in New London.

The person to whom this application was made is supposed to have been Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, of Brookhaven, L. I.

1665.

"24 July. John Packer desires that Leiftenant Avery and James Morgan may issue the busines yt is now in contest betwixt him and the Indiane at Naiwayuncke and to compound with them in the best way they can with land to satisfaction of the Indians and Goodman Packer. Voted."

"9 October. Mr. Douglas by a full voate none manifesting themselves to the contrary, was chosen to goe to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Elliot to desire there advise and help for the procureinge of a minister for the towne."

"Nov. 24. A town meeting concerning what Mr. Douglas hath done about a minister."

"Nov. 24, 1665. It is agreed at this town meeting that a letter be writ and sent from the town to Deacon Parke of Roxburye to treat with Mr. Bradstreet in the behalfe of the towne to come to us for this end to supply the towne in the worke of the ministry, in which letter sent full powre be given to Mr. Parke to act in our behalf, the towne expressing themselves willing to give 60lb and rather than that the work seas, to proceed to ten pound more, giving our trusty friend liberty to treat with others in case our desire of Mr. Bradstreet faile.

"A Court order for a brand-mark and horses to be branded, this day read.

"Mr. Douglas conferred in his place for the Townes pecker of meat. And also he was voted and chosen to brand mark all horses with L on the left shoulder and is to record all horses soe branded."

"Jan. 12, 1665 ['66].

"The return of Mr. Bradstreet's letter to be read.

"Thomas Robinson to propound [for an inhabitant].

"A rate to underpin the meeting-house.

"Concerning messengers to goe for Mr. Bradstreet.

"Also for a place where he shall be when he comes. Also for provision for the messengers,—some course to be taken for 5 lb for them.

"The Town rate for Nihantick part £26 6s. 6d.

"The East side ye River £35 6s. 10d."

"Feb. 26. It is voted that Leftt. Avery and James Morgan be chosen messengers to fetch up Mr. Bradstreet as soon as moderate weather presents.

"John Smith and goodman Nicholls shall receive Contribution every Lords daye and preserve it for ye publick good.

"It is voted and agreed that the townsmen shall have power to provide what is needful for the Messengers that are sent to Mr. Bradstreet and also to provide for him a place to reside in at his coming.

"Mr. Douglas and goodman Hough are voted by ye Towne to demand the 80 pound of Mr. Buckley which he stands engaged to pay to ye towne.

"Voted by ye Towne that Leftt. Avery and James Morgan have power to agree with any person that hath a serviceable horse to be employed in fetchiog up Mr. Bradstreet and what agreement they make the towne to allowe and make good the same."

[In the Towne accounts of the next year appears due

"To Goodman Prentice for his horse, 10s.

To Goodman Royce for ye ministers dyet, 15lb.]"

"Voted that a towne rate of 40lb. be made immediately for ye payment of Towne depts and providing to acomadate a minister and repaireing the meeting house.

"It is voted and agreed that Mr. Buckley for his time and paines taken in preaching the word of God to us since the time of his yeere was expired shall have thirty pounds to be gathered by a rate."

"June 1, 1666. Voted by a Vnanimous consent that Mr. Bradstreet is accepted in ye worke of ye ministry amongst vs, and that he have 80lb pr. yeare to encourage him in the worke, to be gathered by way of rate.

"Voted by the Towne that there shall be a house imedintely built for ye ministry, the dimensions to be 36 foote in length and 25 in breadth and 13 studd betwixt ye joynts with a stack of stone chimneys in the midst. The house to be a girt house.

"The towne are free to give for ye building of the house one hundred pound and also to further paye ye masons for building a stone chimney and glaze ye house windowes.

"Voted by the towne that the house now agreed upon to be built for the ministry, and also the house and land bought of Mr. Douglass together with ye land which hitherto hath been reserved for the ministry shall so remaine both houses and lands for the ministry, both to us and our succeeding generations never to be sold or alienated to any other vse forever."

Minority Rate Lists.—In the list of 1664 the number of names is one hundred and five. This includes non-residents who owned property in the town. In this list the amount of each man's taxable property is given, and the rate levied upon it is carried out. The assessment of James Rogers is nearly double that of any other inhabitant. He is estimated at £548, and his rate £7 19s. 10d. "John Winthrop Squire," who heads the list, is set down at £185, and his rate at £2 14s. He was at this time a non-resident. Mr. Palmes, £224; John Picket, who is next highest to James Rogers, £299 10s.; James Morgan, £252; Robert Burrows, £246; James Avery, £236; Cary Latham, £217; George Tongue, £182; John Prentis, £176; Andrew Lester, Sr., £170; Edward Stallion, £169; Robert Boyce, £163. These are all the estates over £150. Between £75 and £150 are thirty-two. It must be remembered that *land* at this period was of little value, and estimated low. In the list of 1666 the number of names is one hundred and sixteen, and in that of the next year one hundred and twenty-seven. Of the whole number, four are referred to as deceased, viz., Sergt. Richard Hartley, Thomas Hungerford, William Morton, and Mr. Robert Parke. About seventeen may be marked as non-residents, consisting principally of persons who had removed, or merchants of other places who had an interest in the trade of the port. Mr. Blinman, the ex-minister, Mr. Thomson, the former Indian missionary, and Mr. Newman, minister of Wenham, are on the list. Mr. James Richards, of Hartford, is among the number. He was probably a land-owner by inheritance from Wm. Gibbons, who was his father-in-law, and had bought land at Pequonnuck. Mr. Fitch (probably Samuel, of Hartford), Samuel Hackburne, from Roxbury, and Robert Lay (of Lyme) are enrolled, as also Lord, Savage, Stilling, Revell, Richardson, who have been heretofore noticed.

EXCLUDING COLORED PERSONS.

"In town meeting, April 15, 1717.

"Voted that this town do utterly oppose and protest against Robert Jacklin a negro man's buying any land in this town, or being an inhabitant within s'd town and do further desire the deputies yt shall attend the Court in May next yt they represent the same to the Gen. Assembly that they would take some prudent care that no person of yt colour may ever have any possessions or freehold estate within this government."

CHAPTER XI.¹

NEW LONDON—(Continued.)

Early Settlers—Incidents, etc.

DURING the year 1650 grants were made to Robert Parke and his son Thomas, Robert Burrows, Richard Belden, Philip Kerwithy (Carwithy), Samuel Martin, William Taylor, Mr. Blynman, Obadiah Bruen,

¹ Condensed from Miss F. M. Caulkins' excellent "History of New London."

Hughe Cankin, Hugh Roberts, John Coite, Andrew Lester, James Averye, and Robert Isbell. The following received grants soon after: William Keeny, Ralph Parker, William Wellman, Robert Brookes, Thomas Stanton, and John Elderkin. Previous to the year 1652 the following had applied for house-lots: George Chappell, William Comstock, Thomas Doxey, John Gallup, Thomas Hungerford, Mrs. Lake, Ceystan Sybada, Edward Scott, Edward Stallion, Thomas Stedman, and Matthew Waller.

Inhabitants, 1651: Kary Latham, John Gallope, John Gager, Thomas Parke, John Stubbin, Longdon, Urquar, Chappell, Thomas Welles, Lewis, Bemas, Mudg, Keeny, Parker, Wellman, Brewster, Bartlet, Morton, Waterhouse, Hempstead, Fossiker, Stanton, Hungerford, Stallion Waller, Harwood, Burrows, Packer, Doxe, Burden, and Marshall. The above list was recorded by Obadiah Bruen, the first "Recorder of the Town of Pequot." Richard Aerie, Goodman Barker (of Charlestowne), Lieut. Bud, John Coale, Edward Codner, John Davies, Capt. Denason, Goodman Garlick, John Gesbie, John Ingason, Edward Messenger, John Pickworth, John Read, Thomas Roach, William Vincent, Thomas Roach.

The following were here previous to 1661:

- Addis, William.—Came from Boston 1658 or '59.
- Bartlet, Robert.—Brother of William, first mentioned 1657.
- Bloomfield, William, from Hartford, 1659.—Removed in 1663 to Newtown, L. I.
- Bowen, Thomas, 1657.—Removed to Rehoboth, and there died in 1663.
- Brooks, Thomas, 1659 and '60.—Afterwards removed.
- Chapman, William, 1657.—Bought the house and lot that had been Capt. Denison's of Mr. Bliaman, agent of John Chynnery.
- Cowdall, John.—A trader who became bankrupt in 1659, and left the place.
- Crocker, Thomas.—Bought house in New Street, 1660.
- Douglas, William.—From Boston, 1659.
- Lenard, Thomas, 1657.—House-lot at Foxen's; removed in 1663.
- Loveland, Robert.—Mariner and trader from Boston, 1658.
- Moore, Miles, from Milford, 1657.—Purchased the homestead and other allotments of John Gager.
- Raymond, Joshua, 1658.
- Rogers, James.
- Richards, John.—The first notice of him is in 1660, but he may have been in the plantation two or three years. He purchased on what is now State Street—the south side—two house-lots originally given to Waterhouse and Bruen. He built his house at the corner of the present Huntington Street, and this remained for more than a century the homestead of the family.
- Royce, Robert, 1657.
- Shaw, Thomas, 1656.—Was afterwards of Pawcatuck.
- Smith, Edward, 1660.—Nephew of Nehemiah and John Smith.
- Tinker, John.—A grave and able man from the Massachusetts colony.
- Wetherell, Daniel.—From Scituate, 1659.
- Wood, John, 1660.

1652.—Thomas Griffin, afterwards of Pawcatuck; William Rogers, from Boston; Nehemiah Smith, sometimes of New Haven; Richard Smith, from Martin's Vineyard (he bought the Mudge house-lot, but after a few years removed to Wethersfield); Nathaniel Tappin, grants forfeited.

The new inhabitants of 1654 were John Lockwood, William Roberts, William Collins, Sergt. Richard Hartley, and Peter Bradley. Hartley appears to have

come from England with a stock of English goods, which he opened in a shop on Mill Cove. Peter Bradley was a seaman, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Brewster, and bought the house-lot of John Gallop. John Chynnery, of Watertown, at the same period bought Capt. Denison's homestead, the latter having previously removed to Mystic.

The following appear as settlers between the years 1661 and 1671: Robert Latimer, William Cotter, Goodman Hansell, John Borden, John Ells, Abraham Day, William Peake (of Pike), Edward Fanning (Groton), Josiah Reed, Thomas Stafford, John Terrill, John Daniel, Samuel Chester, William Condy, Abraham Daynes, William Chapell, William Collins, George Codner, William Cooley, John Elce (Ellis), Charles Haynes, Thomas Marshall, William Measure, John Sullaven, William Terrall, Samuel Tubbs, Richard Dart, Benjamin Grant, afterwards of Lyme, Oliver Manwaring, son-in-law of Joshua Raymond, Thomas Martin, Samuel Starr, son-in-law of Jonathan Brewster, William Williams, a grantee on the east side of the river, and Capt. John and Wait Winthrop, the sons of the Governor.

In 1665, Charles Hill and Christopher Christophers appear on the roll of inhabitants. They were traders in partnership, and made their first purchases on Mill Cove, of warehouses and wharfage, where Richard Hartley and John Tinker had previously traded. The firm of Hill & Christophers was probably the first regular copartnership in the town. Mr. Christophers was a mariner, and engaged in trade with Barbadoes. He had an older brother, Jeffrey Christophers, also a mariner, who probably settled in the place at the same time, though his name does not occur so early. They both brought families with them.

In 1666 persons who are mentioned as inhabitants, but without any reference to date of arrival or settlement, are Benjamin Atwell, Thomas Forster, commanding a vessel in the Barbadoes trade, George Sharswood, Thomas Robinson, Peter Spicer (living east of the river), and Gabriel Woodmancy.

In 1667 appear John Baldwin, Peter Treby, Joseph Truman, and John Wheeler. About 1668, Philip Bill settled east of the river, near Robert Allyn and George Geer. Thomas Bolles, supposed to have come from Wells, in Maine, settled in the town plot. In 1670, Thomas Dymond and Benjamin Shapley, both mariners.

John Gard, George Garmand, Joseph Elliot, Henry Philips, and Nicholas Towson.

The following new inhabitants appear between 1670 and 1700:

Ames, John and David, probably brothers, and it is conjectured from Andover, Mass., settled east of the river about 1696. The name is often written Eams and Emms.

Ashby, Anthony; at Mystic 1688, and perhaps earlier.

The person to whom this application was made is supposed to have been Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, of Brookhaven, L. I.

1665.

"24 July. John Packer desires that Leiftenant Avery and James Morgan may issue the busines yt is now in contest betwixt him and the Indians at Naiwayuncke and to compound with them in the best way they can with land to satisfaction of the Indians and Goodman Packer. Voted."

"9 October. Mr. Douglas by a full voate none manifesting themselves to the contrary, was chosen to goe to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Elliot to desire there advise and help for the procureinge of a minister for the towne."

"Nov. 24. A town meeting concerning what Mr. Douglas hath done about a minister."

"Nov. 24, 1665. It is agreed at this town meeting that a letter be writ and sent from the town to Deacon Parke of Roxburye to treat with Mr. Broadstreet in the behalfe of the towne to come to us for this end to supply the towne in the worke of the ministry, in which letter sent full powre be given to Mr. Parke to act in our behalf, the towne expressing themselves willing to give 60lb and rather than that the work cease, to proceed to ten pound more, giving our trusty friend liberty to treat with others in case our desire of Mr. Broadstreet faile.

"A Court order for a brand-mark and horses to be branded, this day read.

"Mr. Douglas conformed in his place for the Townes packer of meat. And also he was voted and chosen to brand mark all horses with L on the left shoulder and is to record all horses soe branded."

"Jan: 12. 1665 [66].

"The return of Mr. Brodstreet's letter to be read.

"Thomas Robinson to propound [for an inhabitant].

"A rate to underpin the meeting-house.

"Concerning messengers to goe for Mr. Bradstreet.

"Also for a place where he shall be when he comes. Also for provision for the messengers,—some course to be taken for 5 lb for them.

"The Town rate for Nibantick part .

£26 6s. 6d.

"The East side ye River

£35 6s. 10d."

"Feb. 26. It is voted that Left. Avery and James Morgan be chosen messengers to fetch up Mr. Bradstreet as soon as moderate weather presents.

"John Smith and goodman Nicholls shall receive Contribution every Lords daye and preserve it for ye publick good.

"It is voated and agreed that the townsmen shall have power to provide what is needfull for the Messengers that are sent to Mr. Bradstreet and also to provide for him a place to reside in at his coming.

"Mr. Douglas and goodman Hough are voted by ye Towne to demand the 80 pound of Mr. Buckley which he stands engaged to pay to ye towne.

"Voted by ye Towne that Leift. Avery and James Morgan have power to agree with any persou that hath a serviceable horse to be employed in fetching up Mr. Bradstreet and what agreement they make the towne to allowe and make good the same."

[In the Towne accounts of the next year appears due

"To Goodman Prentice for his horse, 10s.

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John Gard, George Garmand, Joseph Elliot, Henry Philips, and Nicholas Towson.

The following new inhabitants appear between 1670 and 1700:

Ames, John and David, probably brothers, and it is conjectured from Andover, Mass., settled east of the river about 1696. The name is often written Eams and Emms.

Ashby, Anthony; at Mystic 1688, and perhaps earlier.

Baker, Joshua; from Boston, not long after 1670.
 Blake, Jeremiah; bought land in July, 1681; on the list of 1688, etc.

Bodington, or Buddington, Walter; east of the river in 1679.

Brookes, Henry; living at Nahantick in 1699.

Bucknall, or Buckland, Samuel; cattle-mark recorded in 1674. He married (1) the widow of Matthew Beckwith, Sr.; (2) the widow of Philip Bill, Sr.

Bulkley, Dr. Charles; son of Rev. Gershom; licensed by the County Court to practice physic, and settled in the town, 1687.

Butler, Thomas and John; before 1690, and perhaps much earlier.

Button, Peter; in the North Parish, probably before 1700.

Camp, William; in the Jordan District before 1690.

Cannon, Robert; accepted as an inhabitant in town-meeting, 1678.

Carder, Richard; east of the river, about 1700.

Carpenter, David; at Nahantick Ferry, 1680.

Chandler, John; licensed to keep a house of entertainment, 1698.

Cherry, John; a transient inhabitant about 1680.

Crary, Peter; east of the river; cattle-mark is recorded in 1680.

Darrow, George; between 1675 and 1680.

Davis, Andrew; east of river, about 1680.

Davie, John; bought farm at Pequonuck (Groton), 1692.

Denison, George; son of John, of Stonington; of New London, 1694.

Dennis, George; from Long Island, about 1680.

Dodge, Israel; on a farm in North Parish, 1694.

Ellis, Christopher; admitted inhabitant, 1682.

Edgecombe, John; about 1673.

Fargo, Moses; house-lot granted 1680.

Fountain, Aaron; son-in-law of Samuel Beeby. His house on the Great Neck is mentioned in 1683.

Foote, Pascoe; 1678; son-in-law of Edward Stallion.

Fosdick, Samuel; from Charlestown, Mass., 1680.

Fox, two brothers, Samuel and John, about 1675.

Gibson, Roger, and his son William; living on the Great Neck in 1680.

Gilbert, Samuel; in North Parish; on a list subscribing for the ministry of New London in 1688.

Green, Jonas; probably of the Cambridge family of Greens; commanded a coasting vessel, and fixed his residence in New London; in 1694 lived on Mill Cove, in a house sold by his descendants to John Colfax.

Hackley, Peter; erected a fulling-mill at Jordan, 1694.

Hall, Jonathan; in 1676 or 1677 he exchanged his accommodations in New Haven for those of John Stevens, in New London.

Halsey, William; 1689.

Harvey, John; at Nahantick, 1682.

Hatch, William; about 1690.

Hawke, or Hawkes, John; a serge-maker, 1698.

Haynes, Josiah; at Pequonuck (Groton), 1696.

Halloway, Jacob; about 1700.

Holmes, Thomas; he had wife, Lucretia. Their son John was born March 11, 1686.

Holt, Nathaniel; 1673.

Hubbard, Hugh; about 1670; from Derbyshire, England.

Hubbell, Ebenezer; from Stratfield, Fairfield Co. after 1690.

Hurlbut, Stephen; about 1695, probably from Windsor.

Hutchinson, George; about 1680. His wife, Margaret, obtained a divorce from him in 1686, on the plea of three years' absence and desertion.

Jennings, Richard; from Barbadoes, 1677.

Johnson, Thomas and Charles; before 1690.

Jones, Thomas; 1677, probably from Gloucester, Mass.

Leach, or Leech, Thomas; about 1680.

Leeds, John; from Kent Co., England, 1674.

Loomer, Stephen; 1687.

Mayhew, John; from Devonshire, England, 1676.

Maynard, Zachariah; "formerly living at Marlborough;" settled east of the river, beyond Robert Allyn, 1697.

McCarty, Owen; 1693.

Minter, Tobias; son of Ezer, of Newfoundland; married 1672, died 1673.

Minter, Tristram; his relict in 1674 married Joshua Baker.

Mitchel, or Mighill, Thomas; a shipwright, had his building-yard in 1696 near the Fort land.

Mortimer, Thomas; often Maltimore; a constable in 1680.

Munsell, or Munson, Thomas; on the Great Neck, 1683.

Mynard, or Maynard, William; about 1690, from Hampshire, England.

Nest, Joseph; 1678.

Pember, Thomas; 1686.

Pemberton, Joseph; from Westerly, after 1680.

Pendall, William; mariner and shipwright, 1676.

Persey, Robert; a transient inhabitant; bought a house 1678, sold it 1679.

Plimpton, Robert; 1681.

Plumbe, John; before 1680.

Potts, William; from Newcastle, England, 1678; married a daughter of James Avery; was constable east of the river, 1684.

Rice, Gershom; east of the river, before 1700.

Rose-Morgan, Richard; 1683.

Russell, Daniel; 1675.

Satterly, Benedict; after 1680.

Seabury, John; east of the river, before 1700.

Scarritt, Richard; 1695.

Singleton, Richard; east of the river; cattle-mark recorded 1686.

Springer, Dennis; land granted him east of the river in 1696.

Steer, Richard; 1690.

Strickland, Peter; probably about 1670.

Swaddel, William; east of the river; cattle-mark 1689.

Thorne, William; from Dorsetshire, England. He married, in 1676, Lydia, relict of Thomas Bayley. East of the river.

Turner, Ezekiel; son of John, of Scituate, 1678.

Walker, Richard; 1695.

Walworth, William; east of the river, about 1690.

Way, Thomas; about 1687.

Weeks, John; east of the river, before 1700; probably from Portsmouth, N. H.

Wickwire, John; 1676.

Willett, James; accepted inhabitant, 1681. He was from Swansea, and bought the farm of William Meades, east of the river.

Willett, John; 1682.

Williams, Thomas; 1670.

Williams, John; east of the river; his name is on the ministry subscription list of 1688.

Willoughby, William; about 1697.

Young, Thomas; from Southold, 1693; married Mary, relict of Peter Bradley, 2d.

Of the first comers, 1650, or before, John Stebbins, George Chappel, Thomas Parke, Thomas Roach, and three of the Beeby brothers lived into the eighteenth century; Thomas Beeby, the other brother, died but a short time previous. John Gager was living, but in another settlement. Alexander Pygan, Oliver Manwaring, and some others who had settled in the town before 1660 were yet upon the stage of life. The deaths that strew the way are thinly scattered, showing that life and health were here as secure from disease, excepting only one or two seasons of epidemic sickness, as in the most favored portions of New England.

Jarvis Mudge and Thomas Doxey. Mention has already been made of the decease of these two persons in the year 1652, the first deaths in the plantation. Jarvis Mudge had married at Wethersfield, in 1649, the relict of Abraham Elsing.

Walter Harris died Nov. 6, 1654. A vessel called the "William and Francis" came to America in 1632, bringing among its passengers Walter Harris,¹ who settled in Weymouth, where he remained about twenty years, and then came to Pequot Harbor. On his first application for a house-lot he is styled of *Dorchester*, which makes it probable that his last temporary abiding-place had been in that town. He had two sons, Gabriel and Thomas. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Fry,² survived him less than three

months; one inventory and settlement of estate sufficed for both.

The nuncupative will of Mrs. Harris will be given at large, omitting only the customary formula at the commencement. It is one of the oldest wills extant in the county, and is rich in allusions to costume and furniture. From a clause in this will it may be inferred that Thomas Harris had been betrothed to Rebecca, daughter of Obadiah Bruen. This young man, according to tradition, had been sent to England to recover some property that had fallen to the family, and was supposed to have been lost at sea, as he was never heard of afterwards:

"The last Will and Testament of Mary Harries, taken from her owne mouth this 19th of Jan., 1655.

"I give to my eldest daughter, Sarah Lane, the biggest brass pan, and to her daughter Mary, a silver spoone. And to her daughter Sarah, the biggest pewter dish and one silken riben. Likewise I give to her daughter Mary, a pewter candlestick.

"I give to my daughter, Mary Lawrence, my blew mohere petticoate and my straw hatt and a fether bolster. And to her eldest sonne I give a silver spoone. To her second sonne a silver whistle. I give more to my daughter Mary, my next brasst pann and a thrum cushion. And to her youngest sonne I give a pewter bassen.

"I give to my youngest daughter, Elizabeth Weekes, a peece of red broad cloth, being about two yarde, alsoe a damask livery cloth, a gold ring, a silver spoone, a fether bed and a bolster. Alsoe, I give to my daughter, Elizabeth, my best hatt, my gowne, a brass kettle, and a woollen jacket for her husband. Alsoe, I give to my daughter Elizabeth, thirty shillings, alsoe a red whittle,³ a white apron, and a new white neck-cloth. Alsoe, I give to my three daughters aforesaid, a quarter part to each of them, of the dyaper table-cloth and tenn shillings apeece.

"I give to my sister Migges, a red peticoat, a cloth jacket, a silke hud, a quiffe,⁴ a cross-cloth, and a neck-cloth.

"I give to my cosen Calib Rawlyne ten shillings.

"I give to my two cosens, Mary and Elizabeth fry, each of them five shillings.

"I give to Mary Barnet a red stuff wascote.

"I give to my daughter, Elizabeth, my great chest. To my daughter, Mary, a ciffer⁵ and a white neck-cloth. To my sister, Hannah Rawlin, my best cross-cloth. To my brother, Rawlio, a lased band. To my two kinewomen, Elizabeth Hubbard and Mary Steevens, five shillings apeece.

"I give to my brother, Migges, his three youngest children, two shillings sixe pence apeece.

"I give to my sonne Thomas, ten shillings, if he doe come home or be alive.

"I give to Rebekah Bruen, a pynt pott of pewter, a new petticoate, and wascote wch she is to spin herself; alsoe an old byble, and a hatt wch was my sonn Thomas his hatt.

"I give to my sonne Gabriell, my house, land, cattle, and swine, with all other goodes reall and psonall in Pequet or any other place, and doe make him my sole executor to this my will. Witness my hand,

"Witness hearunto,

The mark of MARY HARRIES.

"John Winthrop,

"Obadiah Bruen,

"Willm Nycolle."⁶

The Harris family ranked in point of comfort and accommodations with the well-to-do portion of the community. They had a better supply of *pewter* than is found in many early inventories, and such articles of convenience as a gridiron, chopping-knife, brewing tub, smoothing-iron, "four silver spoons, and two

³ A kind of short cloak.

⁴ A cap.

⁵ Some kind of cap or head-dress. Quiff and ciffer are from the French *coiffe* and *coiffure*.

⁶ New London Records, lib. 3.

¹ Savage (MS).

² See will of William Fry, in Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. ii, p. 385.

cushions." The house consisted of a front room, lean-to, shop-room, and two chambers.

Gabriel Harris died in 1684; Elizabeth, his relict, Aug. 17, 1702.

The inventory of Gabriel Harris, compared with that of his father, illustrates the rapid march of improvement in the plantation. The homestead, consisting of a new house, orchard, cider-mill, and smith's shop, valued together at £200, was assigned to Thomas, the eldest son, for his double portion. The inheritance of the other children, six in number, was £100 each. Among the wearing apparel are:

"A broad-cloth coat with red lining.

"Two Castors [beaver hats].

"A white serge coat: a Kersey coat.

"A serge coat and doublet; a wash-leather doublet.

"Two red wescotes—a stuff coat and breeches.

"Four looms and tackling; a silk loom.

"An Indian maid-servant, valued at £15.

"Three Canoes, etc.

Thomas Harris, oldest son of Gabriel, died in Barbadoes, June 9, 1691, leaving an estate estimated at £927. His relict, Mary (a daughter of Daniel Wetherell), married George Denison, grandson of George the first, of Stonington. His only child, Mary, born Nov. 4, 1690, was regarded as the richest heiress in the settlement. About 1712 she became the wife of Walter Butler.

Peter Collins died in May or June, 1655. He is generally styled Mr. Collins. His will and inventory are almost all that is known of him. Apparently he had no family and lived alone. He distributes his effects, appraised at £57, among his neighbors and friends, the house and land to Richard Poole.

Robert Isbell died about 1655. He may have been the Robert Isabell who had land granted him in Salem in 1637. He left relict Ann (who married William Nicholls) and two children, Eleazar and Hannah. Eleazar married, Nov. 1, 1668, Elizabeth French, and removed to Killingworth, where he died in 1677.

Hannah Isbell married, first, Thomas Stedman, Aug. 6, 1668, and, second, John Fox, both of New London.

Robert Hempstead died in June, 1655. The following memorandum is appended to his will:

"The ages of my three children:

"Mary Hempsted was borne March 26, 1647.

"Joshua Hempsted my sonne was borne June 16, 1649.

"Hannah Hempsted was borne April 11, 1652.

"This I Robert Hempsted testifie under my hand."

The name of Robert Hempstead has not been traced in New England previous to its appearance on our records. It is probable that when he came to Pequot with Winthrop, in 1645, he had recently arrived in the country, and was a young, unmarried man. A report has obtained currency that he was a knight, and entitled to the address of "Sir." This idea is not countenanced by anything that appears on record. It originated probably from the rude handwriting of

the recorder, in which an unskillful reader might easily mistake the title of "Mr." for that of "Sir."

In regard to Mary Hempstead, the first-born of New London, we may allow fancy, so long as she does not falsify history, to fill up the brief outline that we find on record with warm and vivid pictures. We may call her the first fair flower that sprang of the dreary wilderness, the blessed token that families would be multiplied on these desolate shores and homes made cheerful and happy with the presence of children; we may think of her as beautiful and good, pure like the lily, fresh and blooming like the rose; yet not a creature of romance, too ethereal for earthly fellowship, floating a few years through bower and hall, and then exhaled to Eden, but a noble-hearted, much-enduring woman, prudent, cheerful, and religious, working diligently with her hands, living to a goodly age, and rearing to maturity a family of ten children, two sons and eight daughters,—an apt and beautiful symbol for the young country.

Mary Hempstead was united in marriage with Robert Douglas, Sept. 28, 1665. She had eleven children, one of whom died in infancy. Having lived to see the other ten all settled in families of their own, she fell asleep Dec. 26, 1711. Her husband was gathered by her side Jan. 15, 1715-16.

Hannah Hempstead married, first, Abel Moore, and, second, Samuel Waller. Joanna, the relict of Robert Hempstead, married Andrew Lester. Joshua, the only son of Robert Hempstead, married Elizabeth, daughter of Greenfield Larrabee. This couple had a family of eight daughters and an only son, Joshua, who was born Sept. 1, 1678, and with him the male line of the family again commences. This person—Joshua Hempstead (2)—took an active part in the affairs of the town for a period of fifty years, reckoning from 1708. The "Hempstead Diary," repeatedly quoted in this history, was a private journal kept by him from the year 1711 to his death in 1758. A portion of the manuscript has been lost, but the larger part is still preserved. Its contents are chiefly of a personal and domestic character, but it contains brief notices of town affairs and references to the public transactions of the country.

Its author was a remarkable man, one that might serve to represent, or at least illustrate, the age, country, and society in which he lived. The diversity of his occupations marks a custom of the day: he was at once farmer, surveyor, house and ship-carpenter, attorney, stone-cutter, sailor, and trader. He generally held three or four town offices; was justice of the peace, judge of probate, executor of various wills, overseer to widows, guardian to orphans, member of all committees, everybody's helper and adviser, and cousin to half of the community. Of the Winthrop family he was a friend and confidential agent, managing their business concerns whenever the head of the family was absent.

The house now standing on the original homestead

of Robert Hempstead is undoubtedly the most ancient building in New London. It is nevertheless a house of the second generation from the settlement. The first houses, rude and hastily built, passed away with the first generation. The age of the Hempstead house is determined by the "Hempstead Diary." The writer occupied the dwelling, and, writing in 1743, says it had been built sixty-five years.

Other items from the diary that may be interesting in this connection are the following:

"April 26, 1729, my aunt Waller died, aged 77, youngest daughter of my grandfather Hempstead, and born near this house, in the old one built by my grandfather."

"Mary, wife of Robert Douglas, was my father's eldest sister, and born in New London in Jan: 1646-7,—the first child of English parents born in this town." (Mistake in the month, compared with the date in her father's will.)

"21 Jan: 1738-9—Cut down one-half of the great yellow apple-tree, east from the house, which was planted by my grandfather 90 years ago."

William Roberts died in April or May, 1657. Little is known of him. He had been in the service of Mr. Stanton, and had settled but recently in Pequot. He lived alone, in half a house owned in partnership with George Harwood, to whose wife and son he left his whole property, which was valued at only £26. A bear-skin and a chest are mentioned in the inventory, but no bed, table, or chair. He had two cows and some other stock, plenty of land, decent apparel, a razor, a pewter porringer, three spoons, and a glass bottle; but nothing else except tubs, trays, bags, and Indian baskets. This may be regarded as the inventory of a hermit of the woods, a settler of the simplest class, who had built a lodge in the thicket, on the outskirts of the plantation.

William Bartlett died in 1658. This person is sometimes called a shipwright, and again a seaman. He was a lame man, engaged in the boating trade along the coast of the Sound. A deed is recorded, executed by him in March, 1658, but he soon after appears to us for the last time at Southold, L. I., in company with George Tongue, William Cooley, and his brother, Robert Bartlett. He there traded with a Dutchman named Sanders Lennison, of whom he purchased a quantity of rum, in value £7 10s., and paid for it in "*wompum and inions*."

John Coit died Aug. 29, 1659. Mrs. Mary Coit died Jan. 2, 1676, aged eighty. This may be regarded as almost a solitary instance of protracted widowhood for that day, our ancestors, at whatever age bereaved, having been much addicted to second, and even third and fourth marriages. If the age of Mr. Coit equaled that of his wife they were more advanced in years than most of the early settlers of the town,—a couple to be ranked with Jonathan Brewster and wife and Walter Harris and wife, for whose birth we look back into the shadow of the sixteenth century. The will of John Coit (Aug. 1, 1659) provides for his son Joseph and two daughters, Mary and Martha; but he refers to four other children, two

sons and two daughters, *absent from him*, and leaves them a trifling legacy "in case they be living."

Jonathan Brewster died in 1661. No probate papers relating to his estate have been found, but bills of sale are recorded, dated in 1658, conveying all his property in the town plot, and his house and land at Poquetannuck, with his movables, cattle, and swine, "to wit, 4 oxen, 12 cows, 8 yearlings, and 20 swine," to his son, Benjamin Brewster, and his son-in-law, John Picket. Feb. 14, 1661-62, Mr. Picket relinquishes his interest in the assignment to his brother-in-law, stipulating only

"that my mother-in-law, Mrs. Brewster, the late wife of my father, Mr. Jonathan Brewster, shall have a full and competent means out of his estate during her life from the said B. B., at her own dispose freely and fully to command at her own pleasure."

Richard Poole died April 26, 1662. No grant to this person is on record, nor does he appear on any list of inhabitants, but his name is often mentioned. He is sometimes called *Mr. Poole*, and after his death is referred to as *Old Poole*.

Peter Bradley died in June, 1662. The wife of Bradley was Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Brewster, but of the marriage no record has been found. He was a mariner, and after his settlement in New London plied a sloop or sail-boat through the Sound.

William Redfield died in 1662. The earliest notice of him is in a deed of gift from Jonathan Brewster, of "ten acres of arable land at Mohegan, whereon the said Redfyne hath built a house."

Sergt. Richard Hartley died Aug. 7, 1662. The title of "sergeant" is derived from office held before he came to New London. He was an Englishman, and acted as agent to merchants in England, who consigned goods to him to sell.

Isaac Willey, Jr., died in August, 1662. He was a young man, probably not long married. His inventory, though slender, contains a few articles not very common, viz.: "tynen pans, a tynen quart pot, cotton yarn," etc., together with one so common as to be almost universal, a "dram cup," which appears in nearly every inventory for a century or more after the settlement.

John Tinker died at Hartford, in October, 1662. The General Court ordered that the expenses of his sickness and funeral, amounting to £8 6s. 4d., should be paid out of the public treasury.

Thomas Hungerford died 1663. Estate, £100. Children, three,—"Thomas, aged about fifteen; Sarah, nine; Hannah, four years old this 1st of May, 1663." The relict of Thomas Hungerford married Samuel Spencer, of East Haddam; one of the daughters married Lewis Hughes, of Lyme.

Robert Parke died 1665. Mr. Parke was called an aged man in 1662. His will is on the town book, dated May 14, 1660; proved in March, 1664-65. He names only three children,—William, Samuel, and Thomas. Of the second son, Samuel, we have no information, except what may be inferred from the clause

relating to him in the will. The oldest son, Deacon William Parke, of Roxbury, executor of the will, is directed to pay to Samuel £50,—

"provided my said son Samuel shall first come and demand the same in Roxbury within the time and space of seven years next and immediately after the date thereof."

James Bemas died in July, 1665. This date is obtained by inference. James Bemas had been chosen constable for the year 1665, but on the 24th of July, Joseph Coit was appointed in his place, and his wife was soon after mentioned as the Widow Bemas. She married, in 1672 or 1673, Edward Griswold, of Killingworth.

Andrew Longdon. This person was an early settler in Wethersfield. He was on the jury of the Particular Court, at Hartford, in September, 1643. In 1649 came to Pequot Harbor. In 1660 was appointed prison-keeper, and his house to be used as the town prison.

William Chesebrough died June 9, 1667. Though living at Pawcatuck, Mr. Chesebrough was chosen deputy from New London to the General Court five times between 1653 and 1657. No fact shows more clearly the identity of the two settlements.

John Picket died Aug. 16, 1667. It is much to be regretted that a full record of the early marriages, which were undoubtedly by Mr. Winthrop, was not preserved. The marriage of John Picket and Ruth Brewster belongs to the unrecorded list. Their children were: 1. Mary, who married Benjamin Shapley; 2. Ruth, who married Mr. Moses Noyes, first minister of Lyme; 3. William, who died about 1690; 4. John, born July 25, 1656; 5. Adam, born Nov. 15, 1658; 6. Mercy, born Jan. 16, 1660–61, married Samuel Fosdick.

Andrew Lester died June 7, 1669. Andrew Lester was licensed to keep a house of entertainment at Gloucester by the County Court, 26th of Second Month, 1648. He removed to Pequot in 1651; was constable and collector in 1668.

William Morton died 1669. A native of London, and proud of his birthplace, it is probable that the influence of William Morton had something to do with the persevering determination of the inhabitants to call their plantation New London. He was the first proprietor of that sandy point over which Howard Street now runs to meet the new bridge to Mamacock. This was at first called Morton's Point, then Hog Neck, from the droves of swine that resorted thither to root up the clams at low tide, and afterwards Windmill Point, from the structure erected upon it. It has also at various times borne the names of its owners, Fosdick, Howard, etc., and is now a part of the larger point known as Shaw's Neck.

Robert Latimer died about 1671. This is ascertained from the proceedings on the settlement of the estate in 1693, when his relict Ann presented the inventory, and requested a legal distribution of the property of her husband, "who deceased twenty-two

years since." Mrs. Ann Latimer had two children by her first husband, Matthew Jones, of Boston. These were Matthew and Sarah. The children of Robert and Ann Latimer were also two.

Edward Codner died 1671. He appears to have been a mariner and trader; was of New London, 1651, with wife Priscilla; came from Saybrook; returned thither again, and there died, leaving a widow Alice. His possessions in New London accrued to his son, Laurence, or Laurent, who was administrator of the estate. He left also a daughter.

Laurence Codner was an inhabitant before 1664.

George Codner, of New London, 1662 and 1664, has not been further traced.

William Nicholls died Sept. 4, 1673. A person of this name, and probably the same man, had land given him in Salem, 1638. He was an early and substantial settler at Pequot, often on committees, and sustaining both town and church offices.

George Tonge died in 1674. The early records have his name written Tongue, but the orthography used by himself is given above. In the will of Peter Collins, in 1655, Capt. James Tong is mentioned as a debtor to the estate. This person was not of New London, but he may have been brother of George, of whom nothing is known until he appears in New London, about 1652.

Thomas Bayley died about 1675. Thomas Bayley married, Jan. 10, 1655–56, Lydia, daughter of James Redfield. The same month a grant was made to him by the townsmen, "with the advice and consent of Mr. Winthrop," of a lot lying north of Mr. Winthrop's land, upon the east side of the river. Relinquishing his house in the town plot, he settled on this grant, which by subsequent additions expanded into a farm.

William Keeny died 1675. He was aged sixty-one in 1662, and his wife Agnes (or Annis), sixty-three; his daughter Susannah, who married Ralph Parker, thirty-four; Mary, who married Samuel Beeby, twenty-two; and his son John, twenty-one. No other children are mentioned.

John Gallop. He was the son of John Gallop, of Massachusetts, and both father and son were renowned as Indian-fighters. Capt. John Gallop, of Stonington, was one of the six captains slain in the Narragansett fort fight, Dec. 19, 1675. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Lake.

The Raymonds were also early settlers. Daniel married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Harris, and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah; second, Rebecca, daughter of John Lay, by whom he had sons, Richard, Samuel, and perhaps others. He lived in Lyme; died 1696, and his widow married Samuel Gager, of Norwich.

Samuel married Mary, daughter of Nehemiah Smith, and settled in New London, where they both died after 1700, leaving a considerable estate, but no children.

Joshua married Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah Smith, Dec. 10, 1659. He purchased the Prentiss home-lot, in New London, and left it to his children, together with a valuable farm in Mohegan.

Joshua Raymond (2) married Mercy, daughter of James Sands, of Block Island, April 29, 1683.

It is this Mercy Raymond whose name has been connected, by a mixture of truth and fable, with the story of the noted pirate, Capt. Kidd.¹ Mr. Raymond died in 1704, "at the home-seat of the Sands family," which he had bought of his brother-in-law, Niles, on Block Island. It was a lonely and exposed situation by the sea-shore, with a landing-place near, where strange sea-craft, as well as neighboring coasters, often touched. Here the family dwelt, and Mr. Raymond being much of the time absent in New London, the care and management of the homestead devolved upon his wife, who is represented as a woman of great thrift and energy.

The legendary tale is that Capt. Kidd made her little harbor his anchorage-ground alternately with Gardiner's Bay; that she feasted him, supplied him with provisions, and boarded a strange lady whom he called his wife a considerable time; and that when he was ready to depart he bade her hold out her apron, which she did, and he threw in handfuls of gold, jewels, and other precious commodities until it was full, as the wages of her hospitality.

This fanciful story was doubtless the development of a simple fact that Kidd landed upon her farm, and she being solitary and unprotected, took the part of prudence, supplied him freely with what he would otherwise have taken by force, and received his money in payment for her accommodations. The Kidd story, however, became a source of pleasantry and gossip among the acquaintances of the family, and they were popularly said to have been *enriched by the apron*.

Robert Royce died in 1676. This name is identical with *Rice*. The Robert Royce of New London is presumed to be the Robert *Rice* who was entered freeman in Massachusetts, 1634, and one of those disarmed in Boston, 1637, for adherence to the opinions and party of Wheelwright and Hutchinson. When he left Boston is not known, but he is found at Stratford, west of New Haven, before 1650, and was there in 1656. In 1657 he came to New London, and the town granted him the original Post lot, on Post Hill. He was by trade a shoemaker, was constable in 1660, one of the townsmen in 1663, in 1667 appointed to keep an ordinary, and the same year "freed from training," probably on account of age. He was again townsman in 1668.

Jacob Waterhouse died 1676. The date is obtained from the probate of his will, which was in September of this year. He was probably an old man, as all his children were of age, and he was released from militia duty in 1665.

The name Waterhouse was very soon abbreviated into Watrous, which is the orthography now generally used.

John Lewis died Dec. 8, 1676. The name John Lewis is found several times repeated among the early emigrants to New England. One came over in the "Hercules" from Sandwich in 1635, with wife, Sarah, and one child, and was enrolled as from Ten-terden, in Kent.² This is probably the same that appears on the list of freemen in Scituate, Mass., 1637.³ He afterwards disappears from the records of that town, and we suppose him to be the John Lewis who came to New London, 1648.

Another John Lewis, who was probably an original emigrant, settled in Saybrook or Lyme; his inventory was presented at the County Court in 1670.

Still another John Lewis was living at "Squamcutt" (Westerly) in 1673.

John Lewis, of New London, had a son John, who was a young man in 1670, constable in 1681, and after 1700 sergeant of the train-bands. He married Elizabeth Huntley, of Lyme, where his oldest son, John (3), settled. Sergt. John Lewis was himself instantly killed, as he sat on horseback, by the sudden fall of the limb of a tree which men were cutting, May 9, 1717.

Nathaniel and Joseph Lewis are names that appear on the rate-list of 1667 as partners in estate. They were transient residents, and probably sons of George Lewis, of Scituate,⁴ brother of John, the freeman of 1637. If the latter, as we have supposed, was identical with John Lewis, of New London, these young men were his nephews.

Matthew Waller died in 1680. Of this person little is known. He was perhaps the Matthew Waller of Salem, 1637, and the Sarah Waller member of Salem Church in 1648 may have been his wife. He had two daughters, Rebecca and Sarah, who owned the covenant and were baptized in 1671. Rebecca married Thomas Bolles, and died in 1712, leaving no issue. Sarah was unmarried in 1699.

Ensign William Waller, of Lyme, was brother of Matthew. One of his sons, Samuel Waller, lived on a farm at Niantick, within the bounds of New London, where he died in 1742, very aged.

Matthew Beckwith died Dec. 13, 1681. His death being sudden and the result of accident, a jury was summoned, who gave their verdict that "he came to his death by mistaking his way in a dark night and falling from a clift of rocks." Estate £393. He left wife, Elizabeth, and children,—Matthew, John, Joseph, Benjamin, and two daughters, widows, the relicts of Robert Gerard and Benjamin Grant, both of whom were mariners and had probably perished at sea. No other children are mentioned in the brief record of the settlement of the estate, but Nathaniel Beck-

² Savage. Gleanings in Mass. Hist. Coll., 3d series, vol. viii. p. 275.

³ Deane's Hist. Scituate, p. 304.

⁴ Ibid., p. 303.

¹ He is called Robert Kidd in the ballad, but William in history.

with, of Lyme, may upon supposition be included among his sons.

Matthew Beckwith, Jr., like his father and most of the family, was a seaman. The births of his two oldest children, Matthew and John, are registered in Guilford, where he probably married and resided for a time. The next three, James, Jonah, and Prudence, are on record in New London, and three more, Elizabeth, Ruth, and Sarah, in Lyme, where he fixed his abode in 1677. These were by his first wife. His second wife was Elizabeth, relict of Peter Pratt, by whom he had one daughter, named Griswold. All these children are named in his will except Sarah. He died June 4, 1727.

Joseph and Nathaniel Beckwith, sons of Matthew, Sr., settled in Lyme; John and Benjamin in New London. John Beckwith, in a deposition presented in County Court in 1740, stated that he had lived for seventy years near Niantick Ferry. He is the ancestor of the Waterford family of Beckwiths.

Richard Haughton died in 1682. This event took place at Wethersfield, while Mr. Haughton was engaged at work as a shipwright on a vessel there. Of his children no regular list has been obtained. Massapeag Neck, a fine tract of land on the river, within the bounds of Mohegan proper, was granted to Haughton by deed of the sachem Uncas, Aug. 19, 1658. The laws of the colony prohibited individuals from contracting with the Indians for land; nevertheless the General Court confirmed this grant upon certain conditions, assigning as one reason for their indulgence to Mr. Haughton "his charge of children." We infer from this that he had a young and numerous family. Eight children can be traced, of whom three sons, Robert, Joseph, and John, are supposed to belong to a first unknown wife, dating their birth anterior to the settlement of the family at New London.¹ Robert's name occurs as a witness in 1655. In 1675 he was a resident in Boston, a mariner, and in command of a vessel. He was afterwards at Milford, where he died about the year 1678, leaving three children, Robert, Sarah, and Hannah.² His relict married Benjamin Smith, of Milford. The daughter Sarah married Daniel Northrop, and in 1735 was apparently the only surviving heir to certain divisions of land accruing to her father from the family rights in New London.

Joseph Haughton was twenty-three years of age in 1662. He died in 1697, and apparently left no family.

John Haughton, shipwright, died in 1704, leaving wife and children.

The wife that Richard Haughton brought with him to New London was Katherine, formerly wife to Nicholas Charlet (or Chelet), whom he had recently married. She had two daughters by her former husband, Elizabeth (born July 15, 1645) and Mary, whose

joint portion was £100.³ The remainder of Richard Haughton's children may be assigned to his wife, viz., sons Sampson and James, and three daughters,—Abigail, married Thomas Leach; Katherine, married John Butler; and Mercy, married Samuel Bill. Katherine, wife of Richard Haughton, died Aug. 9, 1670. He afterwards married Alice —, who survived him and became the wife of Daniel Crombe, of Westerly.

Massapeag Neck was sold by the Haughton heirs to Fitz-John Winthrop. Sampson Haughton, the ancestor of the Montville branch of the family, in 1746 settled in the neighborhood of Massapeag, on a farm which he purchased of Godfrey Malbone, of Newport, lying on both sides of the country road between New London and Norwich. Haughton's farm became a noted half-way station between the two places.

William Douglas died July 26, 1682, was made freeman of Massachusetts; of New London, December, 1659. From various depositions it appears that he was born in 1610. Mr. Douglas was one of the townsmen in 1663, 1666, and 1667; recorder and moderator in 1668; sealer and packer in 1673; and on various important committees, civil and ecclesiastical, from year to year. He had a farm granted him in 1660, "three miles or more west of the town plot, with a brook running through it;" and another in 1667, "towards the head of the brook called Jordan, about four miles from town, on each side of the Indian path to Nahantick."

William Hough, died Aug. 10, 1663, married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Calkin, Oct. 28, 1635.

John Baldwin, of Stonington, died Aug. 19, 1683. Among the original emigrants from Great Britain to the shores of New England were several John Baldwins.

John Baldwin's name appeared on the rate-list of 1667, and on the roll of freemen in 1668. He purchased two houses in the town plot, and had several grants of land.

His first wife died at Milford in 1658, leaving a son, John, born in 1657. This son came to New London with him, received adult baptism in 1674, and after that event is lost to our records. From some probate testimony given at a much later period, we learn that soon after arriving at maturity he sailed for England and never returned.

Benjamin Atwell died 1683. He settled in New London in 1666. He was constable of the town in 1675.

Daniel Comstock died 1683. William Comstock, the father of Daniel, came from Hartford in 1649, and lived to old age in his house upon Post Hill (near north corner of Williams and Vauxhall Streets).

John Lockwood died in 1683. We suppose this

¹ The name of Richard Haughton is found in 1646, among the settlers in Milford. Lambert's New Haven Colony, p. 91.

² Judd, of Northampton (MS.).

³ They had the note and surety of their father-in-law for this sum, which in 1663 was indorsed by Elizabeth Charlet "satisfied." This was probably the period of her marriage.

person to have been the son of Elizabeth, wife of Cary Latham, by a former husband, Edward Lockwood, and the same whose birth stands on record in Boston, Ninth Month, 1632.¹ He dwelt on Foxen's Hill, at a place since known as a Wheeler homestead. In the settlement of the estate no heir appears but Edmund Lockwood, of Stamford, who is called his brother.

Ralph Parker died in 1683. He had a house in Gloucester in 1647. Sold out there "24th of 8 m. 1651," and was the same year a grantee at New London. He appears to have been wholly engaged in marine affairs, sending out vessels and sometimes going himself to sea.

Edmund Fanning died in December, 1683. It has been transmitted from one generation to another in the Fanning family that their ancestor, "Edmund Fanning, escaped from Dublin in 1641, in the time of the great rebellion, in which 100,000 Protestants fell victims to the fury of the Roman Catholics,"² and after eleven years of wandering and uncertainty he found a resting-place in that part of New London now called Groton, in the year 1652. On the town records the name is not mentioned till ten years later, but it is then in a way that denotes previous residence. In the inventory of goods of Richard Poole, April 25, 1662, one article is "two cowes and one steere now with Edmon fanning."

Charles Hill died in October, 1684. The first co-partnership in trading at New London of which we have any knowledge is that of Hill & Christophers, "Charles Hill, of London, guirdler, and Christopher Christophers, mariner." The earliest date respecting them is June 26, 1665, when they purchased a ware house that had been John Tinker's, on Mill Cove. Hill, though styled of London, had previously been at the South, for in 1668 he assigned to Robert Prowse, merchant, all right to a plantation in Maryland, with milch cows and small cattle, etc., which had been four years jointly owned and cultivated by them.

Mr. Hill was chosen recorder of the town Feb. 25, 1669-70, and held the office till his death.

Pasco Foote died probably in 1684. We can scarcely err in assuming that he was a son of Pasco Foote, of Salem, and that he was the Pasco Foote, Jr., of the Salem records who married, 2d tenth month, 1668, Martha Wood, and of whose marriage three sons are the recorded issue,—Malachi, Martha, and Pasco. He appears in New London as a mariner, engaged in the Newfoundland trade, and married, Nov. 30, 1678, Margaret, daughter of Edward Stallion.

Charles Haynes. His inventory was presented in 1685. This is all the information obtained respecting the period of his decease. His marriage is not recorded.

James and Jonathan Haynes settled in New London, and left descendants.

Edward Culver died in 1685. He had lived at Dedham, where the births of three children are recorded,—John, April 15, 1640; Joshua, Jan. 12, 1642-43; Samuel, Jan. 9, 1644-45; and at Roxbury, where the record of baptisms adds two more to the list of children,—Gershom, Dec. 3, 1648; Hannah, April 11, 1651. His arrival at Pequot is announced by a land grant in 1653. He purchased the house-lot of Robert Burrows, given to the latter by the town, and established himself as a baker and brewer.

Isaac Willey died about 1685. Willey's house-lot was on Mill Brook, at the base of Post Hill. He was an agriculturist, and soon removed to a farm at the head of Nahantic River, which was confirmed to "old Goodman Willie" in 1664. It is probable that both he and his wife Joanna had passed the bounds of middle age, and that all their children were born before they came to the banks of the Pequot.

James Morgan died about 1685. He was about seventy-eight years of age. The earliest notice of him is from the records of Boston, where the birth of his daughter Hannah is registered, eighteenth day, fifth month, 1642. He was afterwards of Gloucester, and came with the Cape Ann company to Pequot, where he acted as one of the townsmen from 1653 to 1656, inclusive. His homestead, "on the path to New Street," was sold Dec. 25, 1657. He then removed east of the river, where he had large grants of land. The following additional grant alludes to his dwelling:

"James Morgan hath given him about six acres of upland where the wigwams were in the path that goes from his house towards Culver's among the rocky hills."

He was often employed by the public in land surveys, stating highways, and determining boundaries, and was nine times deputy to the General Court. His estate was settled in 1685 by division among his four children,—James, John, Joseph, and Hannah, wife of Nehemiah Royce.

Cary Latham died in 1685. Elizabeth, wife of Cary Latham, was daughter of John Masters, and relict of Edward Lockwood. Two children are recorded in Boston,—Thomas, born ninth month, 1639; Joseph, 2d of tenth month, probably 1642.³ John Latham, who died at New London about 1684, is supposed to have been a third son. The daughters were four in number,—Elizabeth, wife of John Leeds; Jane, of Hugh Hubbard; Lydia, of John Packer; and Hannah, unmarried at the time of her father's decease. Mr. Latham served in various town offices; he was one of the townsmen or selectman for sixteen years, and was six times deputy to the General Court from May, 1664, to 1670. His large grants of land enriched his descendants.

Thomas Latham, oldest son of Cary, married, Oct.

¹ Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. II. p. 181, and vol. IV. p. 181.

² MS. information from the late Capt. John Fanning, of Norwich.

³ Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. IV. p. 181.

15, 1673, Rebecca, daughter of Hugh Wells, of Wethersfield. He died before his father, Dec. 14, 1677, leaving an only son, Samuel. His relict married John Packer.

Joseph, the second son, had a numerous family. His marriage is not recorded at New London. His first child, Cary, was born at Newfoundland, July 14, 1668. He died in 1706, leaving seven sons and a daughter, Lydia, the wife of Benjamin Starr.

Thomas Forster died in 1685. Of this sea captain nearly all that is presented to our view is the registry of his marriage and birth of his children.

"Thomas, son of John Forster, of Kingsware, was married to Susanah, daughter of Ralph Parker, 27th of March, 1665-66."

Hugh Hubbard died in 1685. "Hugh Hubbard, of Derbyshire, Old England, was married to Jane, daughter of Cary Latham, in March, 1672-73."

Gabriel Woodmancy died in 1685. He is first introduced to our notice by the purchase of a homestead on what is now Shaw's Neck and Truman Street, in November, 1665.

Aaron Starke died in 1685. This name is found at Mystic as early as 1653. In May, 1666, Aaron Starke was among those who were to take the freeman's oath in Stonington, and in October, 1669, was accepted as freeman of New London. In the interim he had purchased the farm of William Thomson, the Pequot missionary, near the head of Mystic, which brought him within the bounds of New London.

John Stebbins died probably in 1685. In one deposition on record his age is said to be sixty in 1661, and in another seventy in 1675. Where the mistake lies cannot be decided. It is probable that he was the John Stebbins who had a son John born at Watertown in 1640.¹

The name is almost invariably written in the earlier records Stubbin or Stubbing.

No clue has been obtained to the period of decease of Thomas Marritt, Nathaniel Holt, John Fish, and William Peake. Their names, however, disappear from the rolls of living men about 1685.

Thomas Marritt. The name is given in his own orthography, but it is commonly recorded Merrit. He was probably the Thomas Maryot made freeman of the Bay colony in 1636,² and the Thomas Merrit, of Cambridge, mentioned in the will of John Benjamin in 1645.³ At New London his first appearance is in 1664; he was chosen custom-master of the port, and county marshal Dec. 15, 1668, and was for several years the most conspicuous attorney in the place.

Nathaniel Holt. William Holt, of New Haven, had a son, Nathaniel, born in 1647, who settled in New London in 1673, and married, April 5, 1680, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Beeby (2). Only two

children of this marriage are recorded,—William, born July 15, 1681; Nathaniel, July 18, 1682. From Thomas Beeby the Holt family inherited the original homestead granted by the town to Thomas Parke, lying southwest of Robert Hempstead's lot, with a highway (Hempstead Street) between them. Sergt. Thomas Beeby purchased this lot of five acres, and left it to his descendants. In the original grant it is said "*to run up the hill among the rocks.*" This description remained characteristic of the surface for nearly two hundred years, but its aptness is now fast melting away before an advancing line of neat dwelling-houses, from whose windows the occupants look out over the roofs of their neighbors upon a goodly prospect.⁴

John Fish. Probably identical with the John Fish who was of Lynn, 1637. In New London he appears early in 1655, with wife and children.⁵

William Peake, or Pike. His residence was west of the town plot, on the path leading to Fog Plain. Only three children are mentioned.

Christopher Christophers died July 23, 1687. Two brothers of the name of Christophers, both mariners, and engaged in the exchange trade with Barbadoes, settled in New London about 1665.

Jeffrey was aged fifty-five in 1676; of course born about 1621. Christopher was at his death aged fifty-six; born about 1631. That they were brothers conclusive evidence remains in documents upon record, wherein the relationship is expressed.

John Richards died in 1687. Of this person no account previous to his appearance in New London has been found. His marriage is not recorded, and it is probable that it took place elsewhere. He had seven children baptized March 26, 1671,—John, Israel, Mary, Penelope, Lydia, Elizabeth, and Hannah. David was baptized July 27, 1673. It is presumed that these eight form a complete list of his children.

Samuel Starr died probably in 1688. Mr. Starr is not mentioned upon the records of New London at an earlier date than his marriage with Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Brewster, Dec. 23, 1664. His wife was aged thirty-seven in 1680. Their children were Samuel, born Dec. 11, 1665; Thomas, Sept. 27, 1668; Comfort, baptized by Mr. Bradstreet in August, 1671; Jonathan, baptized in 1674; and Benjamin, in 1679.

The residence of this family was on the southwest corner of Bradley lot (corner of Main and State Streets, or Buttonwood corner). Mr. Starr was appointed county marshal⁶ in 1678, and probably held the office till his death. No will, inventory, or record of the settlement of his estate has been found, but a deed was executed Feb. 2, 1687-88, by Hannah,

⁴ About the year 1846, Mr. David Bishop with great labor succeeded in cutting a chamber out of the solid rock for a foundation, upon which he erected a handsome house. A street has since been opened over the hill, a number of neat houses built, and the name of Mountain Avenue given to it.

⁵ Farmers' Register.

⁶ Equivalent to sheriff.

¹ Farmers' Register.

² Savage's Winthrop, vol. II. p. 366.

³ Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. III. p. 177. In Mass. Hist. Coll., 3d series, vol. X. p. 118, Mr. Myrior is probably a mistake for Myriot.

widow of Samuel Starr, and it is probable that her husband had then recently deceased.

Samuel Starr was undoubtedly a descendant of "Comfort Starr, of Ashford, chirurgion," who came to New England in the "Hercules," of Sandwich, 1635, with three children and three servants.¹ The coincidence of names suggests an intimate family connection. The three children of the chirurgion are supposed to have been Thomas, John, and Comfort. Thomas followed the profession of his father, is styled a surgeon, and was living in Yarmouth, Mass., from 1648 to 1670.² He had two children born in Scituate,—Comfort, in 1644, and Elizabeth, in 1646. It is probable that he had other children, and, according to our conjecture, one older, viz., our Samuel Starr, of New London. The church records of Ipswich state that Mary, wife of Comfort Starr, was admitted to that church in March, 1671, and in May, 1673, dismissed to the church in New London. She was received here in June, and her husband's name appears on the town record about the same period, but he is supposed to have removed to Middletown. This was probably the brother of Samuel, and identical with Comfort Starr, born in 1644.

Samuel Starr, Jr., is mentioned in 1685, and again in 1687. He then disappears, and no descendants have been found in this vicinity. Of Comfort, third son of Samuel, nothing is known after his baptism in 1671. It may be presumed that he died young. The second and fourth sons, Thomas and Jonathan, settled east of the river, in the present town of Groton, on land which some of their descendants still occupy. Thomas Starr is called a shipwright. In the year 1710 he sold a sloop called the "Sea Flower," which he describes as "a square-sterned vessel of sixty-seven tons and six-sevenths of a ton burden, built by me in Groton" for £180. This is our latest account of him till we meet with the notice of his death, which took place Jan. 31, 1711-12.

Thomas and Jonathan Starr married sisters, Mary and Elizabeth Morgan, daughters of Capt. James Morgan. Samuel, the oldest son of Jonathan, removed to Norwich, and is the founder of the Norwich family of Starrs. Jonathan, the second son, was the ancestor of the present Jonathan Starr, Esq., of New London, and of the late Capt. Jared Starr. Richard, another brother of this family, removed to Hinsdale, Mass., and was one of the fathers of that new settlement, and a founder of its infant church.

The descendants of Jonathan Starr have been remarkable for longevity,—eight of his children lived to be eighty, and most of them over eighty-five years of age. One of his daughters, Mrs. Turner, was one hundred years and seven months old. In the family of his son Jonathan, the father, mother, and four children averaged ninety years of age. The third

Jonathan lived to be ninety-five, and his brother, Capt. Jared Starr, to his ninetieth year. A similar length of years characterized their partners in marriage. Mrs. Mary (Seabury) Starr lived to the age of ninety-nine years, and Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Joseph Starr, of Groton (brother of Jonathan, 2d), died at the age of one hundred years four months and eight days.

Benjamin Starr, the youngest son of the first Samuel (born 1679), settled in New London, and has had many descendants here. He purchased in 1702 of the heirs of Thomas Dymond a house, garden, and wharf upon Bream Cove, east side, where the old bridge crossed the cove, which was then regarded as the end of the town in that direction. The phrase "from the fort to Benjamin Starr's" comprehended the whole length of the bank. The water at high tide came up to the base of Mr. Starr's house, and the dwellings southeast of it, known as the Crocker and Perriman houses, founded on the rocks, had the tide directly in their rear, so as to preclude the use of doors on the water side. The quantity of made land in that vicinity, and the recession of the water consequent upon bridging and wharfing, has entirely altered the original form of the shore around Bream Cove. A foot-bridge, with a draw, spanned the cove by the side of Mr. Starr, and connected him with his opposite neighbor, Peter Harris.

Philip Bill died July 8, 1689. Mr. Bill and a daughter named Margaret died the same day, victims of an epidemic throat distemper. He settled east of the river, in that part of the township which is now Ledyard, before 1670. Mr. Bradstreet baptized his son Jonathan, Nov. 5, 1671, and adds to the record that the father was member of the church at Ipswich. Another son, Joshua, was baptized in 1675. The older children, probably born in Ipswich, were Philip, Samuel, John, and Elizabeth. Hannah, relict of Philip Bill, married Samuel Bucknall. Philip Bill, Jr., was sergeant of the first company of train-bands formed in Groton. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Lester. Their oldest son, Philip, was lost at sea or died abroad. Sergt. Philip Bill, who "lived near the Long Hill, in Groton," died July 10, 1739, aged above eighty. "The church-bell" (says Hempstead in his "Diary") "tolled twice on that occasion." We infer from this that it was customary at that day to have only a death-bell to announce decease, but no passing-bell to solemnize the funeral.

Abel Moore died July 9, 1689. This event occurred at Dedham, Mass., and was caused by the extreme heat of the weather. He was constable of the town that year, and had been to Boston, probably on business connected with his public duties.

Smith. We find the name of Giles Smith at Hartford in 1689; at New London in 1647; at Fairfield in 1651. These three are doubtless one and the same person. At Fairfield he found a resting-place, and there remained till his death.

¹ Gleanings by Savago, in Mass. Hist. Coll., 3d series, vol. viii. p. 275.

² Deane's Hist. of Scituate, p. 347, and Thatcher's Medical Biography.

Ralph Smith was a transient resident in 1657, and again in 1659.

Richard Smith came to the plantation in 1652 from "Martha's Vineyard," but soon went to Wethersfield. Another Richard Smith was a householder in 1655, occupying the lot of Jarvis Mudge, near the burial-ground; but he also removed to Wethersfield, where the two were styled senior and junior, but they do not appear to have been father and son. This name, *Richard Smith*, was often repeated on the list of early emigrants.

Other early settlers of New London of the name of Smith were Nehemiah, John, and Edward. The first two were brothers, and the last named their nephew. Nehemiah had previously lived in New Haven, and the birth of his son Nehemiah, the only son that appears on record, was registered there in 1646. John Smith came from Boston, with his wife Joanna and daughter Elizabeth, who appears to have been his only child. Edward Smith is first named in 1660. He settled on a farm east of the river.

John Smith remained in the town plot, and after 1659 held the offices of commissioner, custom-master, and grand jurymen. His residence was in New, or Cape Ann Street.

"Feb. 1666-67. John Smith hath given him the two trees that stand in the street before his house for shade, not to be cut down by any person."

Walter Bodington died Sept. 17, 1689. He was a single man who had occupied for a few years certain lands east of the river which he purchased of the heirs of Thomas Bailey. The orthography of the name has since varied into Buddington.

John Packer died in 1689. With this early settler in Groton only a slight acquaintance has been obtained. He fixed his habitation, about the year 1655, in close proximity to the Pequot Indians, who had congregated at Naiwayonk (Noank).

William Chapell died in 1689 or 1690. This name is often in the confused orthography of the old records confounded with "Chappell," but they appear to have been from the first distinct names. Some clerks were very careful to note the distinction, putting an accent over the *a*, or writing it double, *Chaapel*. William Chapell, in 1659, bought a house-lot in New Street, in partnership with Richard Waring (Warren?). In 1667 he was associated with William Peake in the purchase of various lots of rugged, uncleared land, hill, ledge, and swamp, on the west side of the town plot, which they divided between them. William Peake settled on what has since been called the Rockdale farm, now James Brown's, and William Chapell, on the Cohanzie road, upon what is at present known as the Cavalry farm. A considerable part of the Chapell land was afterwards purchased by the Latimer family.

In February, 1695, William Chapell, aged eight years and a half, was delivered "to Jonathan Prentis, mariner, to be instructed in the mariner's art and navigation by said Prentis, or, in case of his death, by his *Dame*." This lad died in 1704. The descendants of

John and Joseph Chapell, the oldest and youngest sons of William and Christian, are numerous. There was a John Chapell, of Lyme, in 1678, and onward, probably brother of William, Sr., of New London.

Thomas Minor¹ died Oct. 23, 1690. Mrs. Grace Minor deceased the same month. A long stone of rough granite in the burial-ground at Wickutequack, almost imbedded in the turf, bears the following rudely-cut inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Lieutenant Thomas Minor, aged eighty-three years. Departed 1690." It is said that Mr. Minor had selected this stone from his own fields, and had often pointed it out to his family, with the request, "Lay this stone on my grave."

Mr. Minor bore a conspicuous part in the settlement both of New London and Stonington. His personal history belongs more particularly to the latter place.

George Miller died in 1690. This person had been a resident east of the river (in Groton) from the year 1679, and perhaps longer.

John Lamb. This name is found on the New London rate-list of 1664, and on the list of freemen in 1669. In December, 1663, he is styled "John Lamb, now of Pockatuck, alias Southerton."

John Bennet died Sept. 22, 1691. This person was at Mystic as early as 1658. He had sons,—William (born 1660), John, and Joseph.

John Prentis. No account of the death of this early member of the community has been found, but the probate proceedings show that it took place in 1691.

Valentine Prentis, or Prentice, came to New England in 1631, with wife Alice and son John, having buried one child at sea. He settled in Roxbury, where he soon died, and his relict married (April 3, 1634) John Watson.

John Prentis, the son of Valentine and Alice, became an inhabitant of New London in 1652, and probably brought his wife, Hester, with him from Roxbury. Though living in New London, he connected himself with the Roxbury Church in September, 1665, and thither he carried most of his children to be baptized.

It has been mentioned that John Prentis was by trade a blacksmith. He pursued his craft in New London for six or seven years, and then removed to a farm in the neighborhood of Robin Hood's Bay (Jordan Cove), near the Bentworth farm, but in a few years once more changed his main pursuit and entered upon a seafaring life. His sons also, one after another (according to the usual custom of New London), began the business of life upon the sea. In 1675, John Prentis, Jr., commanded the bark "Adventure" in the Barbadoes trade. In 1680 the elder John and his son Jonathan owned and navigated a

¹ This name is now commonly written Miner. We use in this work the original autograph authority.

vessel bearing the family name of "John and Hester." Thomas Prentis also became a noted sea-captain, making a constant succession of voyages to Newfoundland and the West Indies from 1695 to 1720.

Among these children the father in 1711 distributed the Indian servants of his household—Rachel and her children—in this order:

"To my son-in-law Thomas Hoemer, of Hartford, one black girl named Simone, till she is 30—then she is to be free. To my son-in-law John Bulkley, Bilbah—to be free at 32. To my daughter Sarah, Zilpha—to be free at 32. To my daughter Elizabeth, a black boy named Hannibal—to be free at 35. To my daughter Irene, a boy named York, free at 35. To Scipio I have promised freedom at 30. Rachel the mother, I give to Irene—also the little girl with her, named Dido, who is to be free at 32." To this bequest is added to the three youngest daughters, then unmarried, each "a feather bed and its furniture."

Stephen Prentis, son of John the elder, inherited the farm of his father, near Niantic Ferry, where he died in 1758, aged ninety-two. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Rogers, and granddaughter of Matthew Griswold.

John Wheeler died Dec. 16, 1691. No connection has been traced between John Wheeler, of New London, and Thomas and Isaac Wheeler, cotemporary inhabitants of Stonington. John is first presented to us as part owner of a vessel called the "Zebulon" in 1667. He entered largely into mercantile concerns, traded with the West Indies, and had a vessel built under his own superintendence, which at the period of his death had just returned from an English voyage.

Avery. Christopher Avery was one of the selectmen of Gloucester, Mass., between 1646 and 1654.¹ On the 8th of August, 1665, he is at New London, purchasing the house, orchard, and lot of Robert Burrows, in the town plot. In June, 1667, he was released from watching and training. In October, 1669, made freeman of the colony. Charles Hill, the town clerk, makes this memorandum of his decease:

"Christopher Avery's death, vide, near the death of mother Brewster."

The reference is to Lucretia, relict of Jonathan Brewster (mother-in-law to Mr. Hill), but no record of her death is to be found. James Avery in 1685 gives a deed to his four sons of the house, orchard, and land, "which belonged" (he says) "to my deceased father, Christopher Avery."

No other son but James has been traced. It may be conjectured that this family came from Salisbury, England, as a Christopher Avery of that place had wife Mary buried in 1591.²

James Avery and Joanna Greenslade were married Nov. 10, 1643. This is recorded in Gloucester. The records of Boston Church have the following entry:

"17 of 1 mo. 1644. Our sister, Joan Greenslade, now the wife of one James Averill, had granted her by the church's silence letters of recommendation to the Ch. at Gloster."³

The births of three children are recorded at Gloucester; these are repeated at New London, and the others registered from time to time. The whole list is as follows: Hannah, born Oct. 12, 1644; James, born Dec. 16, 1646; Mary, born Feb. 19, 1648; Thomas, born May 6, 1651; John, born Feb. 10, 1653-54; Rebecca, born Oct. 6, 1656; Jonathan, born Jan. 5, 1658-59; Christopher, born April 30, 1661; Samuel, born Aug. 14, 1664; Joanna, born 1669.

James Avery was sixty-two years old in 1682; of course born on the other side of the ocean about 1620. At New London he took an important part in the affairs of the plantation. He was chosen townsman in 1660, and held the office twenty-three years, ending with 1680. He was successively ensign, lieutenant, and captain of the only company of train-bands in the town, and was in active service through Philip's war. He was twelve times deputy to the General Court between 1658 and 1680; was in the commission of the peace, and sat as assistant judge in the County Court.

He removed to Pequonnock, east of the river, between 1660 and 1670, where both he and his wife were living in 1693. Deeds of lands to his sons, including the homestead farm, in February, 1693-94, probably indicate the near approach of death. His sons Jonathan and Christopher died young, and probably without issue. The descendants of James, Jr., Thomas, John, and Samuel, are very numerous, and may be regarded as four distinct streams of life. Groton is the principal hive of the family.

Capt. George Denison died Oct. 23, 1694. This event took place at Hartford during the session of the General Court. His gravestone at that place is extant, and the age given, seventy-six, shows that the date of 1621, which has been assigned for his birth, is too late, and that 1619 should be substituted. This diminishes the difference of age between him and his second wife, Ann, who, according to the memorial tablet erected by her descendants at Mystic, deceased Sept. 26, 1712, aged ninety-seven.

Peter Spicer died probably in 1695. He was one of the resident farmers in that part of the township which is now Ledyard. He was a landholder in 1666.

John Leeds died probably in 1696. The following extracts from the town and church records contain all the information that has been gathered of the family of John Leeds:

"John Leeds, of Staplehowe, in Kent, Old England, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Cary Latham, June 25, 1678."

"Mr. Leeds' child John, baptized March 13, 1680-81.

" " daughter Elizabeth, baptized Oct. 16, 1681.

" " son William, baptized May 20, 1683.

"Widow Leeds' two children baptized, Gideon and Thomas, Aug. 1, 1697."

John Leeds is first introduced to us in 1674 as a mariner, commander of the "Success," bound to Nevis. He engaged afterwards in building vessels, and had a ship-yard on the east side of the river.

¹ Baboon of Gloucester.

² Mass. Hist. Coll., 3d series, vol. x. p. 139. ³ Savage (MS.).

John Mayhew died 1696. This name appears after 1670, belonging to one of that class of persons who had their principal home on the deep and their rendezvous in New London.

"John Mayhew, from Devonshire, Old England, mariner, was married unto Johanna, daughter of Jeffrey Christophers, Dec. 26, 1676."

John Plumbe died in 1696. Plumbe is one of the oldest names in Connecticut. Mr. John Plumbe was of Wethersfield, 1636, and a magistrate in 1637. He had a warehouse burnt at Saybrook in the Pequot war. In February, 1664-65, he was appointed inspector of the lading of vessels at Wethersfield. He was engaged in the coasting trade, and his name incidentally appears in the records of various towns on the river and along the coast of the Sound. An account has been preserved among the Winthrop papers of a remarkable meteor which he saw one night in October, 1665, "I being then" (he observes) "rouing in my bote to groton," probably from Seabrook, where his account is dated. In 1670 he is noticed as carrying dispatches between Governors Winthrop, of Hartford, and Lovelace, of New York. We have no account of him at New London as an inhabitant of the town until he was chosen constable, in February, 1679-80. He was afterwards known as marshal of the county and inn-keeper.

Joseph Truman died in 1697. Joseph Truman came to New London in 1666, and was chosen constable the next year.

Joseph and Jonathan Rogers. These were the second and fifth sons of James Rogers, Sr., and are supposed to have died in 1697, at the respective ages of fifty-one and forty-seven, both leaving large families.

Ebenezer Hubbell died in 1698. He was a native of Stratfield, in Fairfield County; married Mary, daughter of Gabriel Harris, and purchased the homestead of Samson Houghton (corner of Truman and Blinman Streets).

The Beeby brothers. The phrase "John Beeby and his brothers," used in the early grants to the family, leads to the supposition that John was the oldest of the four. They may be arranged with probability in the order of John, Thomas, Samuel, and Nathaniel. They all lived to advanced age.

William Chapman died Dec. 18, 1699. This name first appears in 1657, when William Chapman bought the Denison house-lot on the present Hempstead Street, nearly opposite the jail. No record is found of his family. The children named in his will were John, William, Samuel, Jeremiah, Joseph, Sarah, and Rebecca.

Stephen Loomer died in 1700. This name is not found in New London before 1687. Mr. Loomer's wife was the daughter of George Miller. His children and their ages at the time of his death were as follows: John, sixteen; Mary, thirteen; Martha, eleven; Samuel, eight; Elizabeth, five.

David Carpenter died in 1700. The period of his

settlement in the town was probably coincident with his marriage to Sarah, daughter of William Hough; to both events the conjectured date of 1676 may be assigned.

Alexander Pygan died in 1701. On his first arrival in the plantation Mr. Pygan appears to have been a lawless young man of "passionate and distempered carriage," as it was then expressed,—one who, we may suppose, "left his country for his country's good." But the restraints and influences with which he was here surrounded produced their legitimate effect, and he became a valuable member of the community.

Thomas Stedman died in 1701. This name is found at New London at the early date of 1649, but it soon afterward disappears.

Butler. Thomas and John Butler are not presented to our notice as inhabitants of New London until after 1680. Probably they were brothers. No account of the marriage or family of either is on record.

Capt. Samuel Fosdick died Aug. 27, 1702. Samuel Fosdick, "from Charlestown, in the Bay," appears at New London about 1680. According to manuscripts preserved in the family, he was the son of John Fosdick and Anna Shapley, who were married in 1648; and the said John was a son of Stephen Fosdick, of Charlestown, who died May 21, 1664.

Joseph Pemberton died Oct. 14, 1702. James Pemberton had a son, Joseph, born in Boston in 1665, with whom we venture to identify the Joseph Pemberton here noticed. He resided in Westerly before coming to New London.

William Walworth died in 1703. William Walworth is first known to us as the lessee of Fisher's Island, or of a considerable part of it, and it is a tradition of the family that he came directly from England to assume this charge at the invitation of the owner of the island, Fitz-John Winthrop, who wished to introduce the English methods of farming.

Edward Stallion died May 14, 1703. When this person made his first appearance in the plantation, Mr. Bruen, the clerk, recorded his name Stanley. It was soon altered to Stallion, or Stallon. In later times it has been identified with Sterling, which may have been the true name.

Edward Stallion was at first a coasting trader, but later in life became a resident farmer in North Groton (now Ledyard).

Ezekiel Turner died Jan. 16, 1703-4. He was a son of John Turner, of Scituate, and grandson of Humphrey Turner, an emigrant of 1628. His mother was Mary, daughter of Jonathan Brewster. At New London we have no account of him earlier than his marriage with Susannah, daughter of John Keeny, Dec. 26, 1678.

Sergt. George Darrow died in 1704. From inferential testimony it is ascertained that George Darrow married Mary, relict of George Sharswood. The baptisms but not the births of their children are recorded.

Maj. Christopher Darrow, a brave soldier of the French and Revolutionary wars, who lived in the North Parish, and Elder Zadok Darrow, a venerable Baptist minister of Waterford, were descendants of Christopher and Elizabeth Darrow.

George Sharswood. Only fitting gleams are obtained of this person and his family. They come and go like figures exhibited for scenic effect. George Sharswood appears before us in 1666; is inserted in the rate-list of 1667; the next year builds a house, and apparently about the same time becomes a married man, though of this event we can find no record.

John Harvey died in January, 1705. The name of John Harvey is first noticed about 1682. He was then living near the head of Niantic River, and perhaps within the bounds of Lyme. He left sons, John and Thomas, and daughter, Elizabeth Willey.

Williams. No genealogy in New London County is more extensive and perplexing than that of Williams. The families of that name are derived from several distinct ancestors. Among them John Williams and Thomas Williams appear to stand disconnected; at least, no relationship with their contemporaries has been traced, or with each other. They are entirely distinct from the Stonington family of Williams, although the names are in many cases identical.

The first Williams in New London was William, who is in the rate-list of 1664. He lived on the east, or Groton side of the river, and died in 1704, leaving four sons, Richard, William, Henry, and Stephen, all of full age, and a daughter, Mary, wife of Samuel Packer.

Thomas Williams appears in the plantation about 1670. His cattle-mark was enrolled in 1680. He lived west of the river, at or near Mohegan, and died Sept. 24, 1705, about sixty-one years of age. He left a widow, Joanna, and eleven children between the ages of twelve and thirty-three years, and a grandchild who was heir of a deceased daughter. The sons were John, Thomas, Jonathan, William, Samuel, and Ebenezer.

John Williams, another independent branch of this extended name, married, in 1685 or 1686, Jane, relict of Hugh Hubbard and daughter of Cary Latham. No trace of him earlier than this has been noticed. He succeeded to the lease of the ferry (granted for fifty years to Cary Latham), and lived, as did also his wife, to advanced age. "He kept the ferry," says "Hempstead's Diary," "when Groton and New London were one town, and had but one minister and one captain's company." When he died, Dec. 3, 1741, within the same bounds were eight religious societies and nine military companies, five on the west side and four in Groton. He left an only son, Peter, of whom Capt. John Williams, who perished in the massacre at Groton fort in 1781, was a descendant.

John and Eleazer Williams, brother and son of Isaac Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., settled in Ston-

ington about the year 1687, and are the ancestors of another distinct line, branches of which have been many years resident in New London and Norwich. The genealogy of this family belongs more particularly to Stonington.

Ebenezer Williams, son of Samuel, of Roxbury, and cousin of John and Eleazer, settled also in Stonington, and left descendants there. He was brother of the Rev. John Williams, first minister of Deerfield, who was taken captive with his family by the French and Indians in 1701. A passage from "Hempstead's Diary" avouches this relationship:

"Sept. 9, 1733. Mr. Ebenezer Williams, of Stonington, is come to see a French woman in town that says she is daughter to his brother, the late Rev. Mr. Williams, of Deerfield, taken by the French and Indians thirty years ago."

This passage refers to a young daughter of the Deerfield family that was never redeemed from captivity, but lived and died among the Indians. She was probably often personated for sinister ends. The Frenchwoman mentioned above was unquestionably an impostor.

Capt. John Williams, of Poquetannock (Ledyard), was yet another original settler of the name. He is said to have come directly from Wales, and to have had no relationship with other families in the country. We quote a contemporary notice of his death:

"Jan. 12, 1741-2. Capt. John Williams died at Pockatannock of pleurisy, after 7 days' illness. He was a good commonwealth's man, traded much by sea and land with good success for many years, and acquired wholly by his own industry a great estate. He was a very just dealer, aged about 60 years."¹

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Williams, of Norwich, one of the Western Reserve purchasers, was a son of Capt. John Williams.

Benjamin Shapley died Aug. 3, 1706. Benjamin, son of Nicholas Shapley, of Boston, was born, according to *Farmers' Register*, in 1645. We find no difficulty in appropriating this birth to Benjamin Shapley, mariner, who about 1670 became an inhabitant of New London.

Anthony Ashby. A person of this name kept a house of entertainment at Salem in 1670. It was probably the same man that afterwards came to New London and settled east of the river.

George Dennis. The period of his death is uncertain, but it was previous to 1708. He came to New London from Long Island, and married Elizabeth, relict of Joshua Raymond. They had but one child, Ebenezer, who was born Oct. 23, 1682. Ebenezer Dennis inherited from his mother a dwelling-house, choicely situated near the water, and commanding a fine prospect of the harbor, where about the year 1710 he opened a house of entertainment.

Peter Cray, of Groton, died in 1708. He married in December, 1677, Christobel, daughter of John Gallop. His oldest child, Christobel, was born "the latter end of February, 1678-79."

¹ Hempstead (M.S.).

John Daniel died about 1709. This date is obtained by approximation; he was living in the early part of 1709, and in July, 1710, Mary, widow of John Daniels, is mentioned. His earliest date at New London is in April, 1663, when his name is given without the s, John Daniel.

George Chappell died in 1709. Among the emigrants for New England in the "Christian" from London, 1635, was George Chappell, aged twenty. He was at Wethersfield in 1637, and can be traced there as a resident until 1649, which was probably about the time that he came to Pequot, bringing with him a wife, Margaret, and some three or four children. Of his marriage, or of the births of these children, no account is preserved at Wethersfield. The whole list of his family, as gathered from various sources, is as follows: 1. Mary, married John Daniels; 2. Rachel, married Thomas Crocker; 3. John, removed to Flushing, L. I.; 4. George, born March 5, 1653-54; 5. Elizabeth, born Aug. 30, 1656; 6. Hester, born April 15, 1662; 7. Sarah, born Feb. 14, 1665-66; 8. Nathaniel, born May 21, 1668; 9. Caleb, born Oct. 7, 1671.

At the time of George Chappell's decease these nine children were all living, as was also his aged wife, whom he committed to the special care of his son Caleb and grandson Comfort. Caleb Chappell had previously removed to Lebanon, from whence his son Amos went to Sharon and settled in that part of the township which is now Ellsworth. The second George Chappell married, first, Alice Way, and second, Mary Douglas. He had two sons, George and Comfort; from the latter the late Capt. Edward Chappell, of New London, descended. Families of this name in New London and the neighboring towns are numerous, all tracing back to George for their ancestor. Branches from this stock are also disseminated in various parts of the Union.

Capt. Samuel Chester died in 1710. A sea-captain in the West India line, he receives his first grant of land in New London for a warehouse in 1664, in company with William Condry, of Boston, who was styled his nephew.

William Condry. In connection with Capt. Chester, a brief notice is due to William Condry. His wife was Mary, daughter of Ralph Parker. He had four children presented together for baptism, March 23, 1672-73,—Richard, William, Ebenezer, and Ralph. The family removed to Boston about 1680. A letter from Mr. Condry, dated June 14, 1688, to Capt. Chester is recorded at New London, requesting him to make sale of one hundred and fifty acres of land that had been given him by the town. He says,—

"LOVING UNCLE:

"I would desire if you can sell the land that lyeth on your side of the river to do me that kindness as to sell it for me at the best advantage, and send it down to me the next spring, and give a bill of sale for the same, and this shall be your discharge. If you sell it, take it in pork if you can, for that will be the best commodity here. I am now ready to sale for Barbadoes," etc.

Thomas Mortimer died March 11, 1709-10. This name was often written Maltimore and Mortimore. We have little information concerning the person who bore it, and with whom, apparently, it became extinct. He was a constable in 1680.

William Mynard died in 1711. This person was an original emigrant from Great Britain; he had a brother George, who died at Fording Bridge, in Hampshire, England, to whose estate he was an heir.

Thomas Pember, drowned Sept. 27, 1711, in Nantatic River, on whose banks he dwelt. He had three children baptized in 1692, viz., Mercy, Thomas, and Elizabeth; also Ann, baptized 1694, and John, 1696. At the period of his death only four children were living. He left a wife, Agnes, who was for many years famous as a nurse and doctress.

Richard Singleton died Oct. 16, 1711. The record of his death styles him *ferryman of Groton*. Originally he was a mariner, and probably took the ferry when the fifty years' lease of Latham expired, in 1705, in company with John Williams, or perhaps alternating with him. Both lived on Groton Bank, and were lessees of the ferry about the same time.

Wells. Thomas Wells was one of the early band of planters at Pequot Harbor; probably on the ground in 1648, and certainly in 1649. He was a carpenter, and worked with Elderkin on mills and meeting-houses.

Jacob Holloway died Nov. 9, 1711. He appears in the plantation a little before 1700. Left a son, John, and daughters, Rose and Ann. His wife died four days after the decease of her husband.

Joseph Nest died Dec. 8, 1711. Mr. Nest's wife deceased before him, and he lived apparently alone in a small tenement in the angle of the Lyme and Great Neck roads.

John Terrall died Feb. 27, 1712. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Terrall, died March 7th succeeding. No children are mentioned in the will of the latter, but she was probably a second wife.

John Wickwire died in March or April, 1712. This person was an early settler in Mohegan, or the North Parish (now Montville).

Thomas Short. "Here lyeth the body of Thomas Short, who deceased Sept. 27, 1712, aged thirty years." The small headstone in the old burial-ground which bears this inscription shows where the remains of the first printer in the colony of Connecticut are deposited. He had been instructed in his art by Bartholomew Green, of Boston, who recommended him to the authorities of Connecticut for a colony printer, in which office he established himself at New London in 1709.

Thomas Munsell died in 1712. We find this person mentioned in 1681. He was on a committee to lay out a highway in 1683. His wife was Lydia, and his children Jacob, Elisha, Mercy, and Deliverance. In 1723, Jacob was of Windsor, and Elisha of Norwich.

Stephen Hurlbut died Oct. 7, 1712. The Hurlbut family of Connecticut commences with Thomas Hurlbut, who was one of the garrison at Saybrook fort in 1636, and settled in Wethersfield about 1640. Stephen, who came to New London after 1690, was probably one of his descendants, and a native of Wethersfield.

William Camp died Oct. 9, 1713. He was an inhabitant of the Jordan district. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith. His two sons, William and James, removed to the North Parish (now Montville).

Hallam. John and Nicholas Hallam were the sons of Mrs. Alice Liveen by a former marriage, and probably born in Barbadoes,—John in 1661, and Nicholas in 1664. John married Prudence, daughter of Amos Richardson, in 1682, and fixed his residence in Stonington, where he died in 1700. His possessions were large; a thousand acres of land were leased to him in perpetuity by John Richardson, of Newbury, in 1692, "for the consideration of five shillings and an annual rent of one pepper-corn;" and his inventory gives evidence of a style of dress and housekeeping more expensive and showy than was common in those days. It contains silver-plate, mantle, and coat of *broad-cloth*, lined with silk, "seventeen horse kind," four negro servants, etc.

Maj. Edward Palmes died March 21, 1714–15. The same day died Capt. John Prentis (2). They were both buried on the 23d, under arms, Capt. Prentis in the morning, and Maj. Palmes in the afternoon. The latter died on his farm at Nahantick, but was brought into town for interment. Mr. Hempstead's diary notices the extreme severity of the weather at the time, and says of Maj. Palmes, "He was well and dead in two hours and a half." His gravestone states that he was in his seventy-eighth year; we may therefore place his birth in the year 1638.

Guy and Edward Palmes were both traders in 1659 and 1660, the latter in New Haven, and the former in one of the towns west of it upon the Sound. In December, 1660, Edward had removed to New London. From various sources it is ascertained that he married Lucy Winthrop, daughter of Governor Winthrop of Connecticut, and after her death a Widow Davis, and that by his first wife he had a daughter Lucy, who married (first) Samuel Gray and (second) Samuel Lynde, of Saybrook, but of these successive events no explicit documentary evidence is to be found in New London. Dates therefore cannot be given. Two children of Maj. Palmes by his second wife are on Mr. Bradstreet's record of baptisms:

"Baptized Nov. 17, 1678, Maj. Palmes his child by his second wife who was Capt. Davis his relict, — Guy.

"Baptized Oct. 1, 1682, Maj. Palmes his child — Andrew.

The Bentworth farm of Maj. Palmes at Nahantick was mortgaged to Capt. Charles Chambers, of Charlestown, for £853. He left, however, five other valuable

farms. The Winthrop homestead in the town plot, and the Mountain farm, bought of Samuel Royce, he gave to his daughter, Lucy Gray, but the remainder of his estate went to his son Andrew. These are the only children mentioned in his will, and probably all that survived infancy.

Andrew Palmes graduated at Harvard College in 1703, and died in 1721. He had four sons—Guy, Bryan, Edward, and Andrew—and a daughter, Sarah, who married Richard Durfey. The name of Palmes is now extinct in New London. The Brainerd family is descended in the female line from Capt. Edward Palmes, the third son of Andrew.

Richard Jennings died Dec. 12, 1715. Richard Jennings and Elizabeth Reynolds were married "the beginning of June, 1678." They were both emigrants from Barbadoes. Their children were, first, Samuel, born March 11, 1679; second, Richard, 1680; third, Elinor, who married Richard Manwaring.

Thomas Crocker died Jan. 18, 1715–16. The descendants of this person are numerous and widely scattered. At the time of his decease he was eighty-three years of age, and had lived about fifty years in the town. His wife, Rachel, was a daughter of Geo. Chappell.

David Caulkins died Nov. 25, 1717. Hugh Caulkin(s) and his son John removed to Norwich in 1660. David, the younger son, remained in New London, and inherited the homestead farm given by the town to his father at Nahantick. Edward Palmes, John Prentis, David Caulkins, and William Keený lived on adjoining farms, and for a considerable period occupied a district by themselves around the present Rope Ferry and Millstone Point.

Ensign George Way died in February, 1716–17. This was the period of the "great snow," famous throughout New England. Ensign Way lived at the West Farms, not far from Lake's Pond, and after his decease his remains were kept for eleven or twelve days, on account of the impassable state of the roads. He was finally interred on the 7th of March, being brought into town by men on snow-shoes.

The family of Ensign Way removed from New London. He had several children, but Lyme was probably the place of their nativity. His wife was Susannah, daughter of Joseph Nest.

Joshua Baker died Dec. 27, 1717. He was the son of Alexander Baker, of Boston, and born at the latter place in 1642. He came to New London about 1670, and married, Sept. 13, 1674, Hannah, relict of Tristram Minter.

Thomas Jones died Oct. 6, 1718. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Thomas Gammon, of Newfoundland, whom he married June 25, 1677. He lived at first near Alewife Cove, but removed into the North Parish, and his only son, Thomas, became a proprietor of the town of Colchester.

Daniel Wetherell was born Nov. 29, 1630, at the Free School-house, in Maidstone, Kent, Old England.

Daniel Wetherell, of New London, son of William Wetherell, clericus of Scituate, was married Aug. 4, 1659, to Grace, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Brewster.

Andrew Davis, of Groton, died April 23, 1719. John Davis was one of the planters of Pequot in 1651, and came probably from Ipswich. In 1662 he was master of a vessel. His death is not registered, but there is little hazard in assuming that his relict was the Widow Davis whom Maj. Palmer married for his second wife, and that Andrew Davis, of Groton, was his son. It is difficult to construct a family history out of the scanty materials afforded by early records.

Lieut. John Richards died Nov. 2, 1720. He was the oldest son of the first John Richards, and his wife was Love, daughter of Oliver Manwaring. He had a large family of ten or twelve children, of whom only four (John, George, Samuel, and Lydia) survived their father. His inventory, which comprises *gold buttons*, silver-plate, and gold and silver coin, shows that an advance had been made beyond the simple frugality of the first times. He owned the Bartlett farm on the river, one-half of which was prized at £315, which indicates a still greater advance in the value of lands. No spot in New London was more noted than the *corner* of Lieut. Richards (now opposite the court-house). It was for many years the most western dwelling in that direction, with only the school-house and pasture-lots beyond.

Col. John Livingston died 1720. "The inventory of Lieut.-Col. John Livingston, late of New London, taken at the house of Mrs. Sarah Knight, in Norwich, at the desire of Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston, widow of ye deceased, who is appointed administratrix, March 10, 1720-21." The list of effects under this heading is slender. The principal items are 103 ounces of wrought-plate at 10s. 6d. per ounce, a japanned cabinet, and a field-tent. Col. Livingston died abroad. His residence in New London has already been noticed. He speculated largely in Indian lands. In 1705 he purchased "Pawmechaug," three hundred acres, of Samuel Rogers, and sold it subsequently to Charles Whiting. In 1710 he was one of the four purchasers of all Mohegan, the reservation of the Indians excepted. He had a farm on Saw-mill Brook (now Uncasville), of four hundred acres, which he cultivated as a homestead. Here he had his mills and dwelling-house, the latter standing on the west side of the road to Norwich. It was here that his first wife, Mrs. Mary Livingston, the only child of Governor Fitz-John Winthrop, died, Jan. 8, 1712-13. She was not interred till the 16th; the weather being very inclement and the snow deep, she could not be brought into town till that time.

Col. Livingston's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and only child of Mrs. Sarah Knight. The marriage has not been found registered. To Mrs. Knight, Livingston first mortgaged and then sold the Mohegan farm. The title therefore accrued to Mrs. Livingston

from her mother, and not her husband. She sold it to Capt. Stephen Harding, of Warwick. Col. Livingston had no children by either wife. The grave of the first, the daughter of Winthrop, is undistinguished and unknown. A table of freestone, with the following inscription, perpetuates the memory of the second:

"Inter'd vnder this stone is the body of Mdm Elizabeth Livingston, relict of Col. John Livingstone of New London, who departed this life March 17th, A.D. 1735-6, in the 48th year of her age."

The following are items from the inventory of her effects:

A negro woman, Rose; man, Pompey.

Indian man named John Notbing.

Silver-plate amounting to £234 13s.

A damask table-cloth, 80s.

Four gold rings, one silver ring, one stoned ring.

A pair of stoned ear-rings, a stone drop for the neck.

A red stone for a locket, two pair of gold buttons.

A diamond ring with five diamonds (prized at £30).

John Edgecomb died April 11, 1721. His will calls him aged. His estate was appraised at £681, and consisted of a homestead in the town plot and two considerable farms.

Capt. Peter Manwaring died July 29, 1723. He perished by shipwreck on the south side of Montank Point. This enterprising mariner is first named a little before 1700. His relationship with Oliver Manwaring has not been ascertained, but the probability is that he was his nephew. He followed the seas with great assiduity. His family consisted of a wife and three daughters.

Oliver Manwaring died Nov. 3, 1723. He was then ninety years of age, and had been an inhabitant of the town about sixty years. His house-lot of eleven acres was bought on the 3d of November, 1664. The nucleus of this homestead, consisting of the house-plot and garden, is still in the possession of a descendant in the direct male line from Oliver.

Sergt. Ebenezer Griffing died Sept. 2, 1723. His age was fifty years, and he had been about twenty-five in New London. His parentage and native place have not been ascertained.

Richard Dart died Sept. 24, 1724. This was sixty years and twelve days after the date of his first purchase in New London. He was eighty-nine years of age. His oldest son, Daniel, born May 3, 1666, married, Aug. 4, 1686, Elizabeth Douglas, and about the year 1716 removed to Bolton, in Hartford County.

John Arnold died Aug. 16, 1725, his gravestone says "aged about 73." His wife died November 28th of the same year. We assume with confidence that John Arnold was a son of Joseph Arnold, of Braintree, Mass., the latter having the birth of a son John registered April 2, 1650-51. He was a resident in Norwich in 1681 and later, but before 1700 removed to New London, where he married, Dec. 6, 1703, Mercy, relict of Samuel Fosdick.

Harwood. George Harwood can be traced as a resident in New London only between the years 1651 and 1657, inclusive.

Thomas Bolles¹ died May 26, 1727, aged eighty-four; Samuel Bolles died Aug. 10, 1842, aged ninety-nine. The person last mentioned was grandson to the former, and yet the time between the birth of the one and the decease of the other was one hundred and ninety-nine years, an immense space to be covered by three generations, and a remarkable instance for our country, where the practice of early marriages operates to crowd the generations closely together. The intervening link is John Bolles; Samuel was the son of his old age, born when his father had numbered sixty-seven years.

A family tradition states that Thomas Bolles came to this country with brothers, and that they arrived first upon the Kennebeck coast, but Winthrop, the founder of New London, having some knowledge of the family, invited them all to his plantation. Only Thomas answered the call, the others remaining where they first landed. It is some corroboration of this account that the name of Bolles is found among the early settlers of Wells, in Maine.

Thomas Bolles is found at New London about 1668. Of his marriage we have no account. He bought a house and land at Foxen's Hill, and there lived with his wife Mary and three children,—Mary, born in 1673; Joseph, in 1675;² and John, in August, 1677.

On the 5th or 6th of June, 1678, while Mr. Bolles was absent from home, a sudden and terrific blow be-reaved him of most of his family. His wife and two oldest children were found dead, weltering in their blood, with the infant, wailing but unhurt, by the side of its mother. The author of this bloody deed proved to be a vagabond youth, who demanded shelter and lodging in the house, which the woman refused. Some angry words ensued, and the reckless lad, seizing an axe that lay at the wood-pile, rushed in and took awful vengeance. He soon afterwards confessed the crime, was carried to Hartford, tried by the Court of Assistants, October 3d, condemned and executed at Hartford, Oct. 9, 1678.

The records of the town do not contain the slightest allusion to this act of atrocity. Tradition, however, has faithfully preserved the history, coinciding in important facts with the account contained in documents on file among the colonial records at Hartford. John Bolles, the infant thus providentially preserved from slaughter, in a pamphlet which he published in after-life concerning his peculiar religious tenets, alludes to the tragic event of his infancy as follows:

"My father lived about a mile from New London town, and my mother was at home with only three little children, I being the youngest, about ten months old. She, with the other two, were murdered by a youth about sixteen years of age, who was afterwards executed at Hartford, and I was found at my dead mother's breast."

Tradition states that the blood of the child Mary, who was killed as she was endeavoring to escape from the door, flowed out upon the rock on which the house stood, and that the stains long remained.

Samuel Fox died Sept. 4, 1727, aged seventy-seven. Samuel and John Fox were sons of Thomas Fox, of Concord. Samuel Fox married Mary, supposed to be daughter of Andrew Lester, and born in Gloucester in 1647, March 30, 1675–76. They had a son Samuel, born April 24, 1681.

Mrs. Sarah Knight. It is known that she was born about 1665, but where, of what parentage, when married, who was her husband, and when he was taken from her by death, are points not yet ascertained. All that is known of her kindred is that she was related to the Prout and Trowbridge families of New Haven. The few data that have been gathered respecting her in this vicinity will be rehearsed in order. In 1698 she appears at Norwich with goods to sell, and is styled widow and shop-keeper. In this connection it may be mentioned that among the planters in a settlement then recently commenced by Maj. James Fitch, of Norwich, at Peagscomtuck, now Canterbury, was a John Knight, who died in 1695. It is possible that Mrs. Knight was his relict; she appears to have had one child only, a daughter Elizabeth; and it is probable that John Knight had no sons, as the continuation of his name and family has not been traced. He is not the ancestor of the Knight family afterwards found at the West Farms, in Norwich, which originated with David Knight, who married Sarah Backus in 1692, had sons and daughters, and died in 1744.

Mrs. Knight remained but a short time in Norwich, perhaps three or four years. At the time of her celebrated journey from Boston to New York, in 1704, she was a resident of Boston. In 1717 she was again living at Norwich; a silver cup for the communion service was presented by her to the church, and the town by vote, August 12th, gave her liberty to "sit in the pew where she used to sit." In 1718, March 26th, Mrs. Knight and six other persons were presented in one indictment "for selling strong drink to the Indians." They were fined twenty shillings and costs. It is added to the record, "Mrs. Knight accused her maid, Ann Clark, of the fact." After this period Mrs. Knight appears as a land purchaser in the North Parish of New London, generally as a partner with Joseph Bradford; she was also a pew-holder in the new church built in that parish about 1724, and was sometimes styled of Norwich, and sometimes of New London. This can be easily accounted for, as she retained her dwelling-house in Norwich, but her farms, where she spent a portion of her time, were within the bounds of New London. On one of the latter, the Livingston farm, upon the Norwich road, she kept entertainment for travelers, and is called inn-keeper. At this place she died, and was brought to New London for interment.

¹ At first frequently written Bowles.

² In some papers at Hartford this child is called Thomas; at his baptism the name registered was Joseph.

George Geer died in 1727. The Isbell farm bought by George Geer, Oct. 31, 1665, was bounded north by the line between New London and Norwich (now Ledyard and Preston).

Fargo. The first of this name in New London was Moses, who became a resident in 1680. He had nine children, of whom the five youngest were sons,—Moses, Ralph, Robert, Thomas, and Aaron. Moses Fargo, or Firgo, as it was then often written, and his wife Sarah were both living in 1726.

Thomas Leach died Nov. 24, 1732. He was eighty years of age, and had dwelt in the town upwards of fifty years.

John Ames died June 1, 1735. He had been about forty years an inhabitant of New London, and had sons,—John, Robert, and Samuel.

CHAPTER XII.

NEW LONDON—(Continued).

War of the Revolution.¹

Votes of the Town concerning the War—First Committees of Correspondence—Soldiers' Families—The First Naval Expedition—The Militia—Two Companies from New London at Bunker Hill—Nathan Hale—Cannonade of Stonington—Fort Trumbull—Officers on Duty—Enlistments—Marauders—Smugglers—Shaving Notes—Various Alarms—British Fleets in the Sound—Rumors and Alarms of 1779 and 1780—Sketches of Soldiers.

"So copious are the details connected with the Revolution that may be collected from one source and another, that even after the lapse of more than seventy years the historian is embarrassed by the affluence of materials. He is in danger of losing the thread of his narrative in the labyrinth of interesting incidents presented to him. In the present case, however, there can be no doubt but that it will be proper to notice first what was done by the town in its corporate capacity. This will not require a long article. The records are meagre. The Revolution, as it regards New London, was achieved by public spirit and voluntary action, rather than by organization and law. From the town records we learn but little of the contest in which the inhabitants were such great sufferers.

"A letter from the selectmen of Boston, inclosing the famous resolutions of Oct. 23, 1767, was laid before the town December 28th, and the subject referred to a committee of fifteen of the inhabitants, viz., Gurdon Saltonstall, Daniel Coit, William Hillhouse, Richard Law, Jeremiah Miller, Joseph Coit, James Mumford, Nathaniel Shaw, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., Ezekiel Fox, Samuel Belden, Winthrop Saltonstall, Guy Richards, Russell Hubbard, Titus Hurlbut.

"This committee entered fully into the spirit of the Boston resolutions, and drew up a form of sub-

scription to circulate among the inhabitants, by which the use of certain enumerated articles of European merchandise was condemned and relinquished. These articles appear to have been generally adopted and faithfully kept.

"In December, 1770, the town appointed four delegates to the grand convention of the colony held at New Haven: Gurdon Saltonstall, William Hillhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., William Manwaring.

"We find no further record of any action of the town relative to the political discontent of the country until the memorable month of June, 1774, when the edict of Parliament shutting up the port of Boston took effect, and roused the colonies at once to activity. Votes and resolutions expressive of indignation, remonstrance, and sympathy were echoed from town to town, and pledges exchanged to stand by each other, and to adhere with constancy to the cause of liberty. The town-meeting at Groton was on the 20th of June, William Williams, moderator. The Committee of Correspondence chosen consisted of seven prominent inhabitants,—William Ledyard, Thomas Mumford, Benadam Gallup, Amos Prentice, Charles Eldridge, Jr., Deacon John Hurlbut, Amos Geer.

"The meeting at New London was on the 27th, Richard Law, moderator, and the committee five in number,—Richard Law, Gurdon Saltonstall, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., Samuel H. Parsons, Guy Richards.

"The declarations and resolves issued by these meetings were similar to those of hundreds of towns at that juncture. In December the town added two other members to the Committee of Correspondence, viz., John Deshon and William Coit. At this time, also, a Committee of Inspection was appointed, consisting of thirty persons, who had instructions 'to take effectual care that the acts of the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, be absolutely and *bona fide* adhered to.' Any seven of the members were to form a quorum, and in cases of emergency the whole were to be called together at the court-house. From this period almost all action relating to the contest with England was performed by committees, or by spontaneous combination among the citizens, or by colonial and military authority, and the results were not recorded.

"Committee of Correspondence for the year 1776: Gurdon Saltonstall, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., Marvin Wait, John Deshon, John Hertell, William Hillhouse.

"Jan. 15, 1776.—'Voted, that if any person within the limits of this town shall at any time between now and the 1st of January next unnecessarily expend any gunpowder by firing at game or otherwise, shall for every musket charge forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings lawful money into the town treasury.'

"March 31, 1777.—A Committee of Supply was appointed to provide necessaries for the families of such soldiers as should enlist in the Continental battalions

¹ This account of the war of the Revolution is taken chiefly from Miss F. M. Caulkins' History of New London.

then raising in the State. This was in compliance with the orders of the Governor and Council of Safety, and a committee for this purpose was annually chosen till the conclusion of the war. The selectmen and informing officers were enjoined to search out and punish all violations of the law regulating the prices of the necessaries of life.

"At the same meeting the town clerk was directed to remove the books and files of the town to some place of safety, reserving only in his own custody those required for immediate use.

"In conformity with this vote the town records were removed into the western part of the township, now Waterford, and committed to the charge of Mr. George Douglass, by whom they were kept at his homestead until after the termination of the war. By this wise precaution they escaped the destruction which swept away a portion of the probate records, and probably all those of the custom-house, on the 6th of September, 1781.

"June 23, 1777.—'Voted almost unanimously to admit of inoculation for smallpox, agreeably to a resolve of the General Assembly in May last.'

"The Committee of Correspondence for the years 1777 and 1778 consisted of three persons only, the first three named on the list of 1776. The Committee of Inspection was reduced to nineteen, and in January, 1779, it was entirely dropped.

"The Articles of Confederation agreed upon by Congress in 1777, and referred to the several States for consideration, were in Connecticut ultimately presented to the inhabitants in their town-meetings for decision. The vote of New London was as follows:

"Dec. 23, 1777.—'Gurdon Saltonstall, moderator. Voted in a very full town meeting, nem con, that this town do approve of and acquiesce in the late proposals of the honorable Continental Congress, entitled "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the United States of America," as being the most effectual measures whereby the freedom of said States may be secured and their independency established on a solid and permanent basis.'

"In October, 1779, a State convention was held at Hartford; the deputies from New London were Gurdon Saltonstall and Jonathan Latimer.

"From year to year, as the war continued, the population decreased, estates diminished, and the burdens of the town grew heavier. The difficulty of furnishing the proper quota of men and provisions for the army annually increased. Large taxes were laid, large bounties offered for soldiers to serve during the war, and various ways and means suggested and tried to obtain men, money, clothing, provisions, and fire-arms, to keep the town up to the proportion required by the Legislature. Much of the town action was absorbed by this necessary but most laborious duty.

"June 27, 1780.—A bounty of £12 per annum over and above the public bounty was offered in hard money to each soldier that would enlist to serve during the war, £9 to each that would enlist for three years, and £6 to each that would enlist to serve till the 1st day of January next.

"In December, 1780, a committee was appointed to collect all the fire-arms belonging to the inhabitants and deposit them in a safe place, for the benefit of the town. Only extreme necessity could justify an act so arbitrary.

"So many of the inhabitants of New London had been trained as fishermen, coasters, and mariners that no one is surprised to find them, when the trying time came, bold, hardy, and daring in the cause of freedom. In all the southern towns of the county—Stonington, Groton, New London, Lyme—the common mass of the people were an adventurous class, and exploits of stratagem, strength, and valor, by land and sea, performed during the war of independence by persons nurtured on this coast, might still be recovered sufficient to form a volume of picturesque adventure and exciting interest. At the same time many individuals in this part of the country, and some, too, of high respectability, took a different view of the great political question and sided with the Parliament and the king. In various instances families were divided, members of the same fireside adopted opposite opinions and became as strangers to each other; nor was it an unknown misery for parents to have children ranged on different sides on the battle-field. At one time a gallant young officer of the army, on his return from the camp, where he had signalized himself by his bravery, was escorted to his home by a grateful populace, that surrounded the house and filled the air with their applausive huzzas, while at the same time his half-brother, the son of the mother who clasped him to her bosom, stigmatized as a Tory, convicted of trade with the enemy, and threatened with the wooden horse, lay concealed amid the hay of the barn, where he was fed by stealth for many days. This anecdote is but an example of many that might be told of a similar character.

"It would be of no service now to draw out of oblivion the names of individuals who at various times during the eight years of darkness and conflict were suspected of being inimical to the liberties of their country. Many of these changed their sentiments and came over to the side of independence, and all at last acquiesced in their own happiness and good fortune, growing out of the emancipation of their country from a foreign sceptre. It is an easier as well as more pleasing task to mention names that, on account of voluntary activity, sacrifice of personal interest, and deeds of valorous enterprise, exerted for the rights of man, lie prominent upon the surface, illuminating the whole period by their brightness.

"Those who came earliest forth in the cause demand our especial admiration, since it is emphatically true that they set their lives at stake. In a civil capacity the early names of note and influence were those of Deshon, Law, Hillhouse, Mumford, and Shaw.

"Capt. John Deshon served as an agent in erecting the fortifications at New London, and as commissary

in various enlistments of troops. This was under the authority of the Governor. In July, 1777, Congress appointed him one of the naval board of the Eastern Department.¹

"Richard Law" and William Hillhouse were members of the Governor's Council, and each carried a whole heart into the Revolution. Hillhouse was also major of the second regiment of horse raised in the State.² Law had been nominated as a member of Congress, but in June, 1776, just at the critical period of appointment, he was confined in a hospital with the smallpox. His name was thus deprived of the honor of being affixed to the Declaration of Independence. In October, 1776, he was elected to Congress, and excused from further service in the Council.

"Thomas Mumford, of Groton, belonged to that company of gentlemen, eleven in number, who in April, 1775, formed the project of taking Ticonderoga. This undertaking, so eminently successful, was wholly concerted in Connecticut, without any authority from Congress. The company obtained the money requisite (£810) from the colonial treasury, but gave their individual notes and receipts for it. The Assembly, in May, 1777, canceled the notes and charged the amount to the general government.³ In 1778, Mumford was one of a committee appointed to receive and sign emissions of bills, and also an agent of the secret committee of Congress.⁴

"Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., was an enterprising merchant; we may add that he performed important service to the country during the Revolution, particularly in naval affairs. His judgment in that department was esteemed paramount to all others in the colony. He also acted as a general agent or friend of the country in various concerns, military and fiscal, as well as naval. His mercantile letters, though brief, and devoted to matters of business, contain allusions to passing events that are valuable as contemporaneous authority. They have been already quoted, and further extracts will occasionally be made.

¹ "Council records in Hinman's 'War of the Revolution,' p. 466. John Deshon was of French Huguenot extraction. His father, Daniel Deshon, was a youth in the family of Capt. René Grignon at the time of the decease of the latter, at Norwich, in 1715, and is mentioned in his will. After the death of his patron he settled in New London, where he married Ruth Christophers, and had several sons and one daughter, who married Joseph Chew. He died in 1781, at the age of eighty-four, which carries his birth back to 1697. Three of his sons were conspicuous in the Revolutionary war. Capt. Daniel Deshon was appointed in 1777 to the command of the armed brig 'Old Defense,' owned by the State, which was unfortunately taken by the British in January, 1778. John, mentioned in the text, was the second son, and born Dec. 25, 1727. Richard, another son, served in the army. The name is supposed to have been originally Deschamps.

² "Son of Governor Jonathan Law, and born in Milford, March 17, 1732-3. He was, after the Revolution, judge of the district of Connecticut, and chief justice of the Superior Court. The late Capt. Richard Law and Hon. Lyman Law, M.C., were his sons.

³ "Maj. Hillhouse was subsequently for many years chief judge of the County Court. Tradition confirms the truth of the character engraved upon his monument:

"A judge and statesman; honest, just, and wise."

⁴ "State Records, Hinman, p. 31.

⁵ "Ibid., p. 497.

"To P. Vandervoort, Oct. 22, 1773:

"In regard to the tea that is expected from England, I pray heartily that the colonies may not suffer any to be landed. The people with us are determined not to purchase any that comes in that way."

"We have here a hint that apprises us of the spirit of the inhabitants of New London in regard to the duty on tea. Aged people have related that some salesmen who had no scruples on the subject, having received small consignments of custom-house tea, as experiments to try the market and tempt the people to become purchasers, were either persuaded or compelled to make a bonfire of it upon the Parade; and that not only the tea-chests from the shops were emptied, but some enthusiastic housekeepers added to the blaze by throwing in their private stores. It is further related that parties were made and weddings celebrated at which all ribbons, artificial flowers, and other fabrics of British manufacture were discarded, and *Labrador tea*⁶ introduced.

"Shaw to Vandervoort, April 1, 1775:

"Matters seem to draw near where the longest sword must decide the controversy. Our Gen. Assembly sets to-morrow, and I pray God Almighty to direct them to adopt such measures as will be for the interest of America."

"To Messrs. Wharton, Philadelphia, May 5th:

"I wrote to you by Col. Dyer and Mr. Dean, our colony delegates to congress, desiring you to let them have what money they should have occasion for to the amount of 4 or 500 pounds. I really do not know what plan to follow or what to do with my vessels."

"To the selectmen of Boston, May 8th:

"I have received from Peter Cortenias, treasurer of the com^o in New York, 10 bbls. of flour for the poor in Boston. He writes me he shall forward £350 in cash for the same use."

"To Capt. Handy, May 31st:

"I never met with so much difficulty to get hard money since I was in trade as within these two months past. I have large quantities of West India goods in store in Boston, in New York, and in Phil^a, but cannot raise a shilling."

"If such difficulties as are here described were experienced by men of large resources, it may easily be imagined that all the smaller mercantile concerns must have been harassed and impoverished to the last extremity. The stagnation of business was general. Neither cash nor merchantable bills could be obtained. The most lamentable destitution prevailed; everything was wanted, yet no one had the means to buy.

"To Messrs. Thomas and Isaac Wharton, Sept. 18, 1775:

"I shall set out to-morrow for the camp at Roxbury, and it is more than probable that I may come to Philadelphia on my return, and hope I shall be able to procure Adams' Letters, which I have never seen."

"To an agent in Dominica, Jan. 16, 1776:

"All our trade is now at an end, and God knows whether we shall ever be in a situation to carry it on again. No business now but preparations for war, ravaging villages, burning towns," etc.

"At a very early period of the contest Mr. Shaw took the precaution to secure supplies of powder from the French islands. In December, 1774, he had represented to the government of the colony the great destitution of New London, and other exposed places

⁶ "This was probably the *Ceanothus Americanus*, a plant sometime used during the Revolution as a substitute for tea, and usually called *Jersey tea*.

in this respect, and urged them to send without delay to the West Indies for a considerable stock, offering a fast sailing-vessel of his own to be used for this end. The Assembly acted on this advice, sending him an order to obtain six hundred half-barrels with all possible speed. In July, 1775, to the commander of a sloop fitted out with flour and pipe-staves for Hispaniola he gave the brief direction: 'Purchase gun-powder and return soon.' Again, in January, 1776, he writes to William Constant, his agent in Guadeloupe, requesting him to purchase powder 'to the amount of all the interest you have of mine in your hands;' and adds, 'make all the dispatch you can: we shall want it very soon.' We learn from his accounts that in 1775 he furnished the regiment of Col. Parsons with powder, ball, and flints, and that in June, 1776, at the order of the Governor, he forwarded an opportune supply of powder to Gen. Washington. July 22d he wrote himself to the commander-in-chief, stating that he had recently forwarded to him three cases of arms and a quantity of flints, adding, 'and now, by the bearer, John Keeny, I have sent two cases of arms, and one chest and bar of Continental arms and cutlasses, as per invoice.' July 31st he advises Robert Morris, chairman of the secret committee of Congress, that he has received another supply of powder: '13,500 cwt. arrived from Port-au-Prince and safe landed.'

"The first naval expedition under the authority of Congress was fitted out at New London in January, 1776. The command was given to Commodore Hopkins, sometimes styled 'admiral.' The fleet consisted of four vessels, the 'Alfred,' 'Columbus,' 'Andrea Doria,' and 'Cabot,' varying in armament from fourteen to thirty-six guns.¹ The preparations were made with great expedition and secrecy, no notice being given respecting it in any of the newspapers. It was destined to cruise at the South and annoy the British fleet in that quarter. Dudley Saltonstall, previously in command of the fort, or battery, on the Parade, was appointed senior captain; Elisha Hinman, a lieutenant; Peter Richards and Charles Bulkley, enterprising young seamen of the place, were among the midshipmen; eighty of the crew were from the town and neighborhood. The fleet sailed about the 1st of February to its rendezvous in Delaware Bay, less than a month from the time in which the first preparations were commenced. The only results of this expedition, from which apparently some great but indefinite advantage was expected, were the plunder of the British post of New Providence and a fruitless combat with the British ship 'Glasgow' on their homeward voyage, near the eastern end of Long Island.

"The commodore re-entered New London Harbor on the 8th of April;² he had taken seventy prisoners, eighty-eight pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of

military and naval stores. Many of the heavy pieces of ordnance had arrived previously in a sloop commanded by Capt. Hinman.

"Just at the period of the return of this fleet the American army was on its way from Boston to New York.³ Gen. Washington met Commodore Hopkins at New London, April 9th. The brigade under Gen. Greene was then here, ready to embark in transports. Washington slept that night at the house of Nathaniel Shaw.

"Commodore Hopkins, immediately after his return, formed a plan for the capture of the 'Rose' man-of-war, commanded by Sir James Wallace, then cruising upon the coast. Gen. Washington consented to furnish two hundred men to assist the enterprise, and the Governor and Council ordered the 'Defence' and the 'Spy' to join the squadron for the cruise.⁴ Thus reinforced, the commodore sailed to the eastward; but his plans were not accomplished. Neither the details of the project nor the cause of its failure are now understood. The disappointed fleet went into port at Providence.

"A large number of seamen belonging to the fleet were left behind in New London, sick, and in the charge of Mr. Shaw. To him also was confided the care of the stores that had been disembarked.

¹ *Mr. Shaw to Governor Trumbull, April 25th:*

"Inclosed is an invoice of the weight and size of thirty-four cannon received from Admiral Hopkins, ten of which are landed at Groton, viz.: three twenty-four-pounders, two eighteen, and five twelve. The remainder are at New London. He has landed a great quantity of cannon-bull. The mortars and shells Gen. Washington desired might be sent to New York, and the admiral has sent them. The remainder of the cannon are part sent to Newport, and part are on board the fleet, which he wants to carry to Newport. The nine-pounders are but ordinary guns, the others are all very good."

² *To Francis Lewis, Esq., at Philadelphia, June 19th:*

"I have received a letter from Commodore Hopkins, wherein he says that I was appointed by Congress as their agent for this port. I should be glad to have directions how to proceed. I am in advance at least a thousand pounds for supplies to the fleet and hospital in this town; one hundred and twenty men were landed sick and wounded, twenty of which are since dead; the remainder have all since joined the fleet at Providence."

³ *To Hon. John Hancock, President of Congress, July 31st:*

"The cannon and stores delivered me by Commodore Hopkins amount to £4765 4s. 10d. L. M."

"Last Sunday a ship sent in as a prize by Capt. Biddle, in the 'Andrew Doria,' ran on the rocks near Fisher's Island, being chased by a British ship-of-war, and immediately a number of armed men from Stonington went on board, and, as they say, prevented the man-of-war from destroying her. The next day Capt. Hinman, in the 'Cabot,' went to their assistance, and has saved and brought into port ninety hogsheds of rum and seven of sugar; remainder of the cargo is lost. The 'Cabot' has been lying here ever since Commodore Hopkins set out for Philadelphia, with a fine brave crew, waiting for orders."

"July 10, 1776, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., was appointed by the Governor and Council of Safety 'agent of the colony for naval supplies and taking care of sick seamen.' From this period during the remainder of the struggle, as an accredited agent of Congress and the colony, he furnished stores, negotiated the exchange

¹ "Cooper's Naval History.

² "New London Gazette.

³ "Sparks' Life of Washington.

⁴ "Hinman, p. 356.

of prisoners, provided for sick seamen, and exercised a general care for the public service in his native town. He was also engaged on his own account, as were also other prominent citizens of the place, in sending out private armed vessels to cruise against the enemy. These for a time met with a success which stimulated the owners to larger adventures, but in the end three-fourths, and perhaps a larger proportion, of all the private cruisers owned in New London were captured and lost.

"At the May session of the Legislature in 1776 the Governor was placed at the head of the naval and custom-house business of the colony, with power to appoint subordinate naval officers for the ports of New Haven, New London, Middletown, and Norwalk. Duncan Stewart, the English collector, was still in New London, where he dwelt without other restraint than being forbidden to leave town except by permission from the Governor. That permission appears to have been granted whenever solicited. In 1776 he spent three months in New York upon parole, and in June, 1777, obtained leave to remove thither with his family and effects, preparatory to taking passage for England, to which country the Governor granted him a passport. Permission was also given him at first to take with him the goods of Dr. Moffatt, late his majesty's controller of customs; but this was countermanded, representations having been made to the Governor that Dr. Moffatt had withdrawn from America in a hostile spirit, and had since been in arms against her. His goods, which consisted only of some household stuff of trifling value, were therefore confiscated.

"The populace took umbrage at the courtesies extended to the English collector. At one time, when some English goods were brought from New York for the use of his family, the mob at first would not permit them to be landed, and afterwards seized and made a bonfire of them. The ringleaders in this outrage were arrested and lodged in jail; the jail-doors were broken down and they were released; nor were the authorities in sufficient force to attempt a recommitment. It was indeed a stirring season, and the restraints of law and order were weak as flax. It is, however, gratifying to know that Mr. Stewart was allowed to leave the place with his family without any demonstration of personal disrespect. He departed in July, 1777.

"[*Note on the Shaw Family.* The elder Nathaniel Shaw was not a native of New London, but born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1703, to which place, it is said, his father had removed from Boston. He came to New London before 1730, and was for many years a sea-captain in the Irish trade, which was then pursued to advantage. He had a brother, who sailed with him in his early voyages, but died on a return passage from Ireland in 1732. Capt. Shaw married in 1730, Temperance Harris, a granddaughter of the first Gabriel Harris of New London, and had a family of six sons and two daughters. Three of the sons perished at sea at different periods, aged twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two,—a degree of calamity beyond the common share of disaster, even in this community, where so many families have been bereaved by the sea. The other sons lived to middle age. Sarah, the oldest child, married David Allen, and died at the age of twenty-five. Mary, the youngest, has already been

mentioned as the wife of the Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge; though dying at the age of twenty-four, she was the only one of Capt. Shaw's family who left descendants. The parents lived to old age. Capt. Shaw died in 1778, his relict in 1796.

"Nathaniel Shaw (2d) was the oldest son, and born Dec. 5, 1735. He lived through the dark days of the Revolution, always active and enterprising, but was suddenly cut off by the accidental discharge of his own fowling-piece, before the nation had received the seal of peace, April 15, 1782. His wife preceded him to the grave; she died Dec. 11, 1781, of a malignant fever taken from some released prisoners, to whose necessities she ministered.]

"Early in the year 1775 an independent military company was formed in New London, under Capt. William Coit. It was well trained and equipped, and held itself ready for any emergency. Immediately after the news of the skirmish at Lexington was received this gallant band started for the scene of conflict. They encamped the first night on Norwich Green, the second on Sterling Hill, and the third in Providence. Another militia company went from those parts of the town which are now Waterford and Montville, under Maj. Jonathan Latimer; Capt. Abel Spicer with another from Groton. Fifty towns in Connecticut sent troops to Boston on this occasion. In May the General Assembly ordered remuneration to be made from the colonial treasury for expenses incurred in the Lexington alarm, and the quota of New London was £251 18s. 6d. This amount is the fifth highest on the list. Windham stands first; Woodstock, from whence Capt. Samuel McLellan turned out with forty-five mounted men, is next; then Lebanon, Suffield, New London.¹

"Under the old organization the militia of New London belonged to the Third Connecticut Regiment, and in 1774 the field-officers of this regiment were Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, colonel; Jabez Huntington, of Norwich, lieutenant-colonel; and Samuel H. Parsons, major. Maj. Parsons was of Lyme, but at that time residing in New London in the practice of the law, being king's attorney for New London County. In April, 1775, six new regiments were formed, and the promotions after this period were so rapid that it is difficult to keep pace with the grade of the officers. Every new requisition for volunteers was followed by changes among the commissioned officers, and generally by an advance in rank.

"In June one of the six newly-raised regiments, under the command of Col. Parsons, was reviewed in New London. This is believed to have been the first regimental training in this State east of Connecticut River. Two companies of this regiment, the fourth and fifth, were raised in New London, and of these William Coit and James Chapman, names which by their townsmen were considered synonymous with patriotism and hardy gallantry, were captains.²

"These two companies marched immediately to Boston, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill.³

¹ State Records (Hirman), p. 23.

² Ibid., p. 169.

³ The following minutes of the day before the battle were copied from the originals preserved in the sergeant's family by the late Thomas

Of Capt. Coit's company, Jedediah Hide was¹ first lieutenant; James Day, second lieutenant; William Adams, ensign. Of Capt. Chapin's company, the corresponding officers were Christopher Darrow, John Raymond, and George Latimer. Capt. Coit, soon after the battle, entered into the navy, and was appointed by Congress to the command of the schooner 'Harrison,' fitted out in Boston Bay to cruise against the enemy.¹

"In July two more regiments were raised in Connecticut, under Col. Charles Webb and Col. Jedediah Huntington. Of Webb's regiment, Jonathan Latimer, Jr., was major and captain of the third company, having for his first lieutenant Nathan Hale,² who at the time of receiving his commission sustained the office of preceptor of the Union Grammar-school in New London.

"It has been frequently asserted that when the news of the battle at Lexington arrived in town, Nathan Hale immediately dismissed his scholars, harangued the citizens, and, marching for Boston with the company of Capt. Coit, took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. This statement is not entirely accurate; his proceedings were marked with more calmness and maturity of judgment. He had taken an active part in all the patriotic measures of the inhabitants, but not till he had been tendered a commission in the army, which was subsequent to the battle of Bunker Hill, did he decide to relinquish his office of preceptor before the expiration of the time for which he was engaged. His letter to the proprietors of the school announcing his purpose was dated Friday, July 17, 1775. In this communication he observes that the year for which he had engaged would expire in a fortnight, but as he had received information that *a place was allotted to him in the army*, he asked as a favor to be excused immediately. Before the close of July the regiments of Webb and Huntington were ordered to Boston, where they were

placed under the commander-in-chief. Lieut. Hale shortly afterwards received a captain's commission.

"Those who knew Capt. Hale in New London have described him as a man of many agreeable qualities, frank and independent in his bearing, social, animated, ardent, a lover of the society of ladies, and a favorite among them. Many a fair cheek was wet with bitter tears and gentle voices uttered deep execrations on his barbarous foes when tidings of his untimely fate were received.

"As a teacher, Capt. Hale is said to have been a firm disciplinarian, but happy in his mode of conveying instruction and highly respected by his pupils. The parting scene made a strong impression on their minds. He addressed them in a style almost parental; gave them earnest counsel, prayed with them, and shaking each by the hand, bade them individually farewell.

"The summer of 1776 was noted for the large number of arrests of persons charged with Toryism. Many of these were brought to New London, and from thence sent into the interior of the State, to keep them from intercourse with the enemy. In August three vessels arrived in one week with persons arrested on Long Island and in New York City. After a short confinement in the jail they were forwarded to Norwich and Windham for safe-keeping. Green's newspaper sometimes announced them as 'gangs of miscreants,' and again as 'gentlemen Tories.' In the interior towns they were allowed to go at large within certain limits, and most of them after a few months were permitted to return to their homes.

"On the 25th of July three British ships-of-war came athwart New London Harbor and anchored. These were the 'Rose,' commanded by Capt. Wallace, the 'Swan,' and the 'Kingfisher.' This was a virtual blockade, and created much alarm. The town had no defense except the spirit of her inhabitants. The sole strength of the fort was its garrison, which consisted mostly of captains and mates of vessels that lay unemployed at the wharves. No other commander on this coast acquired a renown so odious as Capt. Wallace. He was the terror of the small ports and small vessels, capturing and plundering without discrimination, and threatening various points with attack. On the 30th of August he verified his threats by a cannonade of the thriving village of Stonington, Long Point. On this exposed peninsula, about half a mile in length, formerly a moiety of the Chesebrough farm, a hardy company of mariners and artisans had clustered together and acquired a creditable share of the trade of the Sound. The tender of the 'Rose,' whose business it was to destroy everything in the shape of keel or sail that came in its way, pursued one of its victims to the wharf of the village. The citizens eagerly collected for its defense. Capt. Benjamin Pendleton and other brave and true men were there, and the tender was soon driven from its prey. But the 'Rose' came up, and without summons or

Shaw Perkins. They are inserted here as memorials of one of the New London companies that fought at Bunker's Hill:

"Sergeant Fargo's report to the sergeant major of Capt. Coit's company—4th company, in 6th regiment, under Col. Parsons of the Connecticut line.

"June 16, 1775. Morning Report.

"Main guard, 18. Barrack Guard, 7. Sick 9. Servants, 4. Present, 68. Total, 106. Signed, Moses Fargo. Orderly Sergeant.

"General Orders, June 16, 1775.

"Parole, Lebanon; countersign, Coventry.

"Field officer of the day, Col. Nixon.

"Field officer of the picket, Major Brooks.

"Field officer of the main guard, Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson.

"Adjutant to-morrow, Holden.

"Draft Capt. Coit's company—one subaltern, nine privates for the picket guard; one sergeant and seven privates for the advance guard to-night. Sergeant Edward Hallum is detailed to this service."

¹ "Frothingham's Siege of Boston, p. 260. Capt. Coit claimed to be 'the first man in the States who turned his majesty's hunting up-side down.' This was a current belief at the time, and has been preserved by tradition, but its correctness at this distance of time cannot be determined. The 'Harrison' was certainly one of the first vessels commissioned by Congress, and may have been the first to take a prize.

² "State Records (Hinman), p. 186.

communication of any kind, opened her broadside upon the village. She continued firing at intervals for several hours, until the pursued vessel was cut out and conveyed away. Only round-shot were used, and therefore no houses took fire, though several were much shattered by the balls. One man was wounded but none killed.¹

"On the 5th and 6th of August, 1775, a fleet of nine ships and several smaller vessels gathered around New London Harbor, and appeared as if about to enter. Expresses were sent forth to alarm the country, but it was soon ascertained that the object of the fleet was to secure the stock that was owned upon the fertile islands of the Sound. From Fisher's Island alone they took 1100 sheep, beside cattle and other provisions, for which they made a reasonable compensation to Mr. Brown, the lessee of the island; but from Gardiner's and Plum Islands they took what they wanted without payment.

"This incident probably operated as a spur upon the higher powers of the colony in regard to a subject much discussed in their councils, viz., the fortification of New London.

"Among the heads of inquiry² proposed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the colony of Connecticut in 1773 was this:

"What forts and places of defense are there within your government and in what condition?"

"To which Governor Trumbull replied, October, 1774:

"A small battery at New London, consisting of nine guns, built and supported at the colony's expense."

"This was then the only fortification in Connecticut when the war commenced; but the defense of the coast was a subject to which the attention of the Legislature was soon called.

"April, 1775, a committee was appointed to examine the points of defense, and report on the best means of securing the country from invasion. Of this committee, Messrs. G. Saltonstall, D. Deshon, and T. Mumford reported in regard to New London that the battery was in a ruinous condition, and that the only effective cannon in the place consisted of six new pieces (four eighteens and two twelves). They proposed that three positions—Mamacock, Winthrop's Neck, and Groton Heights—should be fortified, and that fourteen new cannon (twenty-fours) should be procured.³ This judicious advice was not adopted, probably on account of a void in the treasury. All that was obtained at this time was an order to repair

and complete the old fort. This was done during the summer, under the direction of Col. Saltonstall, who in effect rebuilt the works and mounted upon them all the cannon in the town. It will be recollected that this fortification stood near the water's edge, where is now the ferry wharf. Here was the battery, the platform, the cannon, and the flag-staff; the magazine stood a little to the west. The garrison, from twelve to twenty men, had their meals at Potter's, near Bradley Street. Nathaniel Saltonstall, captain; Stephen Hemstead, lieutenant.

"On the Groton side of the river, with a spirit of enthusiasm that did not wait for legislative aid, the inhabitants voluntarily threw up intrenchments, excavated ditches, and erected breastworks at sundry exposed places, which, though they had no ordnance except a few pieces at the principal battery on the heights, obtained from the supply brought in by Commodore Hopkins, they resolved to defend to the last extremity.

"On the river below Norwich (at Waterman's Point) a battery was erected under the superintendence of Benjamin Huntington and Ephraim Bill, and furnished with four six-pounders. Such were the preparations made to receive the enemy in 1775.⁴

"Two enlisted companies were stationed at New London during the summer under Maj. Latimer and Capt. Edward Shipman, of Saybrook.⁵ These were ordered to Boston the last of September, on the requisition of Gen. Washington. Their place was supplied by a new enlistment of seventy men, of whom Col. Saltonstall took the command.⁶

"The Governor and Council of Safety, acceding to the oft-repeated request of the inhabitants that something further might be done for them in the way of fortification, sent Col. Jedediah L. Durkin to New London in November, to view the premises and report what fortification was necessary. After a general survey and consultation with the principal men on both sides of the river, he confirmed the judgment heretofore given by the committee, and recommended the immediate fortification of the three points designated by them.

"The neck of land bounding New London Harbor on the south, now called Fort Neck, but then generally known by its Indian name of Mamakuk (or Mamacock), presented near the point a broad, irregular platform of rocks, rising twenty feet above the water, and connected with the mainland on the east by meadows and marshes. This rocky point seems to have been projected into its position purposely to protect the harbor. A more advantageous site for a fortification is scarcely to be desired. Could we allow

¹ "At the October session of the Legislature, 1775, the sum of £12 4s. 4d. was allowed to Jonathan Weaver, Jr., a music-man in the company of Capt. Oliver Smith, who was dangerously wounded at Stonington, Long Point.—*Hinman*, p. 192.

"It is singular that when Stonington was again cannonaded by the British, Aug. 9, 1814, the result should have been so nearly the same,—buildings damaged, one man severely wounded, no one killed.

² "Heads of Inquiry, printed by order of the Governor and Company. T. Green, 1775.

³ "Council Records (*Hinman*, App.), p. 645.

⁴ "Council Records in *Hinman*, pp. 328, 331.

⁵ "Ibid., p. 328.

⁶ "At the same time thirty were ordered for New Haven, forty for Stonington, and fifteen for Lyme. The pay was the same as to Continental soldiers, which in 1775 was £2 per month for a private, and £6 for a captain; five shillings and threepence per week for billeting.—*Ibid.*, p. 191.

that the benevolence of nature would concur in any of the plans of war, we might suppose that this use of it had entered into her design; for it is not only well adapted to this end, but seems nearly useless for any other purpose. On this point Col. Elderkin proposed the erection of a rampart fronting east eighty feet; south, eighty feet; north, eighty feet; but not at right angles; with five embrasures in each bank, to be defended by five cannon, eighteen or twenty-four-pounders.

"The point selected on the Groton side was nearly opposite the centre of the harbor. The ascent, within fifty rods of the water's edge, was one hundred and twenty feet. The summit was tolerably level. Here it was supposed that a breastwork of turf and gravel, with some ten pieces of cannon, would be all that was necessary.

"Winthrop's Neck lies northeast of the town, and projects more than half-way across the harbor; the southern extremity, facing the mouth of the river, presents a level, bold bluff twenty feet above the water. Here also it was recommended that a breastwork should be raised and planted with ten cannon. These various positions would expose an invading fleet to be raked at so many angles that it was thought the inhabitants might thus be rendered secure from all annoyance by sea.

"The report of Col. Elderkin was made to the Governor and Council November 15th,¹ and on the 22d orders were issued for the works to be commenced, under the direction of a committee of six persons,—Col. Saltonstall, Ebenezer Ledyard, John Deshon, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., Peter Avery, and Josiah Watrous (or Waters).² Yet notwithstanding this early and earnest action of the government, more than a year elapsed before either of the posts could take rank as a fortification and merit a name. Even in December, 1776, when the two principal works were honored with the names of the Governor and Deputy Governor, Trumbull and Griswold, they were imperfect and unfinished.

"Nor is this a matter of surprise when it is considered that the labor was performed by relays of fresh recruits, changed every few weeks, who wrought under the direction of the civil authority and field-officers. These enlistments consisted in part of mere boys, with the spirit, indeed, but not the experience of men, and in part of aged persons, who had perhaps the judgment, but not the physical energy of maturity.

"It is interesting to note the difficulties which in those Revolutionary times stood in the way of public works. In the case of these small fortifications the Legislature must first discuss the matter and pass the resolves, the Governor and Council of Safety must take

it up, Col. Saltonstall must be consulted, Mr. Shaw must be summoned to Hartford to give advice, Col. Mott must be sent to New London to survey, Col. Dyer and Mr. Wales must examine and report. The works begin, stop, go on. The Governor and Council are at the trouble of directing just the number of sledges, hammers, shovels, spades, crow-bars, pickaxes, chains, etc., that are to be provided for the work. Timber, teams, tools, and other necessary materials are to be procured by Col. Saltonstall for Winthrop's Neck; by Ebenezer Ledyard for Groton; and Nathaniel Shaw for Mamacock. The timber was in the forests, and must be selected growing.

"The Assembly must now apply to Congress for cannon to furnish their works, asking for some of the brass pieces taken at St. John's. Again they apply to Admiral Hopkins for some of the New Providence ordnance.³ They cannot obtain the necessary complement, and it is decided that the heavy cannon must be cast in Smith's furnace at Salisbury. In order to accomplish this the furnace must be enlarged, new workmen obtained, higher wages given, woodland must be bought to obtain fuel for the furnace, and all these details must be performed by the executive officers of the State,—Col. Elderkin and others must make journeys to and forth from Salisbury to Hartford to manage the business.

"In the summer of 1777 the works were regarded as finished, though probably then very far from what military men at the present day would call complete.

"The engineer of Fort Trumbull was Col. Josiah Waters; of Fort Griswold, Col. Samuel Mott.⁴ The first commanders of these forts were appointed in February, 1776, and were captains of companies stationed at each place,—John Ely, of Lyme, at Mamacock, and Edward Mott at Groton,⁵—but in July, before the forts were half completed, they were both promoted to the rank of major. Their successors were Martin Kirtland, of Saybrook, for Mamacock, and Oliver Coit for Groton. Two artillery companies, one for each fortress, were afterwards raised, and of these Nathaniel Saltonstall and William Ledyard were the first captains. These must be regarded as the first actual commanders of Forts Trumbull and Griswold. They were appointed July 3, 1776.⁶ At the same date Adam Shapley was ordered to take command of the old fort at New London, in the place of Dudley Saltonstall, resigned.

"Aug. 2, 1777, orders were issued by the Governor and Council to remove the platform from the old fort to Fort Trumbull. The barrack also was soon transferred to the lower part of the town, and being subsequently used for a brewery, gave the name of Brew-

³ "Council Records, p. 365, Hinman, where will be found authority for most of the particulars in this sketch.

⁴ "Their appointment as engineers was in February, 1777, but Col. Waters had been previously on duty. His services commenced Nov. 23, 1775, and he was still at his post in April, 1777, as was also his assistant Josiah Waters, Jr.—Hinman, p. 430.

⁶ "Hinman, pp. 346, 364.

⁵ "Ibid., pp. 365, 366.

¹ "Elderkin's report in Hinman's App., p. 551. The land at Mamacock was purchased of Nathaniel Shaw; an acre and a quarter for the works at Groton of Jonathan Chester and Elisha Prior. Groton fort was commenced Dec. 5, 1775.

² "Hinman, p. 337.

ery (now Brewer) to the street in which it was placed. The old battery was left to decay, and its site afterwards appropriated to the market and the ferry wharf.

"A redoubt on Winthrop's Neck was erected by Col. Saltonstall. The importance of the site was overrated, and in the course of a year or two the post was abandoned.

"For the garrisoning of the various posts at New London and Groton a regiment of foot was employed during a part of the year 1776, of which Col. Erastus Wolcott had the command. He was the superior military commander of the district, which included Stonington for that year. Dr. John Ely, of Lyme, performed a tour of duty here as captain and major, and also as physician and surgeon. In July he was sent to visit the Northern Army and employ his skill in arresting the smallpox, which was then raging in the camp with great virulence.

"In the various battalions raised for Continental service, New London was expected to furnish her full quota, though, as we look back upon her exposed situation, we might deem that the services of her sons were of pressing necessity at home. Mr. Shaw, in writing to Governor Trumbull, Aug. 7, 1776, when new enlistments were demanded, observes,—

"This town has been drained of men already, so that there is scarcely a sufficiency of hands left to get in the harvest."

"In addition to the regular militia then in service, in June a large volunteer company was recruited in the town, under Capt. Richard Deshon, and another in November, under Capt. Jonathan Caulkins. Groton was in a similar condition: nearly all its able-bodied men were in the army. In October, 1775, she had memorialized the Assembly, praying that her soldiers might be allowed to return and defend their own homes, for the British fleet was hovering near them, and the coast had been stripped of its men to recruit the army and navy. This was the sad truth, which might have been repeated every year of the war.

"How shall we describe the shifting scenes of plunder, stratagem, and atrocity exhibited on the bosom of Long Island Sound during the years 1776 and 1777? What fury possessed the minds of men that the inhabitants of the two shores, old neighbors and friendly associates, should thus become assassins and wolves, prowling for each other's destruction!

"Long Island having passed in a great measure into the occupation of the British, those inhabitants who had embraced the cause of liberty were obliged to seek safety by flight. The troops stationed at New London, with all the armament that the Governor could command, were ordered to cross the Sound and assist in removing them and their effects to the Connecticut coast. Many of these unfortunate patriots left all behind them, and, homeless and destitute, were thrown upon the mercy of the charitable. Long

Island was abandoned by the Genius of Liberty, and the British rule was spread over it far and wide. From that moment the two coasts were hostile, and an inveterate system of smuggling, marauding, plundering, and kidnapping took place on both sides, in comparison with which a common state of honorable warfare might be taken for peace and good neighborhood. Sheep, cattle, effects, and people were seized and carried off by either party. On the Connecticut side this was done under the covert of secrecy. Goods stolen from the island were carefully secreted, and if discovered by honest persons were advertised, and the owners desired to come and take possession. This condition of affairs was fraught with mischief, misrule, and villany. There was no end to the strays and the thieves. Akin to this marauding system was the contraband trade, an illicit dealing with the enemy, and furnishing them with supplies for the sake of their gold and their goods. This was not often carried on by the Tories, the professed friends of the British, for they were too narrowly watched to allow of the risk, but by men who were patriots in pretension, but yet lovers of money rather than lovers of their country. This trade was entered into by many people who were otherwise considered fair and honorable in all their dealings, but if discovered by their countrymen they were marked for opprobrium and insult. A more odious occupation could not be mentioned, nor could anything be said of a man better calculated to hold him up to public indignation than to call him a *Long Island trader*. The republican authorities were rigorous in their watch upon this trade.¹ Many houses were searched and men imprisoned, yet the contraband trade flourished. Goods that were bought for country produce might be sold cheap, and the temptation to buy was great. Fine Holland shirts, ready made, could be procured for half a Spanish dollar. Sloops and boats laden with provisions for the New York market were occasionally intercepted by the State cruisers, and the sad history of the day was often enlivened by ludicrous anecdotes that would gain currency respecting these night-traders. Thus a story was told of two men from the Great Neck shore of New London who put off one night in a whale-boat with a large fat ox on board. The animal got loose from its fastenings and became so unmanageable that the men, in danger of sinking, were glad to make towards a country sloop near by and meekly surrender their ox to confiscation and themselves to imprisonment.

"On the Long Island side the harbors were infested with bands of the lowest and vilest refugees, from whence many a plundering descent was made on the Connecticut coast and robbery and extortion of every kind committed. The small sloops and boats in which

¹"Shaw to Governor Trumbull, February, 1777: 'I suppose Gen. Parsons has given you a history of the discovery we made of the correspondence carried on from our Neck on board the man-of-war.'—*Shaw's Letter-Book* (MS.).

these piratical excursions were made had the familiar name of 'shaving mills.' They were the terror of the coast, often committing atrocious robberies.

"The present generation, living in peace and quiet, and looking round upon the goodly heritage that has fallen to their lot, think but little of those years of suffering through which these blessings were attained. They have no adequate conception of the scenes of alarm, panic, flight, destitution, poverty, bereavement, loneliness, and even famine through which their forefathers passed in the fierce struggle for liberty. During the whole war the inhabitants of New London could never lie down with any feeling of security that they might not be roused from their beds by the alarm-bell and the signal-fire, proclaiming the invader at hand. There was, indeed, in the early part of the war no spoil to allure an enemy; but the harbor, capacious, accessible, and secure, would furnish a fine winter refuge for their ships, and it would be a vast benefit to their cause to seal up the State and have the whole Sound to themselves.

'During the winter of 1776-77 the frigates 'Amazon' and 'Niger' were stationed most of the time near the west end of Fisher's Island, so as effectually to blockade the mouth of the river. Several British vessels also wintered in Gardiner's Bay, and the Sound was the common haunt of the enemy. On the 3d of December, 1776, eleven ships passed Montauk Point and anchored within sight of the town. The next morning they were joined by a fleet of transports and warlike vessels approaching eastward from New York, which gradually increased to one hundred in number. This fleet, which was under the command of Sir Peter Parker, while manœuvring in the Sound made a truly formidable appearance. They remained nearly three weeks, recruiting where they could on the shores and islands, often secretly supplied by faithless men from the coast, and stretching their wings from Gardiner's Bay to Fairfield. New London was in daily apprehension of a bombardment. The women and children and all valuable goods were removed. On Friday, December 20th, the admiral having collected together his transports and made his preparations, began to weigh anchor. At that moment the public consternation was greater, perhaps, than has ever been experienced before or since on this coast. When this magnificent fleet came abreast the mouth of the river it seemed sufficient to sweep the foundation of the town from its moorings. Astonishment and dismay filled the minds of the inhabitants as from hilltops and house-tops they gazed on the distant spectacle. After a short period of intense anxiety, a sudden relief was experienced as the leading ships passed off to the south and east of Fisher's Island, and it became apparent that Newport was to be the point of attack. The Governor had ordered out all the militia east of the river and three regiments from the west side, but

the orders were countermanded when the destination of the fleet was ascertained.¹

"The 14th of March, 1777, brought another breeze of alarm along the coast. A fleet of ten sail—the 'Amazon,' 'Greyhound,' 'Lark,' and seven transports—came round the western point of Fisher's Island and anchored near the Groton shore. An immediate descent was expected, and tumult and terror reigned for a time in the town. The object of the squadron, however, was to obtain, as they had the year before, the stock of Fisher's Island, and this business they executed so thoroughly as almost to sweep the island clean of produce. They took not only sheep, cattle, swine, poultry, corn, potatoes, wood, and hay, but blankets, woolen cloth, sheeting, and other necessaries, for all which they made a reasonable compensation to Mr. Brown in British gold.

"While the enemy thus kept possession of the Sound the sloops and boats belonging to the coast melted away like summer snow. The 'Amazon' frigate kept a continual watch at the mouth of the river, capturing and destroying coasters and fishing-vessels without mercy. Through the whole year 1777 New London was blockaded almost with the strictness of a siege.

"April 12th, about thirty sail of armed vessels and transports passed along the mouth of the river; in fact, during the whole of this momentous summer the threatening aspect of a man-of-war was scarcely absent from the vision of the inhabitants, and from the high grounds twenty were frequently in view at one time, either at anchor or flying east and west, where, at the two extremities of the Sound, the strong forces of the enemy held undisputed possession of Newport and New York. May and June were months of almost continual alarm.

"On the 20th of July a squadron appeared on the coast, bending its course as if about to enter the mouth of the river. The alarm-guns were fired and the militia set in motion, but it proved to be a fleet of transports and provision-vessels bound to England under convoy of the 'Niger' frigate. They passed by without any hostile demonstration but that of firing several shot at the armed schooner 'Spy,' which they chased into the harbor. The next day the 'Spy' slipped out of the river and cut off from the fleet two vessels that had lingered to take in wood.

"In August the 'Cerberus' frigate lay for some time at anchor off Niantic Bay, west of New London. A line was one day seen from the ship floating upon the water at a little distance, which the tender of the ship was ordered to examine. It was drawn up with great caution, and found to be one hundred and fifty fathoms in length, and to have a machine attached to the end of it weighing about four hundred pounds. This, upon being hauled into the schooner, exploded

² "Col. John Douglass was encamped here with his regiment. In January, 1777, Col. John Ely's regiment, on duty at New London, was ordered to Providence. He was remanded with four companies in March.

on the deck, and, as was currently reported at the time, killed several men.¹ The machine was undoubtedly one of the marine torpedoes invented by Mr. Bushnell to blow up ships. This ingenious gentleman and patriotic soldier made other attempts to destroy a British vessel with his machine, but failed.

"In September thirty or forty sail of English vessels were at one time in the Sound, many of them taking in wood from the Long Island shore.

"In November, about the 14th, a fleet of vessels of all descriptions, passing from Newport to Gardiner's Bay, encountered a gale of wind, by which the 'Syren' frigate of twenty-eight guns was driven ashore at Point Judith and fell into the hands of the Americans, with her crew (two hundred men) and equipments. She was stripped of her guns, stores, and everything movable and burnt, Sunday, Nov. 15th.

"The military organization for the coast defense was arranged anew for the year 1777. The three posts of New London, Groton, and Stonington were placed under the command of Maj. Jonathan Wells, of Hartford. Two companies were raised and stationed at New London, one of artillery, consisting of fifty men, of which Nathaniel Saltonstall was captain; the other of musketry (seventy men), of which Adam Shapley was captain. Two corresponding companies stationed at Groton were commanded by Wm. Ledyard and Oliver Coit, and a company of musket-men was stationed at Stonington under Capt. Nathan Palmer. This was the stationary force for the year, but being totally inadequate to the necessity, a regiment was raised expressly to defend the coast of New London County. Before this could be enlisted, Cols. Latimer, Ely, and Throop and Majs. Buel and Gallop performed tours of duty at New London and Groton with parts of their respective regiments.

"In March, 1778, Capt. William Ledyard was appointed to the command of the posts of New London, Groton, and Stonington, with the rank and pay of major. Under his direction the works were repaired and strengthened and additional batteries erected. William Latham was captain of artillery at Groton, and Adam Shapley at New London. These appointments, it must be remembered, were not made by Congress or the commander-in-chief, but emanated from the Governor and Council of Safety.

"Early in this year a French ship called the 'Lyon,' Capt. Michel, came into port with a valuable assortment of West India goods. This cargo was very opportune, being mostly purchased by the naval agent for the State and Continental service. She had salt on board, which was then of pressing importance to the army, and linen and other articles useful for the clothing of soldiers. The 'Lyon' lay about three months in the harbor.² Several privateers were in at

the same time recruiting, and the collisions that took place among the seamen, soldiery, and populace kept the town in a state of riot and disorder. The jail was forced, prisoners released and recaptured, and mobs occasionally triumphant over the law. When a maritime war is raging what can be expected in a seaport but misrule and demoralization?

"Flags of truce engaged in the exchange of prisoners were often arriving and departing from New London. The return home of American prisoners excited very naturally a deep interest. Their appearance alone, without a word spoken, was sufficient evidence that they had borne a rigorous confinement under merciless keepers. In July, 1777, a flag that had been sent to Newport with a band of well-fed, healthy English prisoners to be exchanged returned with a company of Americans who were actually dying from starvation and close confinement. 'They had but just life enough remaining,' said the *Gazette*, 'to answer the purpose of an exchange.' Some were wasted to skeletons, others covered with vermin, or disfigured with eruptions, or dying of fever. Early in August two other exchanges were negotiated, and some fifty more arrived in the same condition. Unwholesome and scanty fare, crowded quarters, the want of fresh air, and uncleanness had brought them to the verge of the grave. Some indeed died in the cartel before they reached the harbor, and some soon after their arrival. The few that remained, meagre, pale, and tottering, crept slowly along the highways begging their way to their homes.

"In the month of December, 1778, by flags and cartels from New York, about five hundred prisoners arrived, released, said the *Gazette*, 'from the horrible prison-ships.' They were sick with various diseases, they had frozen limbs, and many were infected with the smallpox. They died all along the way through the Sound, and every day after their arrival for three weeks,—sixteen the first week, seventeen the next, and so on. About two hundred were Frenchmen, and of these fifteen died on the passage from New York. These poor foreigners were destitute of money and suitable clothing, and the high price of the necessities of life, the gloom of the winter season, and the loathsome diseases among them made it no light task to render them comfortable. The smallpox and malignant fevers brought in by the prisoners were communicated to those whose benevolent ministrations afforded them relief, and in this way were spread through the town. The prejudices against inoculation were so strong that, notwithstanding it had a resolve of the General Assembly and a previous vote of the town in its favor, it had never been allowed. Infected persons were carried apart and shut up by themselves, with the white cloth floating over them to betoken pestilence.

¹ "This incident is more minutely related in Thatcher's *Military Journal*, p. 123.

² "The 'Lyon' took in a cargo for Virginia and sailed June 14th. A little south of Long Island she had an engagement of four hours' dura-

tion with a British frigate, and then escaped. On her voyage from Virginia to France, laden with tobacco, she was captured by an English vessel of forty guns.

"With respect to American prisoners, historic justice calls upon us to state that those who were exchanged in later periods of the war gave evidence of a beneficial change in the mode of treatment. The British had learned a lesson of humanity. In August, 1779, when the crew of the 'Oliver Cromwell' were released, they came home in good health, and frankly acknowledged that though they had been confined in those odious prison-ships, the 'Jersey' and 'Good Hope,' they had been kindly treated, provided with good food, the sick attended by physicians, and nothing plundered from them.

"In the year 1778 a prison-ship was fitted up at New London by order of Congress for the reception of British prisoners, with a guard attached to it consisting of a lieutenant, sergeant, corporal, and twenty privates.¹ It was used only a short time.

"The events of the year 1779 seem like those of previous years rehearsed over, as in a scenic exhibition, with only slight changes of names and drapery. In February a detachment of Continental troops, under the command of Col. Dearborn, was sent to aid the militia in the defense of New London. Brig-Gen. Parsons had the superior military command of the district.

"N. Shaw to the Marine Committee of the Eastern Department, March 14th, 1779:

"We are in such a wretched state in this town by reason of the small-pox, fever, and famine that I cannot carry on my business, and am buying up my vessels as fast as they come in, for every necessary of life is at such an extravagant price that whenever I employ persons to do anything they insist upon provisions, which it is not in my power to give them."

"On the 23d of March several scouting-vessels came in with the startling intelligence that a fleet of twenty sail had passed Hellgate and were coming east, with flat-bottomed boats, row-galleys, and sloops of war in train; that a sixty-four and fifty-gun ship had left Sandy Hook to come south of Long Island around Montauk into the Sound; that twenty-six sail of vessels had previously congregated at Sag Harbor, and that Gen. Clinton had left New York, and was mustering a large body of troops at Southampton. The same day a considerable force was seen to go into Gardiner's Bay, and about sunset the frigate 'Renown' appeared off the mouth of the river and anchored. To what could all these preparations tend but an attack upon New London?

"And now, as on similar occasions, the alarm-bells were rung and the bale-fires lighted. Families were broken up, effects removed, and the neighboring militia came straggling in to the defense. But no attack was made. It was expected the next day, and the next, and a whole week passed of agitation and uncertainty. It was then ascertained that the transports from New York had gone to Newport; that the fleet under convoy, which had halted in Gardiner's

Bay, was bound to New York; that a part of the other fleet had gone on a plundering expedition to the Vineyard Sound and Falmouth (now Portland, in Maine), and that on the opposite coast of Long Island, from whence the invading army was expected to embark, all was quiet and peaceful. No flat-bottomed boats were there, nor had been. The only force collected on that side of the island consisted of five hundred foot and fifty horse at Southold, and one hundred men with two field-pieces at Sag Harbor, which was a stationary arrangement to guard and assist the English vessels in taking off wood and hay. It is a little singular that the troops at Southampton had been assembled in consequence of unfounded reports of a similar nature that had been flying through the British lines. It was confidently affirmed in New York that Gen. Parsons was at New London with a body of four thousand men, making hasty but secret preparations for a descent upon Long Island. In consequence of this report, Gen. Clinton had hastened from New York with a flying force, to prepare a reception for the expected invader. In this manner rumor flew from side to side imagining evil, asserting its existence, and actually causing it to exist. False report, though but a breath of air, has a mighty agency in aggravating the calamities of war.

"The militia on duty at this time in New London were employed in erecting a fortification of timber, sods, etc., on Town Hill, which it was supposed would be of use in checking the advance of an enemy that might land below the harbor and march to attack the town in the rear. Near this spot the gallows had stood on which Kate Garrett, the Pequot woman, had perished; it had likewise been noted for a large windmill. A breastwork was here thrown up and several field-pieces mounted. The inhabitants showed their appreciation of the work by the name which they bestowed on it, Fort Nonsense, the only name it ever received.

"The next alarm was on the 25th of June, when warning guns from Stonington gave notice of an approaching fleet. Forts Trumbull and Griswold took up the notes and echoed them into the country. In the afternoon a squadron of about fifty sail, of which seven were ships and the others of various size and armament down to row-galleys, came within sight of the town. They anchored near Plum Island for the night, and the next morning, instead of turning towards the town, as had been feared, they made sail to the westward. The militia had come in, as was observed, 'with even greater cheerfulness and alacrity' than on former occasions. The brigade of Gen. Tyler was on the ground, and being paraded, was dismissed with addresses and thanks.

"Only ten days later (July 5th) a similar alarm agitated the coast. Expresses from the westward to Maj. Ledyard brought information that a fleet had left New York with preparations for a descent on the coast, and was on its way through the Sound.

¹ "Council Records (Hinman), p. 531.

The point of attack at this time proved to be New Haven, but New London was closely watched. The frigates 'Renown' and 'Thames' and the sloop-of-war 'Otter' were plying in the neighborhood, and it was thought an attack would soon be made. A large body of militia remained three weeks encamped near the town or in Groton. Gen. Tyler's brigade, from Preston and Norwich, was again noted for its promptness and martial spirit. The counties of Berkshire and Hampshire, in Massachusetts, sent their militia to aid in the defense of the coast. No attempt was, however, made by the enemy to land, except upon Plum and Fisher's Islands, which the crews of the British ships plundered of everything valuable to them, and then wantonly set fire to the hay and buildings which they could not remove.

"The year 1780 shows but little variation of picture from the three preceding years. The cold months were seasons of pinching poverty and distress; sudden outbreaks of alarm and confusion were thickly scattered over the summer. Frigates and other vessels were continually passing up and down the Sound, and ships of the line were now hovering near Block Island, now anchoring at Point Judith, now running into Gardiner's Bay. On the 29th of July, the Governor having received information that twenty sail of shipping, with eight thousand troops on board, were in Huntington Harbor, Long Island, immediately ordered out a body of militia to the defense of New London, but on the 31st the much-dreaded fleet made sail for New York. On the 5th of August a fleet of fifteen vessels under the command of Admiral Graves anchored off the harbor, and there lay about twenty-four hours before running into Gardiner's Bay. This fleet had been on watch over the French at Newport, and came into the Sound to collect stock and recruit. In September another British fleet, said to be Admiral Arbuthnot's, came into Gardiner's Bay, and there remained through the months of October and November.

"It would be a laborious but pleasing task to go around among families with a talisman to gain their confidence, read private letters, inspect documents, converse with the aged, take notes of tradition, and thus gather up and revive the fading names of patriots and heroes who assisted in the achievement of American independence. It was an era of brave and self-denying men, and even confining our attention to the limited sphere embraced in this history, the number is not small of those who performed deeds worthy of remembrance. If only a few are here introduced, let it not be deemed that injustice is thereby shown to others who may be equally worthy but less generally known.

"Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall and three of his sons were employed in various grades of service during the whole war. The elder Saltonstall, before the close of 1776, was raised to the rank of brigadier-general, and sent with nine regiments of Connecticut militia

to take post in Westchester County, N. Y. He was then sixty-eight years of age. Winthrop Saltonstall, the oldest of the brothers, held the office of register of the Court of Admiralty. Dudley was a captain and then commodore in the navy. Gilbert, the youngest, was a captain of marines on board the ship 'Trumbull' in her desperate combat with the 'Watt.'

"Nathaniel Saltonstall, of another family, served in the war both as seaman and soldier. He was captain of the old fort on the Parade, and commander of the ship 'Putnam.'

"Maj. James Chapman, of Selden's regiment, Wadsworth's brigade, was a man of strength and stature beyond the common standard, and as a soldier steady and brave. But what avail these qualities against the aim of the marksman or the force of a cannon-ball! He was slain in what was called the orchard fight, near Harlem, when the army was retreating from New York, Sept. 15, 1776. His son James, a youth of only fifteen years of age, was with him when he fell. His brother, Lieut. Richard Chapman, was slain in Groton fort. John Chapman, a third brother, was first lieutenant of the ship 'Oliver Cromwell,' and after that was taken of the 'Putnam.' Joseph Chapman, a still younger brother, was an officer of the army.

"Col. Jonathan Latimer (of Chesterfield society) had served in several campaigns against the French upon the northern frontier, and during the war for independence was much of the time in the field.¹ Two of his sons, George and Jonathan, were also in the service. Maj. Christopher Darrow (of the North Parish) fought bravely at Monmouth and on other battle-fields during the war. The Gallops of Groton, Ben-Adam and Nathan, were engaged in some of the earliest struggles, and both field-officers in 1777.

"William and Alexander P. Adams, grandsons of the former Minister Adams, Richard Douglas, Thomas U. Fosdick, Edward and George Hallam, Stephen Hempstead, George Hurlbut, John and William Raymond, William Richards,—these were all young men, starting forth impulsively at the commencement of the struggle, with high heroic purpose to serve their country, and if the sacrifice should be demanded, to suffer and die in the cause of liberty. William Adams served in the army during the siege of Boston, but afterwards enlisting in a private armed vessel, he died at Martinique, April 4, 1778. His brother, purser of the ship 'Trumbull,' was cut off at sea before the close of the war. Douglas, Fosdick, Hempstead, and Richards were in the service from 1776 to the disbanding of the army. The last named, Capt. William Richards, was stationed in 1780 at Fairfield, and while

¹ "Col. Latimer was the father of ten sons; himself and six of them measured forty-two feet. An ancient Mumford family of Groton approached the same mark, having six members of the average height of six feet,—according to familiar report, 'thirty-six feet of Mumford in one family.'

there was engaged in the expedition against Fort Slongo, on the opposite shore of Long Island. They crossed by night with muffled oars, took the works by surprise, and demolished them. Maj. Tallmage was the commander of the party. Capt. Richards led the attack upon the battery. Edward Hallam, after a tour of duty at Boston, and another at New York, was appointed commissary of troops at New London. William Raymond, taken prisoner in an early part of the contest, was carried to Halifax, and died while immured in Mill Island prison.

"George Hurlbut and Robert Hallam, with a multitude of others, shouldered musket and knapsack and started for Boston immediately after intelligence was received of the skirmish at Lexington. They subsequently joined Capt. Coit's company, and fought at Bunker Hill, one nineteen years of age, and the other twenty-one. Hallam's commission from Congress, giving him the rank of captain in Col. Durkee's regiment, was dated July 3, 1777, the very month that he was twenty years of age. He fought at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, and Monmouth, but withdrew from the army at the close of the campaign of 1779.

"Capt. Hurlbut remained in the service till disabled by a mortal wound at Tarrytown, in the summer of 1781. For the exploit that cost him in the end his life he received the thanks of Washington in the public orders of the army. It merits a particular relation.

"A vessel in the river containing a considerable quantity of stores for the American army had been set on fire by the guns of the enemy. Capt. Hurlbut being an excellent swimmer, volunteered his service, swam to the vessel, and amidst a severe fire from the British ships extinguished the flames, cut the cable that the wind might drift her to the side where the Americans were encamped, and then took to the water again. Before reaching the shore, being much fatigued, he threw himself on his back, as swimmers often do for repose, and just then was struck in the groin by a grape-shot. The ball was successfully extracted, and after a long confinement he so far recovered as to appear abroad. He belonged to the Second Regiment of Light Dragoons, and the first time that he was able to resume his post the troops honored him with a salute. Unfortunately his horse became restive, reared, and threw him. The old wound was broken up, he languished many months in severe pain, and at last was brought home to die. The commander-in-chief himself gave orders that every requisite care and attention should be used in his removal. His friend, Mr. Colfax, and the surgeon, Dr. Eustis (afterwards Governor of Massachusetts), accompanied him to New London, where he expired 8th of May, 1783.¹

In this connection another army incident may be mentioned, which, though in result a failure, illustrates the daring spirit of adventure for which the New London men of that day, whether sailors or soldiers, were remarkable.

"On the 16th of August, 1776, Commodore Tupper, lying at New York, sent two fire-vessels, a sloop and a schooner, up the river to make an attempt to burn the British frigate 'Phoenix' in the night. Of the eighteen men detached on this expedition a large proportion were from New London. Stephen Hempstead and Thomas Updike Fosdick were two of the number. Fosdick, who was then an ensign in the company of Capt. Nathan Hale, had command of the sloop. Owing to accidental circumstances the enterprise failed, but it was well conceived, and, as far as it went, executed with boldness and skill."

CHAPTER XIII.

NEW LONDON—(Continued).

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Privateering—Sen-Captains—The Schooner "Spy"—Brig "Defiance"—"Old Defiance"—The "Oliver Cromwell"—Brig "Resistance"—The "Hancock"—The Privateer "Governor Trumbull"—Ship "Confederacy"—The "Deane"—The "Putnam"—Continental Ship "Trumbull"—Benedict Arnold—He Marches on New London—Flight of the Lullabits—Burning of the Town—Arnold's Official Account—Estimate of the Loss—List of New London Sufferers—Washington's Visit to New London.

"WHILE humanity, reason, and religion concur in deprecating the whole practice of war, and look forward with ardent aspiration to the time when other modes of accommodating the difficulties of nations shall prevail, we must not withhold from the brave soldier and adventurous seaman that species of fame and merit which is their due. If we would write history faithfully we must go back to the era and live and breathe the scenes described. We must not look at the war of the Revolution by that light which has but just begun to dawn on the Christian world in regard to the folly and iniquity of war. Men fought under an exalted impulse for their homes and firesides, their liberties and their altars. It was the way in which the age manifested its devotion to truth, freedom, law, and religion. Yet blessed will be the period when these sacred principles shall find a holier expression.

"It has been customary to make a distinction between the regular navy of the country and those private armed vessels called letters-of-marque, or privateers, as if the former were an honorable service and the latter but little removed from piracy. The distinction is unjust, one was as fair and lawful as the other; both were sanctioned by the custom of nations, the object of each was the same. The Continental vessels no less than the privateers seized upon peaceful

¹ Many of these particulars are taken from a certificate given in December, 1783, by Gen. Washington to Mrs. Welsh, a widowed sister of Capt. Hurlbut.

merchantmen, and as much historical credit should be awarded to the brave privateersman as to the commissioned officer.

"It is a fact also that has not been sufficiently noticed in respect to the seamen of the Revolution that often with undaunted spirit they went into battle against fearful odds, and in these unequal combats were not unfrequently successful, such power has Providence given to those who manfully contend for the right.

"The British, after gaining possession of New York, fitted out a host of privateers from that port and from Long Island that infested the Sound and the whole New England coast, and in the course of a few months nearly every packet, coaster, and fishing smack belonging to New London was captured or destroyed. The inhabitants were driven in self-defense to build privateers and to arm as cruisers whatever craft they had left or could seize in their turn from the enemy and set them afloat to defend their property.

"Aggression, leading to retaliation, and swaying back and forth over an increasing space with accelerated fury, is the diagram of war.

"A place whose great and almost sole advantage consists in commercial aptitude is necessarily dependent upon peace for prosperity. From the beginning to the close of the Revolutionary contest a cloud of depressing gloom hung over New London. Her mariners and artisans were deprived of employment; her shopmen and merchants were impoverished or bankrupt; religion, education, and morals were at a low ebb, and the shadows grew deeper from year to year.

"It may be doubted whether any two places in New England exhibited a greater contrast in these respects than those near neighbors, but by no means intimate friends, Norwich and New London. Norwich suffered in her commerce as well as New London, but she was not kept in continual jeopardy; extraordinary inroads excepted, she was safe from invasion. Her growth was scarcely checked by the war, and, setting aside the suffering from scarcity in the first years of the conflict and the family privations resulting from the drain on the male population for the army, her prosperity was but little diminished. It was a place of refuge for many families from Boston, Newport, and other exposed situations on the coast, and this influx of residents kept her currency easy. With a wise foresight and a prompt enterprise, favored by her situation and natural advantages, she early turned her attention to manufactures. These came in to fill the vacuum occasioned by her lost commerce.

"New London had no such wholesome resource. The privateering business very naturally stepped in, and, as far as bustle and excitement went, filled the void, but as a path to gain it was fraught with hazard and uncertainty. Neither merchants nor adventurers

acquired wealth by privateering. Even the most fortunate commanders barely obtained a competent livelihood for the time being for their families. The history of the most successful is comprehended in two or three profitable voyages, a few brilliant exploits, and then capture and imprisonment.

"The alternations in this warfare succeeded each other like cloud and sunshine on an April day. The excitement of hazardous undertakings and the sudden changes continually taking place gave to life a romantic and vivid interest. Often when the Sound was apparently pervaded by British vessels a letter-of-marque would seize a favorable opportunity, push out of port, and return with a prize. As connected with New London, sea skirmishes and naval disasters were prominent features of the war. A band of sea-captains, prompt, valiant, experienced, and dangerous, had their rendezvous in this port. Some were natives of the town, others belonged in Groton, Norwich, Middletown, and Saybrook.

"Capt. Elisha Hinman was the youngest of three brothers who came from Woodbury, Conn., before or about 1760 and established themselves in New London. He was a veteran of the sea before the commencement of the Revolution, and took an early part in the contest. He commanded the 'Cabot,' a Continental brig in the squadron of Commodore Hopkins, and afterwards succeeded Paul Jones in the ship 'Alfred,' which he was unfortunately obliged to surrender to the 'Ariadne' and 'Ceres,' on a return voyage from France, March 9, 1778. Being carried a prisoner to England, after a short confinement he found friends who aided his escape to France, from whence he returned home, and engaged for a time in private adventures. In 1779 he went out in the privateer sloop 'Hancock,' owned by Thomas Munford, and had a run of brilliant, dashing success. In 1780 he took command of the armed ship 'Deane.'

"Peter Richards, Charles Bulkley, and John Welsh, the lieutenants of Capt. Hinman in the 'Alfred,' were confined in England for several months in Fortune prison, near Portsmouth, from whence they escaped by digging under the outward wall, and reaching the coast of France in safety, returned home in the spring of 1779. These all went out subsequently in private armed vessels.

"William Havens, Nicoll Fosdick, Samuel and Lodowick Champlin, William Leeds, Daniel Deshon, Nathaniel Saltonstall, seamen more brave and skillful than these to harass an enemy or defend a coast cannot be found at any period of our country's history. The merchant service was not wholly abandoned during the war. Several of the commanders that have been named and others made occasional voyages to French ports, though in general with some armature. Capt. William Rogers made a safe voyage to France and back again in 1779. Several cases occurred in which vessels that sailed before the war unarmed were long detained in foreign ports, and

even laid up till the return of peace. Capt. John Lamb, sent by Nathaniel Shaw in the ship 'America' to Gibraltar in 1774, was absent three years, the owner in the mean time receiving no remittances.¹ Capt. James Rogers, arrested by the war in a foreign port, suffered a detention of six years, but arrived in safety with his vessel in September, 1781.

"New London Harbor was the recruiting-ground of the State schooner 'Spy,' Capt. Robert Niles, a fortunate vessel with a skillful commander, which performed good service during the whole war, and closed her accounts in neat and beautiful style by carrying safely to France the first copy of the ratified treaty of peace. This vessel was of fifty tons burden, carried six guns (four-pounders), and from twenty to thirty men. Her cruises were short, but she was continually upon the lookout, ever ready, ever serviceable, alert in discovering smugglers, intercepting unlawful communications, taking prizes, and giving notice of the movements of the enemy. She sailed from Stonington with a copy of the ratified treaty, and arrived at Brest in twenty-one days, having passed undiscovered through a British fleet that lay off that port, owing her safety, probably, to her diminutive size, which prevented her character from being suspected.

"The brig 'Defence,' fourteen guns, built by the State in 1775 at the ship-yard of Capt. Uriah Hayden, in Connecticut River, was brought around to New London to be equipped and to enlist her crew of one hundred and twenty men. She sailed on her first cruise in May, 1776, under Capt. Seth Harding, and in the course of it took two transport-ships and a brig, all bringing Highland recruits to the British army. The 'Defence' enjoyed a couple of years of prosperity, often dropping into New London Harbor to recruit. Three of her lieutenants, Leeds, Angel, and Billings, had been sea-captains, sailing from the Thames. In 1778 this vessel was altered into a ship at Boston, and the command given to Capt. Samuel Smedley; but her career was closed March 10, 1779, on Goshen Reef, within sight of New London. She struck, bilged, overset, and went to pieces as she was about to enter the harbor from a successful cruise. Several of her crew perished in the hold.

"Another State brig, called the 'Old Defence,' under the command of Capt. Daniel Deshon, was taken in January, 1778, by the enemy and carried into Jamaica.

"The 'Oliver Cromwell,' a twenty-gun ship, built at Saybrook in 1776 by the State, was also fitted out from New London. Her first commander was Capt. William Coit, and she was expected to sail in October, but difficulties existed among her people, and the British kept a constant watch over the harbor, so that

she was detained through the winter. The next spring Capt. Harding was transferred to her from the 'Defence,' and she succeeded in getting out in May, 1777.² In June she took a merchant brig, called the 'Medway,' and in July the brigantine 'Honor,' which sold, with her cargo, for £10,692. In September she captured the 'Weymouth Packet,' a brig of fifteen guns, which was fitted up for a cruiser and called the 'Hancock.' The 'Cromwell,' after two and a half years of faithful republican service, was destined to pass into the ranks of royalty. She sailed from New London in May, 1779, in command of Capt. Timothy Parker, of Norwich, a seaman of tried gallantry and experience. She was absent twelve days, sent in four prizes, two of them armed vessels, and touched in herself to land her prisoners. She sailed again the 1st of June, and on the 5th, off Sandy Hook, had a sharp engagement with the British frigate 'Daphne.' Her mainmast being shot away, three men killed, and another ship coming up to the aid of the 'Daphne,' Capt. Parker surrendered his ship. She was soon cruising again under the royal ensign, and bearing the new name of 'Restoration.'³

"The Continental armed brig 'Resistance,' ten guns (fours), Capt. Samuel Chew, was fitted out at New London at the suggestion and under the orders of Nathaniel Shaw.⁴ The officers were mostly New London men. On the 4th of March, 1778, in a desperate conflict in the West India seas with a letter-of-marque carrying twenty guns, Capt. Chew and Lieut. George Champlin, of New London, were killed.⁵ The two vessels parted, and the brig was carried into Boston by Lieut. Leeds. She was taken by the British in November and burnt.

"The 'Governor Trumbull,' a privateer ship of twenty guns, built in Norwich by Howland and Coit, was considered a very fine vessel. She went to sea on her first cruise in March, 1778, Capt. Henry Billings commander, and left the harbor for the last time in December of the same year. In March, 1779, while cruising in the West Indies, she was captured by the 'Venus' frigate, which had formerly belonged to Massachusetts, and was originally called the 'Bunker Hill.'

² "In March, 1777, on the day of the marriage of Capt. Elisha Hinman, the officers of the 'Oliver Cromwell' ordered a complimentary salute to be fired from the ship. Some mischief-lover among the crew charged the cannon with a hand-grenade, which 'whistled through the town the like was never known.' The terrified inhabitants caused the offender to be arrested and put in irons.

³ "From a New York (royalist) paper of July 24, 1779: 'The frigate "Restoration" (formerly the "Oliver Cromwell") is now fitting for sea, and will be ready in six days to join the associated refugee fleet lying in Huntington Harbor, and intending soon to pay a visit to the rebel coast.'

⁴ "It gives me pleasure to hear of Capt. Chew's success, as the fitting him out was a plan of my own."—*Letter to the Marine Committee of Congress*, Feb. 2, 1778 (MS.).

⁵ "Capt. Chew was a brave and skillful officer, an emigrant from Virginia to New London, and brother of Joseph Chew, heretofore mentioned. The two brothers, like many others in that day of divisions, took opposite sides in the contest. Joseph Chew had been obliged to leave the place on account of his adherence to the royal cause.

¹ "Lamb arrived at Boston from Martinico in December, 1777, in a brig called the 'Irish Gimblet.' Among his lading were seventeen brass cannon, with other warlike stores, for Congress, shipped by William Bingham, of St. Peter's, Martinico.

"Early in 1779 three privateers lying in New London Harbor determined to attempt the capture of the brig 'Ranger,' a refugee privateer of twelve guns that infested the Sound and had taken many prizes and plundered the coast in some instances. The brig 'Middletown' and sloops 'Beaver' and 'Eagle,' under Capts. Sage, Havens, and Conkling, fell upon her as she lay by the wharf at Sag Harbor, cut her out, and came back with her in triumph. This was on the 31st of January. The next day the same associated trio made a bold but unsuccessful attack on seven vessels which had put into Sag Harbor. In this affair the 'Middletown' grounded and was abandoned to the enemy.

"May 27, 1779, Capt. Richard McCarty, of New London, in a sloop bound for the West Indies, was wrecked in a snow-storm on Plum Island, and himself and crew, six persons, all lost.

"The 'Confederacy,' a Continental ship of thirty-two guns, built on the Thames, near Norwich, and equipped at New London, sailed on her first cruise May 1, 1779, under Capt. Seth Harding. This ship was popularly said to have been built of Tory timber. Most of the wood for her hull was cut in Salem, Conn., on the confiscated estate of Mr. Brown, a royalist, and the trunnels of the ship were from locust-trees that grew on land near the harbor's mouth, New London, which had belonged to Capt. Oliver, a former officer of the king's customs. To make up the complement of men for her crew it was necessary to have recourse to the odious practice of impressment.¹ Able-bodied men were becoming scarce upon the coast through the constant drain for army and navy. The call for 'gentlemen volunteers,' which was the customary soothing address of the recruiting-officer, had been so frequently reiterated that it had ceased to be answered with alacrity.²

"The privateering business was at no time so active, so daring in exploit and brilliant in success as in 1779. Both parties, the patriots and the refugees, pursued it with eager rivalry. Between the 1st of March and 13th of June nine New York or Tory privateers were captured and brought into New London. One of them, the 'Lady Erskine,' a brig of ten guns, was taken within sight of the harbor by the sloops 'Hancock' and 'Beaver,' Capts. Hinman and Havens, who cut her off from a fleet of twenty-one sail which was passing towards Rhode Island under convoy of the 'Thames' frigate of thirty-six guns.

¹ "Monday night last, about fifty seamen and landsmen were pressed by a gang from the ship 'Confederacy,' now lying in the harbor, and carried on board; a part of them have been since released."—*Green's Gazette* of April 29th.

² "The last advertisement of the 'Oliver Cromwell' will serve as a specimen of this alluring style:

"The ship, 'Oliver Cromwell,' Timothy Parker, commander, ready for a cruise against the enemies of the United Independent States. All gentlemen volunteers that have a mind to make their fortunes are desired to repair immediately on board said ship in the port of New London, where they will meet good encouragement."

"A vivid illustration of the life and bustle which this fitful business created at intervals in the town is furnished by *Green's Gazette* of June 3d. In that paper were advertised for sale at auction on the 8th instant the following prizes: brig 'Bellona,' one hundred and sixty tons, sixteen guns; schooner 'Mulberry,' seventy tons; sloop 'Hunter,' ninety; sloop 'Charlotte,' sixty; sloop 'Lady Erskine,' sixty, ten guns—all prizes to the 'Beaver' and 'Hancock,' schooner 'Sally,' fifty tons, ten guns; sloop 'Despatch,' fifty, eight swivels; schooner 'Polly,' forty—prizes to the 'American Revenue,' also three other prize sloops with all their cargoes and tackle.

"In the Court of Admiralty held at New London a week later than the above (June 10th), eighteen prizes were libeled, all taken in the month of May.

"The refugee adventurers from New York and Long Island, if less enterprising, were far superior to the Americans in number and resources. If unsuccessful in one undertaking they had means to urge forward another. Capt. Samuel Rogers, the most noted privateersman on that side of the Sound, was three times captured, brought to New London and confined in jail, between March and October, 1779. It was said that during this summer forty refugee privateers had their rendezvous in Huntington Bay. In the end they swept the Sound, as with a besom, of everything American; at the close of the year scarcely a sail was left on the Connecticut coast. Everything in this line was to begin anew at the keel.

"The fate of Capt. Edward Conkling was peculiarly heartrending. Cruising off Point Judith in the sloop 'Eagle,' he captured and manned six prizes in succession, which left the number of his crew less than that of the prisoners on board. The latter, seizing a favorable opportunity, rose upon their captors, and obtaining command of the vessel exhibited the most savage ferocity. The brave captain and several of his men were cut down after they had surrendered, and their bodies brutally mangled. Only two boys were spared. This was on the 9th of May. The 'Eagle,' before the close of the month, while preparing for a cruise against her former flag, was destroyed by an accidental explosion in the harbor of New York. 'Several persons on board at the time,' says the newspaper notice of the event, 'lost their lives, and among them the infamous Murphy, who murdered Capt. Conkling.'

"In October, 1779, three large French ships, the 'Jonatas,' 'Comte d'Artois,' and 'Negresse,' came into the harbor under jury-masts, with valuable cargoes of West India produce. They had sailed with the usual autumnal fleet of merchantmen from Cape François for Europe, but on the 15th of September were dismasted in a violent hurricane, and so much damaged that they bore away for the American coast. By singular good fortune they escaped the British cruisers, but were obliged to sell their damaged cargoes at a low rate and to winter at New London. In

the 'Negresse,' which sailed for France early in May, went as passenger Col. John Trumbull, the son of the Governor, and since well known as an historical painter. The 'Jonatas' was purchased of the French owners, and fitted out by individual enterprise as a private cruiser. She carried twenty-nine guns,—twenty-four nines and five fours,—and sailed on a cruise June 1, 1780, under the command of Capt. Hinman.¹

"The extreme severity of the winter of 1779-80 is well known. On the 2d of January a violent storm commenced; the tide and wind together raised the waves till they dashed over Beach or Water Street like a flood, filling the lower stories of the houses and damaging the shipping and goods. To this succeeded about five weeks of extreme cold. The Thames was closed up as far down as the light-house, a sight which the oldest natives do not see more than twice, and seldom but once in their lives. A storm on the 7th of February opened the harbor at the mouth, but opposite the town it remained shut till the second week in March. The day previous a barbecue had been served upon the Isle of Rocks, midway between New London and Groton; but at night a furious southeast storm broke up the ice, and the next morning a dashing current was running where sleighs had crossed and people had feasted the day before.²

"The 'Putnam' was built on Winthrop's Neck by Nathaniel Shaw in 1778. Her armament consisted of twenty nines. Capt. John Harman was her first commander. In the spring of 1779 she was fitted for a six months' cruise under Capt. Nathaniel Saltonstall. After being out three months, and sending in six prizes, she went into Boston harbor, and was there impressed into the Continental service, with her crew and equipments, and sent with the fleet under Commodore Dudley Saltonstall, of the ship 'Warren,' against the British post at Penobscot. The issue of that expedition was extremely disastrous. The 'Putnam' was one of the vessels driven ashore and burnt to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The officers and crew fled to the woods and escaped capture.

"The frigate 'Trumbull,' twenty-eight guns, built by order of Congress at Chatham, in Connecticut River, during the winter of 1779-80, was brought into the Thames to be equipped and to enlist her crew. Capt. James Nicholson was her commander. On the 2d of June, 1780, she had an action with the letter-of-

marque 'Watt,' thirty-four guns and two hundred and fifty men, which is judged, all things considered, to have been the best contested, the most equally matched, equally well-fought, and equally destructive battle during the war. In this engagement several from New London and its vicinity were among the killed and wounded. Daniel Starr, second lieutenant, Jabez Smith (of Groton), lieutenant of marines, died of their wounds. Gideon Chapman went overboard on the maintop and was drowned. Gilbert Saltonstall, captain of marines, Pygion Adams, purser, David Pool and Samuel Hearn, boatswains, were wounded. Three of the midshipmen were of New London. One of these, Capt. Richard Law, who died Dec. 19, 1845, was the last survivor of the crew.

"In concluding this account of naval affairs, it may be observed in general terms that during the whole war New London was as a den of serpents to the British, constantly sending out its sloops and schooners, well manned by skillful and daring seamen, to harass the boats and tenders along the shore, or to cut off merchant vessels on the high seas. Rich prizes, in spite of their vigilance, would run into this open port, and if pursuit was apprehended they might be hurried up to Norwich, entirely out of reach.

The year 1777 forms, indeed, an exception to the universality of this assertion. So great was the vigilance of the British squadron on the coast, that between the summer of 1776 and that of 1778 not a single prize was brought into the harbor of New London.

"Although New London has been repeatedly threatened, no direct attack was made upon the town till near the close of the war in 1781. Gen. Arnold, on his return from a predatory descent upon the coasts of Virginia, was ordered to conduct a similar expedition against his native State. A large quantity of West India goods and European merchandise brought in by various privateers was at this time collected in New London; the quantity of shipping in port was also very considerable, and among the prizes recently taken was the 'Hannah' (Capt. Watson), a rich merchant ship from London bound to New York, which had been captured a little south of Long Island by Capt. Dudley Saltonstall, of the 'Minerva' privateer. The loss of this ship, whose cargo was said to be the most valuable brought into America during the war, had exasperated the British, and more than any other single circumstance is thought to have led to the expedition. At no other period of the war could they have done so much mischief, at no other had the inhabitants so much to lose.

"The expedition was fitted out from New York, the headquarters of Sir Henry Clinton and the British army. The plan was well conceived. Arnold designed to enter the harbor secretly in the night, and to destroy the shipping, public offices, stores, merchandise, and the fortifications on both sides of the river with such expedition as to be able to depart be-

¹ "She was called the 'Deane,' but must not be confounded with the Continental frigate 'Deane,' which had previously taken the name of the 'Hague.'—*Cooper's Naval Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 190.

² "Thomas Mumford, of Groton, was then recently married, and the night before the thaw gave an entertainment which many guests from New London attended, crossing the river in sleighs. The banquet and dance continuing late, and the storm coming on suddenly and furiously, the party were not able to return as they went, and the next morning the swollen river, full of floating ice, rendered crossing in any way a hazardous attempt. Some of the guests were detained two or three days on that side of the river.

fore any considerable force could be collected against him. Candor in judging forbids the supposition that the burning of the town and the massacre at Groton fort entered into his original design, though at the time such cruelty of purpose was charged upon him and currently believed. As flowing from his measures and taking place under his command, they stand to his account, and this responsibility is heavy enough without adding to it the criminal forethought.

"Late in the evening of the 5th of September information was received in town that a British fleet was lurking under the shore of Long Island, nearly opposite the mouth of the river. So many false demonstrations of attack had been made during the war that this intelligence caused but little alarm. No public notice was given of it, and no unusual precautions were taken against surprise; soldiers and citizens alike retired to rest. As soon as it was dark the hostile fleet got under way, and arriving on the coast at one o'clock, would undoubtedly have accomplished their design and made themselves masters of the town and forts without opposition had they not been counteracted by Providence. The wind suddenly shifted to the northward, blowing directly out of the mouth of the river, so that the larger vessels were obliged to stand off and the transports to beat in.

"According to the uniform testimony of eye-witnesses, the British fleet consisted of thirty-two sail of all classes of vessels; and the troops were landed from twenty-four transports, eight hundred on the Groton side, and nine hundred or a thousand on the New London side. Arnold, in his report of the expedition, says,—

"At ten o'clock the troops, in two divisions and in four debarkations, were landed, one on each side the harbor, about three miles from New London, that on the Groton side, consisting of the 40th and 54th Regiments and the Third Battalion of New Jersey volunteers, with a detachment of yagers and artillery, were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Eyre. The division on the New London side consisted of the 38th regiment, the Loyal Americans, the American Legion, refugees, and a detachment of sixty yagers, who were immediately on their landing put in motion."

"In the mean time confused and hasty preparations had been made to receive them. At early dawn the fleet had been discovered lying off becalmed, but the transports making preparations to beat in to the mouth of the river. Col. Wm. Ledyard was the military commander of the district which comprised the two forts, the harbor, and the towns of New London and Groton. Capt. Adam Shapley commanded at Fort Trumbull and the Town Hill battery; Capt. William Latham at Fort Griswold. An alarm was immediately fired from Fort Griswold; it consisted of two regular guns at fixed intervals; this was the signal to call in assistance from the neighboring country, while three guns was the signal of rejoicing, to give notice of a victory or a prize. It was evident that these signals had been communicated to the enemy, for when the two distress guns were fired, one of the large ships in the fleet added a third, so as to

alter the import. This stratagem had some influence in retarding the arrival of militia.

"In the town consternation and fright were suddenly let loose. No sooner were the terrible alarm-guns heard than the startled citizens, leaping from their beds, made haste to send away their families and their portable and most valuable goods. Throngs of women and children were dismissed into the fields and woods, some without food, and others with a piece of bread or a biscuit in their hands. Women laden with bags and pillow-cases, or driving a cow before them, with an infant in their arms, or perhaps on horseback, with a bed under them, and various utensils dangling at the side; boys with stockings slung like wallets over their shoulders, containing the money, the papers, and other small valuables of the family; carts laden with furniture; dogs and other household animals, looking strange and panic-struck; pallid faces and trembling limbs,—such were the scenes presented on all the roads leading into the country. Many of these groups wandered all day in the woods, and at night found shelter in the scattered farm-houses and barns.

"Amid the bustle of these scenes, when each one was laden with what was nearest at hand or dearest to his heart, one man was seen hastening alone to the burial-ground, with a small coffin under his arm. His child had died the day before, and he could not leave it unburied. In haste and trepidation he threw up the mould and deposited his precious burden, then covering it quickly, and setting up a stone to mark the place, he hurried away to secure other beloved ones from a more cruel spoiler.

"Such was the confusion of the scene that families in many cases were scattered upon different roads, and children eight or ten years of age were sent off alone into the country, their parents lingering perhaps to bury or conceal some of their effects. Yet no one was lost, no one was hurt. The farm-houses were full, and unbounded hospitality was shown by their occupants. At Gen. Miller's, a little off from the Norwich road, orders were given to open the dairy and the larder, to prepare food constantly, and to feed everybody that came. When the house was overflowing, the servants carried out milk, cheese, and bread, or porringers of corn-beans to the children, who sat under the trees and ate. This will serve as an example of the general hospitality. A number of families found shelter among friends and relatives in the North Parish. Groups of fugitives gathered on the high hills afar off, watching with intense interest the movements of the enemy, whose course might be traced by their gleaming arms and scarlet coats until clouds of smoke hid them from their view.

"Some sick persons were removed from town with great difficulty and at the hazard of their lives, others who could not be removed were guarded with solicitous care by wife, daughter, or mother, who resolved to remain with them and depend on Providence to

soften the heart of the foe and protect them from danger.

"Col. Ledyard having visited the town and Fort Trumbull and made the best disposition of what force he could find, and having dispatched expresses to Governor Trumbull at Lebanon, and to commanders of militia in the neighborhood, returned to Fort Griswold.

"As he stepped into the boat to cross the ferry he said to some friends whose hands he pressed at parting, in a firm tone, 'If I must lose to-day honor or life, you who know me can tell which it will be.'

"The garrisons under Col. Ledyard were small, barely sufficient to keep the posts in order, and in cases of emergency they depended on volunteers from the neighborhood or details of militia. These were now coming in, and the commander confidently anticipated the arrival of sufficient aid to warrant a defense.

"In the mean time great efforts were made to secure the shipping in the harbor by getting it up the river, but at first neither wind nor tide favored the attempt. Towards noon, however, before the enemy had got possession of the town, a favorable breeze came in from the water, and a considerable number of vessels escaped. The warehouses were full of merchandise, only a small proportion of which could be sent off. Shaw's warehouse on Water Street in particular was packed with goods, and among them was the rich cargo of the 'Hannah.' A sloop-load of these were saved.¹

"Such confusion reigned in the town, every householder being engaged in the care of his family and effects, that it was difficult to form any concerted plan of action. But when the women and children had departed the men began to gather in groups and consult respecting the course to be pursued. They could muster but few effective men, and flight and concealment seemed the only prudent course for them to adopt; but about one hundred, hastily armed, and indignant at the thought of abandoning their homesteads without a blow, collected on Town Hill, with a view of obstructing the course of the enemy. They were without a commander, and as the advancing files of regular soldiers, in firm array, with glistening steel, appeared in sight they saw the rashness of their design, and scattering into the fields, concealed themselves behind rocks and fences, and annoyed the troops whenever they could find a chance.

"Arnold had debarked his forces a little west of the light-house, and came up in a straight course, through what is called Brown's Gate, into the Town

Hill road. The division under his command, as already stated, consisted of the Thirty-eighth British Regiment² and the regiment of loyal Americans (Col. Beverly Robinson's), with several companies from other refugee regiments, among whom were one hundred and twenty New Jersey loyalists, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Upham, and a band of sixty yagers (Hessian light infantry).³

"The armed vessels 'Association' and 'Col. Martin' went close into the shore, and covered the landing on the New London side." (Upham's Report.)

"When the troops arrived at the cross-road leading down to the shore, which Arnold says was at eleven o'clock, Capt. Millett, of the Thirty-eighth, with four companies, was detached to march that way and attack the fort, and at the foot of this cross-road he was joined by Capt. Frink with a company of refugees, who had marched up by a different route nearer the shore.

"Fort Trumbull was a work of very little strength, a mere block of batteries facing the water on three sides, open behind, and only designed to act against a naval force. Capt. Shapley had with him twenty-three men, and his orders were, in case of a direct attack, to retreat to Fort Griswold. He saluted the invaders with one volley well discharged, and then, having spiked the guns, retreated to the shore, where he embarked his men in three boats to cross the river. The enemy's fleet was so near that they reached and over-shot them with their muskets; seven men were wounded and one of the boats captured.

"In the mean time Gen. Arnold, pressing forward with the main body of troops, arrived at the breastwork of earth and sods whose insignificance had obtained for it the name of Fort Nonsense, but of which in his dispatch he speaks with great exaggeration as a redoubt that kept up a brisk fire upon them for some time, but was evacuated at their approach. 'In it,' he says, 'we found six pieces of cannon mounted and two dismounted.'⁴ On this commanding height Arnold paused to survey the scene on which he was about to operate, a scene familiar to his eyes in early life, with houses and shops compact and sails spread in the offing, all indicative of thrift, enterprise, and comfort, but which he was now, with sword and fire-brand, about to scathe and blacken. His thoughts, however, were intent on the present object, and not discoursing with the past or future. He observes in his report,—

"I had the pleasure to see Capt. Millett march into Fort Trumbull, under a shower of grape-shot from a number of cannon which the enemy had turned upon him, and by the sudden attack and determined bravery of the troops the fort was carried with only the loss of four or five men killed and wounded."

"So well it sounds in official language for five companies of fresh, well-armed British soldiers to

¹ Mr. Shaw was himself absent from town at the time of the invasion. This was very much deplored at the time. He had gone out on a fishing-excursion towards Montauk Point, and after discovering the fleet and its destination, could not get in before them, but was obliged to run into Pequanuck Creek to escape capture. Dr. Simon Wolcott was with him.

² This was Sir Robert Pigot's regiment, but it is not known whether he was with the expedition. The uniform was red, faced with yellow.

³ These wore a dark uniform, with bright red trimmings.

⁴ Iron pieces, four and six-pounders.

drive twenty-three Americans from an open, defenseless fortress.

"It was from this point that Arnold dispatched an order to Lieut.-Col. Eyre, who had landed on the Groton side, to attack the fort as soon as possible, in order to prevent the escape of the shipping up the river. The general continues,—

"No time on my part was lost in gaining the town of New London. We were opposed by a small body of the enemy with one field-piece, who were so hard pressed that they were obliged to leave the piece, which, being iron, was spiked and left."

"This field-piece was a four or six-pounder which stood upon Manwaring's Hill, where it had been used for rejoicings, trainings, and alarms. It was not at this time manned, but some three or four resolute persons discharged it several times upon the advancing foe as they came down Town Hill, and then fled. A detachment of the British was sent up Blackhall Street to silence this solitary gun, which in truth they effected, but were much annoyed by random shot from behind the rocks and fences. Manwaring's house was then the only dwelling in that quarter. This they ransacked, and having wantonly destroyed some of the furniture, set fire to it by leaving heaps of burning brands and combustibles upon the floor. One of the townspeople entering the house soon after they left it extinguished the flames with a barrel of soap. When the owner returned to his house that night he found lying on one of the beds a dying British soldier piteously calling for water. He had been left for dead by his comrades on the roadside, and being found by some of the returning citizens weltering in his blood, they had carried him into the house. He lived several hours and was able to give his name, and to request that intelligence might be sent to his parents of his death. He was about eighteen years of age, a refugee, and the son of refugees then in Nova Scotia. He was interred in a corner of the lot on the opposite side of the street. Two or three other soldiers found dead on the hill were buried on the side of the road in William Street.

"Lieut.-Col. Upham, who commanded the New Jersey loyalists, says in his report to Governor Franklin,—

"We proceeded to the town of New London, constantly skirmishing with rebels, who fled from hill to hill and stone fences which intersected the country at small distances. Having reached the southerly part of the town, the general requested me to take possession of the hill north of the meeting-house, where the rebels had collected, and which they seemed resolved to hold. We made a circle to the left, and soon gained the ground in contest. Here we had one man killed and one wounded. This height being the outpost, was left to us and the yagers. Here we remained exposed to a constant fire from the rebels on the neighboring hills and from the fort on the Groton side until the last was carried by the British troops."

"Col. Upham's party defiled through Cape Ann Street and Lewis Lane, and a flanking guard set fire to the house of Pickett Latimer,¹ on the old Colchester road, now Vauxhall Street. This house was full

of goods, hastily deposited there by the inhabitants for safe-keeping, the distance from the town leading them to suppose that it would not be visited. It was, however, the first building consumed. The main body came on through Vauxhall Street, and at their approach the group of half-armed citizens that had collected on the beautiful height above the old burial-ground, after a few discharges, retired, scattering to other hills and woodlands, where, unseen, they could watch the motions of the enemy. It was about noon when Col. Upham, with the refugees and Hessians, took possession of the hill and planted the field-piece which they had brought from Fort Nonseuse, directing its fire against the shipping which had been obliged to anchor above the town. But a change of wind and tide operating in favor of the vessels, they spread their sails and escaped up the river. One of the cannon-balls sent after them went through the front door of the house on Norwich road just above the mill, since known as Capt. Robert Hallam's.

"Arnold made his arrangements to enter at both ends of the town, to follow the line of the water-side, and complete the work of destruction at the centre. He appears himself to have accompanied the party that gained the north end of the town (probably through Hempstead Street) under cover of Col. Upham's advance post. He mentions in his report that he ascended a height of ground in the rear of the town, from whence he had a good prospect of Fort Griswold, and of the shipping that was endeavoring to escape up the river. Two or three persons, inhabitants of the town, were secreted in the vicinity, and who were well acquainted with the person of Arnold, saw him as he sat on horseback, above the meeting-house, with a small spy-glass in his hand, surveying the scene, and pointing out objects to an officer by his side, probably Lord Dalrymple, who acted as his aide in this expedition. They turned their horses down Richards Street, through which a part of their force had preceded them.

"At the north end of the town the torch of destruction was first lighted at the printing-office and the town mill. From thence a detachment of the enemy went on to Winthrop's Neck and set fire to the Plumb house, scouring the whole Point, destroying the battery, shipping, warehouses, and every species of combustible property on that side, except the Merrill house, which escaped. On Main Street south of the printing-office a considerable number of old family homesteads were consumed. The most valuable was that of Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall. The house of Capt. Guy Richards, at the foot of Richards Street, was marked out for destruction, but a daughter of Capt. Richards lying ill at the time, the English officer listened to the supplications of those who attended upon her and spared the house. It was an act too barbarous even for incursive hostility, the most barbarous kind of war, to set fire to a house over the heads of sick and helpless females.

¹ "Nearly opposite the residence of Thomas Fitch.

"On the east side of the street several private houses, with the custom-house and collector's dwelling near it, various shops of merchandise, mechanic shops, and warehouses, with all the wharfing, boating, and lumber, were involved in a long line of destruction. Below Hallam's corner in this street no buildings were burnt. At this point the main body of the enemy turned towards Beach or Water Street, where several noted warehouses and shops were situated and a part of the shipping lay. It is said that Arnold himself, with extended sword, pointed out the way to the troops, with this emphatic command, 'Soldiers, do your duty!'

"Of course vengeance and destruction had no check; shops, stores, dwellings, piles of lumber, wharves, boats, rigging, and vessels were soon enveloped in smoke and flame. Hogsheads were knocked in; sugar and coffee lay in heaps; and rum and Irish butter, melted in the fire, trickled along the street and filled the gutters. The prize ship 'Hannah,' partly unladen, lay at Shaw's wharf. When burnt nearly to the water's edge she drifted away and sunk near the end of Winthrop's Neck.¹

"Bradley Street, containing eight or ten houses, was left unharmed. When the regulars came to this street, their guide, one of those 'friends to government in the town' whom Arnold mentions as aiding and furnishing information, said to the leader of the party, 'In this street there are no shops, no stores; it is the Widows' Row.' The words were literally true, and the humane officer commanded his men not to enter the street.

"On the Parade all was destroyed. The market-wharf, the old magazine and battery, the court-house, jail and jail-house, the Episcopal church, and several contiguous shops and dwelling-houses were soon a heap of ashes. The western part of this street was left unhurt. The ancient, dilapidated building still extant near the corner of Green Street was then, as it since has been, a well-known tavern stand. The landlady, like many other American women in those disastrous times, had her nearest friends arrayed on opposite sides. Her husband, as sergeant in the militia, was at his post in the field annoying the invaders, and her brother was one of those invaders, an officer under Arnold's command. Before mounting her horse to escape she had her table spread and furnished bountifully with provisions. Though fleeing with her patriotic husband, she could not refrain from leaving a dinner for her Tory brother. That officer eagerly sought the threshold of his relative, and, though he found her not, refreshed himself and his brother-officers with the collation. After the close of the war this refugee captain, being in declining health, obtained leave to return home, and died in the same house.

"The enemy, however, did not in general spare the dwellings of their reputed friends. This, instead of being a favor, would have marked them out for patriot vengeance. Arnold himself took some refreshment that day at the house of an old acquaintance in Bank Street, but even before they rose from the table the building was in flames over them. It has been often stated that some whose property was destroyed received in the end double compensation,—that is, from the British on account of their loyalty, and from Congress in the grant of fire lands by which reparation was made to the sufferers. Arnold was born within fourteen miles of New London, and had lived so long in the vicinity that he had many old acquaintances in town; some of these, it was well known, had held secret intercourse with him and officiated as counselors and guides in this expedition.

"At the south end of the town the ravage was coincident with the destruction at the north. All the boats and fishing craft around the coves were burnt. A house and shop belonging to a person who held a commission in the garrison of the fort were singled out and burnt, showing that the guides of the enemy were familiar with the locality. An old fisherman ventured from his hiding-place and pathetically entreated them to leave him his boat, but he was told that their orders allowed of no exceptions and must be obeyed. A woman living near the water on the point (Shaw's Neck), seeing a company of the red-coats approaching, concealed her well-grown boys in the cellar, and gathering her little children around her went out to meet them. Dropping on her knees before the captain, she told him that her husband had been gone several long years and she knew not what had become of him; she had nothing left but a group of helpless children and yonder house with its simple furniture, which she entreated him not to destroy. The officer raised her from the ground, and brushing a tear from his eye, said, 'Go in, good woman; you and your property are safe; none of my men shall disturb you.'²

"Very little havoc was made in this part of the town until the enemy came to Bank Street. Here the work of destruction was commenced at the stone dwelling-house of the Shaw family, in different parts of which ignited combustibles were placed and left to do their work; but after the troops had passed on a near neighbor, who had remained concealed in the

¹ "The old hull of the 'Hannah' was dragged out in 1815 by Amasa Miller, to whose ship-yard it was an obstruction.

² "The story of this woman was literally true; we are tempted to continue the tale. Her husband was a sea-captain and trader, who being in Europe when the war broke out, and meeting with reverses and difficulties, had continued there, trading and waiting for an opportunity to return home. The very day Arnold was burning New London he arrived with his vessel in the Sound, and discovering the hostile fleet in season put back and lay close till the next day. When the enemy had departed he slipped into the harbor in the dusk of evening, and landing, made his way through the smouldering streets to his own threshold, where, lifting the latch, he paused, and before speaking to wife or children fixed his eyes on two ancient portraits of his ancestors hanging upon the wall, and with a humor peculiar to his character saluted them and expressed his satisfaction at finding them still on duty at their post.

vicinity, entered the house and extinguished the fires. An ancient dwelling-house of wood, adjoining the stone mansion, and used by Shaw as an office and store-house, was burnt to the ground, and in it a chest of valuable papers was consumed. The flame from this building caught the roof of the stone house, but was extinguished by the same adventurous neighbor that quenched the fires within the house. Finding a pipe of vinegar in the garret, he knocked in the head, and dipping from this fountain poured the convenient liquid from the scuttle down the roof till the fire was subdued. By this timely exertion not only this house but the houses below it, which would probably have been involved in its destruction, escaped.

"In this part of the harbor were the spar and ship-yards and a considerable number of unemployed vessels, which were all given to the flames. Old hulls half sunk in the water, or grounded on the flats here and there, are remembered by persons who were then children as having been left for years afterward lying about the shores. A privateer sloop, fitted for a cruise and in fine order, that lay swinging from a cable fastened to a ring in the projecting rock where is now Brown's wharf, was set on fire, and her cable burning off she drifted across the harbor a mass of flame. Through the whole of Bank Street, where were some of the best mercantile stands and the most valuable dwelling-houses in the town, the torch of vengeance made a clean sweep. No building of any importance was left on either side of the street; all combustible property of every description was consumed. This entire devastation was in part owing to circumstances not entering into the plans of the enemy, though it might have been anticipated as a natural consequence of their measures. Several of the stores in this and other parts of the town contained gunpowder in large quantities, which exploding, shook the whole country round and scattered the flames in every direction.

"The general says in his report, 'The explosion of the powder and the change of wind soon after the stores were fired communicated the flames to part of the town, which was, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it, unfortunately destroyed.' Sir Henry Clinton, also, in his official letter to England, expresses his concern that the town was burnt, but says it was unavoidable, and occasioned by the explosion of gunpowder.

"It ought to be stated as a general fact that Arnold's orders appear to have been given with some reference to humanity and the laws of civilized warfare. Private houses were to be spared, unless in some few instances where the owners were particularly obnoxious. It was afterwards well understood that most of the spoil and havoc in private houses was the work of a few worthless vagrants of the town who prowled in the wake of the invaders, hoping in the general confusion not to be detected. The English soldiers were expressly forbidden to plunder or to molest the

helpless.¹ In several cases where females courageously remained to protect their dwellings they were treated with marked civility and respect. In one instance a soldier having entered a house and forcibly seized some clothing, the woman went to the door and complained to an officer on guard in the street, who not only restored the articles, but chastised the culprit on the spot for disobeying his orders.

"Instances of tender commiseration for the sufferers were also exhibited in various parts of the town. In one house a female had remained with an aged, decrepit father, too infirm to be removed. Seeing so many buildings in flames, and expecting her own soon to be kindled, she dragged her parent in his arm-chair to the extremity of the garden, and there stood over him awaiting the result. The officer on guard observing her situation, went up and conversed with her, bidding her banish fear, for her house should not be entered; he would himself watch over its safety.

"Yet no one can be certain that an excited soldiery will not transcend their orders, and scenes of distress must be expected in the train of a reckless invasion. An aged and infirm man, living alone, with no one to care for him and convey him to a place of safety, had crept to the back part of his little inclosure, and when the soldiers were marching by he stood among the bushes, leaning upon his staff, a peaceable looker-on. One of the party, seeing perhaps only a hat and head, and supposing it might be an armed man lurking there to get a favorable aim, raised his musket and shot the old man dead in his garden.

"But the work of destruction in New London was a mere sportive sally in comparison with the tragic events that were passing on the opposite side of the river. The division of Lieut.-Col. Eyre, which landed on that side, consisted of two British regiments and a battalion of New Jersey volunteers, with a detachment of yagers and artillery. The British regiments, however, were the actors in the scenes that followed, for the Jersey troops and artillery, who were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Buskirk, being the second debarkation, and getting entangled among the ledges, copses, and ravines, did not reach the fort until after the conflict had ceased."²

A brief account of the destruction of the town by the invaders appeared in the *New London Gazette* the next day, giving the following description of the attack:

"About daybreak on Thursday morning last, twenty-four sail of the enemy's shipping appeared to the westward of this harbor, which by many were supposed to be a plundering party after stock. Alarm-guns were immediately fired; but the discharge of cannon in the harbor has become so frequent of late that they answered little or no purpose.

¹ "Arnold warmly commends the conduct of Capt. Stapleton, who acted as major of brigade, 'for his endeavors to prevent plundering and the destruction of private buildings.'

² "Arnold's report."



HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

Fired by the British at the Burning of New London, Sept. 6, 1781. Quenched with Vinegar.

The defenseless state of the fortifications and the town are obvious to our readers; a few of the inhabitants who were equipped advanced towards the place where the enemy were thought likely to make their landing, and manœuvred on the heights adjacent until the enemy, about nine o'clock, landed in two divisions, and about eight hundred men each, one of them at Brown's farm, near the light-house, the other at Groton Point. The division that landed near the light-house marched up the road, keeping up large flanking parties, who were attacked in different places on their march by the inhabitants, who had spirit and resolution to oppose their progress. The main body of the enemy proceeded to the town and set fire to the stores on the beach, and immediately after to the dwelling-houses lying on the Mill Cove. The scattered fire of our little parties, unsupported by our neighbors more distant, galled them so that they soon began to retire, setting fire promiscuously on their way. The fire from the stores communicated to the shipping that lay at the wharves, and a number were burnt; others swung to single fast and remained unburnt.

"At four o'clock they began to quit the town with great precipitation, and were pursued by our brave citizens with the spirit and ardor of veterans, and driven on board their boats. Five of the enemy were killed and about twenty wounded. Among the latter is a Hessian captain, who is a prisoner, as are seven others. We lost four killed and ten or twelve wounded, some mortally.

"The most valuable part of the town is reduced to ashes, and all the stores. Fort Trumbull, not being tenable on the land side, was evacuated as the enemy advanced, and the few men in it crossed the river to Fort Griswold, on Groton Hill, which was soon after invested by the division that landed at the Point. The fort having in it only about one hundred and twenty men, chiefly militia hastily collected, they defended it with the greatest resolution and bravery, and once repulsed the enemy; but the fort being out of repair could not be defended by such a handful of men, though brave and determined, against so superior a number, and after having a number of their party killed and wounded, they found that further resistance would be in vain, and resigned the fort. Immediately on the surrender the valiant Col. Ledyard, whose fate in a particular manner is much lamented, and seventy other officers and men were murdered, most of whom were heads of families. The enemy lost a Maj. Montgomery and forty officers and men in the attack, who were found buried near the fort. Their wounded were carried off.

"Soon after the enemy got possession of the fort they set fire to and burnt a considerable number of dwelling-houses and stores on Groton bank and embarked about sunset, taking with them sundry inhabitants of New London and Groton. A Col. Eyre, who commanded the division at Groton, was wounded,

and it is said died on board the fleet the night they embarked. About fifteen sail of vessels, with the effects of the inhabitants, retreated up the river on the appearance of the enemy and were saved, and four others remained in the harbor unhurt. The troops were commanded by that infamous traitor, Benedict Arnold, who headed the division which marched up to the town. By this calamity it is judged that more than one hundred families are deprived of their habitations, and most of their all. This neighborhood feel sensibly the loss of so many deserving citizens, and though deceased, cannot but be highly indebted to them for their spirit and bravery in their exertions and manly opposition to the merciless enemies of our country in their last moments.

"The following savage action, committed by the troops who subdued Fort Griswold, on Groton Hill, on Thursday last, ought to be recorded to their eternal infamy. Soon after the surrender of the fort they loaded a wagon with our wounded men, by order of their officers, and set the wagon off from the top of the hill, which is long and very steep. The wagon went a considerable distance with great force, till it was suddenly stopped by a tree; the shock was so great to these faint and bleeding men that some of them died instantly. The officers ordered their men to fire on the wagon while it was running."

The buildings burned at New London in this expedition by the British troops were sixty-five dwelling-houses, containing ninety-seven families, thirty-one stores, eighteen shops, twenty barns, and nine public and other buildings, among which were the court-house, jail, and church,—in all, one hundred and forty-three.

"In many instances where houses were situated a great distance from the stores, and contained nothing but household furniture, they were set on fire, notwithstanding the earnest cries and entreaties of the women and children in them, who were threatened with being burned in them if they did not instantly leave them. Indeed, two houses were bought off for £10 each of an officer who appeared to be a captain, upon condition, however, that he should not be made known; and where the houses were not burned they were chiefly plundered of all that could be carried off. At the harbor's mouth the houses of poor fishermen were stripped of all their furniture of every kind, the poor people having nothing but the clothes that they had on."¹

The following extracts are from Arnold's official account of his expedition to New London:

"Sound, off Plumb Island, 8th Sept., 1781.

"Sir,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the transports with the detachment of troops under my orders anchored on the Long Island shore on the 5th instant, at two o'clock P.M., about ten leagues from New London, and having made some necessary arrangements, weighed anchor at seven o'clock P.M. and stood for New London with a

¹ The Connecticut Gazette of Sept. 7, 1781.

fair wind. At one o'clock the next morning we arrived off the harbor, when the wind suddenly shifted to the northward, and it was nine o'clock before the transports could beat in. At ten o'clock the troops in two divisions; and in four debarkations, were landed, one on each side of the harbor, about three miles from New London, that on the Groton side, consisting of the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth Regiments and the Third Battery of New Jersey volunteers, with a detachment of yagers and artillery, were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Eyre. The division on the New London side consisted of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, the Loyal Americans, the American Legion, refugees, and a detachment of sixty yagers, who were immediately on their landing put in motion, and at eleven o'clock, being within half a mile of Fort Trumbull, which commands New London Harbor, I detached Capt. Millett, with four companies of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, to attack the fort, who was joined on his march by Capt. Frink with one company of the American Legion. At the same time I advanced with the remainder of the division west of Fort Trumbull, on the road to the town, to attack a redoubt which had kept up a brisk fire upon us for some time, but which the enemy evacuated on our approach. In this work we found six pieces of cannon mounted and two dismounted. Soon after I had the pleasure to see Capt. Millett march into Fort Trumbull, under a shower of grape-shot from a number of cannon which the enemy had turned upon him; and I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that by the sudden attack and determined bravery of the troops the fort was carried with the loss of only four or five men killed and wounded. Capt. Millett had orders to leave one company in Fort Trumbull, to detach one to the redoubt we had taken, and join me with the other companies. No time was lost on my part in gaining the town of New London. We were opposed by a small body of the enemy, with one field-piece, who were so hard pressed that they were obliged to leave the piece, which, being iron, was spiked and left.

"As soon as the enemy were alarmed in the morning we could perceive they were busily engaged in bending sails and endeavoring to get their privateers and other ships up Norwich River out of our reach, but the wind being small and the tide against them they were obliged to anchor again. From information I received before and after my landing, I had reason to believe that Fort Griswold, on Groton side, was very incomplete, and I was assured by friends to government, after my landing, that there were only twenty or thirty men in the fort, the inhabitants in general being on board their ships and busy in saving their property.

"On taking possession of Fort Trumbull, I found the enemy's ships would escape unless we could possess ourselves of Fort Griswold. I therefore dispatched an officer to Lieut.-Col. Eyre with the intelligence I had received, and requested him to make an attack upon the fort as soon as possible, at which time I expected the howitzer was up and would have been made use of. On my gaining a height of ground in the rear of New London, from which I had a good prospect of Fort Griswold, I found it much more formidable than I expected, or than I had formed an idea of, from the information I had before received. I observed at the same time that the men who had escaped from Fort Trumbull had crossed in boats and thrown themselves into Fort Griswold, and a favorable wind springing up about this time, the enemy's ships were escaping up the river, notwithstanding the fire from Fort Trumbull and a six-pounder which I had with me. I immediately dispatched a boat with an officer to Lieut.-Col. Eyre to countermand my first order to attack the fort, but the officer arrived a few minutes too late. Lieut.-Col. Eyre had sent Capt. Beckwith with a flag to demand a surrender of the fort, which was peremptorily refused, and the attack had commenced. After a most obstinate defense of near forty minutes, the fort was carried by the superior bravery and perseverance of the assailants. On this occasion I have to regret the loss of Maj. Montgomery, who was killed by a spear in entering the enemy's works; also of Ensign Whitlock, of the Fortieth Regiment, who was killed in the attack. Three other officers of the same regiment were wounded. Lieut.-Col. Eyre, and three other officers of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, were also wounded, but I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that they are all in a fair way to recover.

"Lieut.-Col. Eyre, who behaved with great gallantry, having received his wound near the works, and Maj. Montgomery being killed immediately after, the command devolved on Maj. Bromfield, whose behavior on this occasion does him great honor. Lieut.-Col. Buskirk, with the New Jersey volunteers and artillery, being the second debarkation, came up soon after the work was carried, having been retarded by the roughness of the country. I am much obliged to this gentleman for his exertions, although the artillery did not arrive in time.

"I have enclosed a return of the killed and wounded, by which your

Excellency will observe that our loss, though very considerable, is short of the enemy's, who lost most of their officers, among whom was their commander, Col. Ledyard. Eighty-five men were found dead in Fort Griswold and sixty wounded, most of them mortally; their loss on the opposite side must have been considerable, but cannot be ascertained. I believe we have about seventy prisoners, besides the wounded who were left paroled.

"Ten or twelve ships were burned, among them three or four armed vessels, and one loaded with naval stores; an immense quantity of European and West India goods were found in the stores, among the former the cargo of the 'Hannah,' Capt. Watson, from London, lately captured by the enemy, the whole of which was burnt with the stores, which proved to contain a large quantity of powder unknown to us. The explosion of the powder and change of wind, soon after the stores were fired, communicated the flames to part of the town, which was, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it, unfortunately destroyed."

The following is a list of the New London sufferers:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Walter Welch.....	59 19 0	Joshua Hempstead.....	62 15 3
Ebenezer Way.....	15 16 1	Nathaniel Saltonstall.....	146 9 6
John Ward.....	17 5 4	John Thomson.....	59 16 9
Lucretia Wolfe.....	4 16 0	Spere Douglass.....	8 15 7
Anthony Wolfe.....	4 14 0	Chapman Simmons.....	22 18 0
Simoon Walcott.....	1083 4 1	Elizabeth Beebe.....	16 6 0
Elizabeth Westcott.....	87 6 0	John Hallam.....	0 0 0
James Young.....	13 2 0	Benjamin Harris.....	300 0 0
Temperance Moore.....	24 3 0	Mary Ward.....	28 0 0
Samuel Beldeo.....	1771 15 6	Stephen Culver.....	3 16 0
Joanna Short.....	276 14 0	Mehitable Leet.....	124 0 0
James Thomson.....	350 7 0	Joseph Deshou.....	100 1 6 1/2
Michael Melally.....	94 4 7	Roger Gitsen.....	884 18 6 1/2
John Way.....	590 3 11	Mary Gardiner.....	123 16 0
Thomas Bowker.....	49 17 1		

Washington's Visit to New London.—Gen. Washington visited the town twice during March, 1756, halting a night both in going and returning from Boston.

"March 8th. Col. Washington is returned from Boston and gone to Long Island in Powers' sloop; he had also two boats to carry six horses and his retinue, all bound to Virginia. He hath been to advise with Governor Shirley, or to be directed by him, as he is chief general of the American forces." (Hempstead.)

CHAPTER XIV.

NEW LONDON—(Continued).

ECCLIESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Church of Christ—The Second Congregational Church—St. James' Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Bethel Church—First Baptist Church—Second Baptist Church—Huntington Street Baptist Church—Universalist Church—St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church.

First Church of Christ.—This church was organized in 1650, and the first church edifice was a large barn which stood on what was then called Meeting-house Hill.

The following are extracts from the records concerning the first place of worship:

"Aug. 29, 1651.

"For Mr. Parke's barns the towne doe agree for the use of it until midsummer next, to give him a day's work a peece for a meeting-house, — to be redy by the Saboth come a moneth.

"Mem. Mr. Parke is willing to accept of 3L.

"[Same date.] Goodman Elderkin doth undertake to build a meeting-house about the same demention of Mr. Parke's barns, and clapboard it for the sum of eight pounds, provided the towne carry the tymer to the place and find nales. And for his pay he requires a cow and 50s. in peage."

"30 June, '52. Wee the townsmen of Pequot have agreed with Goodman Rogers for the meeting-house for two years from the date hereof, for the summe of 3*l*. per annum. If we build a lean-toe he is to allow for it in the rent, and if it come to more he is to allow it, and for flooring and what charges the town is at he is willing to allow when the time is expired."

In the mean time a rate of £14 was levied to build a new meeting-house, and the site fixed by a town vote, Dec. 16, 1652, which Mr. Bruen thus records:

"The place for the new meeting-house was concluded on by the meeting to be in the highwaie, taking a corner of my lot to supply the highwaie."

It was undoubtedly a building of the simplest and plainest style of construction, yet full three years were consumed in its erection. Capt. Denison and Lieut. Smith were the building committee, and collected the rate for it.

At this period the time for service was made known by beat of drum.

"March 22, 1651-2.

"The towne have agreed with Peter Blatchford to beat the drum all sabbath dayes, training dayes, and town publique meetings for the summe of 3*l*., to be paid him in a towne rate."

"As a *finale* to the history of the barn so long used for a church, we may here notice a fact gleaned from the County Court records of some fifteen or eighteen years' later date. William Rogers, the owner of the building, had returned to Boston, and on his death the heirs of his estate claimed that the *rent* had not been fully paid; and Hugh Caulkins, who had been the town's surety, then a proprietor in Norwich, finds himself suddenly served with a writ from Mr. Leake, a Boston attorney, for £3 10*s*., the amount of the debt. He accordingly satisfied the demand, and then applied to the town for redress. The obligation was acknowledged, and a vote passed to indemnify the surety."

"Feb. 27, '72-3.

"Upon demand made by Hugh Calkin for money due to Mr. Leake, of Boston, for improvement of a barn of Goodman Rogers, which said Calkin stood engaged for to pay, this town doth promise to pay one barrel of pork to said Calkin some time the next winter."

On the north of the meeting-house was the lot reserved for purposes of sepulture. The ordinance which describes its bounds and legally sets it apart for this use is dated June 6th, 1653, and declares "it shall ever bee for a Common Buriall place, and never be impropriated by any." This is the oldest graveyard in New London County.

"March 26, 1655.

"Goodman Cumstock is chosen to be grave-maker for the town, and he shall have 4*s*. for men and women's graves, and for all children's graves 3*s*. for every grave he makes."

"Feb. 25, 1661-2. Old Goodman Cumstock is chosen sexton, whose worke is to order youth in the meeting-house, sweep the meeting-house, and beat out dogs, for which he is to have 40*s*. a year: he is also to make all graves; for a man or woman he is to have 4*s*., for children, 2*s*. a grave, to be paid by *survivors*."

The earliest notice of the first pastor, Mr. Blinman, in this country is from the records of Plymouth colony, March 2, 1640.

Governor Winthrop mentions Mr. Blinman's arrival and settlement without giving the date.

"One Mr. Blinman, a minister in Wales, a godly and able man, came over with some friends of his, and being invited to Green's Harbour [since Marshfield], near Plymouth, they went thither, but ere the year was expired there fell out some difference among them, which by no means could be reconciled, so as they agreed to part, and he came with his company and sat down at Cape Anne, which at this court [May, 1642] was established to be a plantation and called Gloucester."

It is not known that Mr. Blinman was ever inducted into office, or that any church organization took place under his ministry, yet he is uniformly styled "pastor of the church," which is strong evidence that a church association of some kind had been formed in the town. The period when he relinquished his charge can be very nearly ascertained, for in January, 1657-58, he uses the customary formula, "I, Richard Blinman, of Pequot," and in March of the same year, "I, R. B., at present of New Haven."

The second pastor was Rev. Gershom Bulkley, in 1661. Mr. Bulkley was a son of the Rev. Peter Bulkley, the first minister of Concord, Mass. His mother, the second wife of his father, was Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Chitwood. It has been often related concerning this lady that she apparently died on her passage to this country. Her husband supposing land to be near, and unwilling to consign the beloved form to a watery grave, urgently entreated the captain that the body might be kept one day more, and yet another and another day, to which, as no signs of decay had appeared, he consented. On the third day signs of vitality were observed, and before they reached the land animation, so long suspended, was restored, and though carried from the vessel an invalid, she recovered and lived to old age. Her son, Gershom, was born soon after their arrival, Dec. 26, 1635. He graduated at Harvard College in 1655, and married, Oct. 26, 1659, Sarah Chauncey, daughter of the president of that institution. His father died in 1659. His widowed mother, Mrs. Grace Bulkley, followed her son to New London, where she purchased the homestead of William Hough, "hard below the meeting-house that now is," and dwelt in the town, a householder, so long as her son remained its minister.

Mr. Bulkley, after having freed the town from their engagement to build a parsonage, purchased the homestead of Samuel Lothrop, who was about removing to the new settlement of Norwich. The house is said to have stood beyond the bridge over the mill brook, on the east side of the highway towards Mohegan. Here Mr. Bulkley dwelt during his residence in New London.

The second meeting-house was built near the old one, on the southwest corner of what was called the meeting-house green (now Town Square).

The contract for building the meeting-house was made with John Elderkin and Samuel Lothrop. It was to be forty feet square, the studs twenty feet high, with a turret answerable, two galleries, fourteen win-

dows, three doors, and to set up on all the four gables of the house pyramids comely and fit for the work, and as many lights in each window as direction should be given; a year and a half allowed for its completion; £240 to be paid in provisions, viz., in wheat, peas, pork, and beef, in quantity proportional; the town to find nails, glass, iron-work, and ropes for rearing; also to boat and cart the timber to the place, and provide sufficient help to rear the work.

The old Blinman edifice,—the unadorned church and watch-tower of the wilderness,—decayed and dismantled, was sold to Capt. Avery in June, 1684, for six pounds, with the condition annexed that he should remove it in one month's time. According to tradition, he took it down, and transporting the materials across the river, used them in building his own house at Pequonuck. This house is still extant, a view of which may be seen in the history of Groton.

The appointment of deacons is not registered. William Douglas may have been the first person that held the office after Mr. Bradstreet's ordination. He was at least active in the church economy, and held the box at the door for contributions. He died in 1682. In 1683, William Hough and Joseph Coite were deacons; the former died August 10th of that year, before Mr. Bradstreet's decease, and no other deacon except Coite is mentioned during the next ten years. Mr. Bradstreet died in 1683.

"At a Towne meeting November ye 19, 1683.

"Voted, that Maj. John Winthrop, Maj. Edward Palmes, Capt. James Avray, Mr. Daniel Wetherell, Mr. Christo. Christophers, Tho. Beebe, Joseph Coite, John Prentiss Sent., Clement Miner, Charles Hill, are appointed a committee in behalf of the town to send a letter by Capt. Wayne Winthrop to the reverend Mr. Mather and Mr. Woolard (Willard) ministers at Boston for their advice and counsel in attayneing a minister for the town to supply the place of Mr. Bradstreet, deceased, and that the sd Capt. Winthrop shall have instructions from the sd Committee to manage that affaire wth them."

This Bradstreet church building was destroyed by fire in 1694, and replaced by what was known as the Saltonstall meeting-house in 1698. This was occupied until 1786, when a building was erected on the site of the present church, which was occupied in 1787. The present massive and elegant stone edifice was erected in 1850 at a cost of about \$50,000.

The following is a list of pastors from Mr. Bradstreet to the present time: Gurdon Saltonstall,¹ from November, 1691, to August, 1707; Eliphalet Adams, July, 1708; Mather Byles, November, 1757, to April, 1768; Ephraim Woodbridge, October, 1769; Henry Channing, May, 1787, to May, 1806; Abel McEwen, D.D., October, 1806; Thomas P. Field, June, 1856; Edward W. Bacon, 1877, present incumbent.

The Second Congregational Church of New London is a daughter of the First Church of Christ, in the same city. With the hearty good wishes of the pastor, Rev. Abel McEwen, D.D., the colony went out to be constituted into a church Tuesday, April 28, 1835. The confession of faith and covenant in

use by the parent church had been previously adopted, April 21st, by nineteen persons. During the repairs of the First church the mother worshiped for six months in her daughter's new house. This stood on the corner of Jay and Huntington Streets, and was completed Aug. 3, 1834. Thursday, April 23, 1835, this house was formally dedicated to God. The Rev. E. W. Baldwin, D.D., afterwards president of Wabash College, preached the sermon from the text, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Abel McEwen, D.D. The concluding prayer was pronounced by the venerable Dr. Samuel Nott, of Franklin. On the evening of this impressive day—which but one of the original members is alive among us to recall—Henry C. Smith and Charles Butler were elected deacons, and ordained thereto with prayer by Rev. Edward Bull. The following Sunday, April 26th, the first service of the new congregation was held in the new temple. The Rev. Joseph Hurlbut preached in the morning from the text, "Who is sufficient for these things." In the afternoon the Rev. Daniel Huntington followed with a sermon based on the Scripture, "Take heed how ye hear." The same day a Sunday-school, with fifteen teachers and forty-two scholars, was organized under the superintendency of Thomas S. Perkins. The first celebration of the Lord's Supper took place on the first Sunday in June, 1835, and was made precious by the confession of Christ of the late Henry P. Haven and of the wife of the senior deacon, Dr. Isaac G. Porter.

Thus inaugurated, and in co-operation with an ecclesiastical society constituted April 14th, at the house of one of the original members, Hon. T. W. Williams, the Second Congregational Church began her life with the benediction of God.

The Rev. Joseph Hurlbut preached and administered the ordinances till a stated pastor could be obtained. This was about two years, till March 6, 1837. His labors were gratuitous. They were marked by the ingathering of one hundred and thirteen members. Mr. Hurlbut had also borne one-quarter of the expense of building the first house of worship. He prayed at the last sacrament in the new house before his death, which occurred suddenly, June 5, 1875.

The Rev. Daniel Huntington, though never an acting pastor, like Mr. Hurlbut, was for a number of months acting preacher in the third Sunday service. He led the service of song. He baptized five out of forty-eight children of the church. His long ministries at Bridgewater, Mass., before and after this date are written on earth.

The Rev. James M. Macdonald, D.D., became now the first installed pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Dec. 13, 1837. He came from the Third Church of this order in Berlin. The public exercises at his installation included a sermon by Rev. H. Bushnell, D.D., of Hartford; installing prayer by Rev.

¹ Subsequently Governor of Connecticut.

Mr. Tuttle, of Groton. He drew in forty-three members to the fold. He was conservative on slavery and temperance, and his health suffered from the collision with more radical views. At his own request he was dismissed by a Council, Jan. 7, 1840. Dr. Macdonald died in the harness as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, April 19, 1876.

The Rev. Artemas Boies was the second pastor installed, March 10, 1841. The installing prayer was pronounced by Rev. Timothy Tuttle, Ledyard, the moderator. Mr. Boies had been in delicate health from childhood, yet there was nothing of sombreness in his pastoral zeal. His alertness of wit and affectionateness of manner made him a favorite among the young. During three and one-half years he added to the church one hundred and four members. In his last sickness he thought and prayed much for his flock.

The Rev. Tryon Edwards, D.D., was the third pastor settled by this church. This was March 6, 1845. At the public services of installation the Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D., of Hartford, preached the sermon, and Dr. Thomas Bond, of Norwich, gave the right hand of fellowship. Dr. Edwards was dismissed, at his own request, Aug. 4, 1857. His was the longest pastorate in the church's brief history.

Dr. Edwards baptized thirty-seven children and received two hundred and one members. He exerted and still exerts an influence in the line of his learned and pious ancestry with the pen of authorship no less than the voice of preaching.

Rev. G. Buckingham Wilcox succeeded to the pastorate April 20, 1859. Rev. Edwards A. Parks, D.D., preached the sermon before the Council; Dr. McEwen was moderator. The charge to the pastor was by Rev. William H. Wilcox, of Reading, Mass. The right hand of fellowship was by Rev. T. P. Field, D.D., of the First Church. The charge to the people was given by Rev. Dr. J. P. Gulliver, of Norwich.

Mr. Wilcox baptized twenty-nine children and gathered two hundred and seven members in his indefatigable pastorate of ten years and seven months.

He established the Bradley Street Mission, Sept. 2, 1859. He laid the corner-stone of the new church, Oct. 28, 1868. Nov. 23, 1869, at his own request, he was dismissed to accept a call to the First Congregational Church in Jersey City.

The Rev. Oliver Ellsworth Daggett, D.D., became the fifth pastor of this church, being installed by Council Feb. 21, 1871. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. G. Buckingham, D.D., of Springfield, Mass. The installation prayer was by Rev. Thomas L. Shipman, of Jewett City. A responsive reading from Psalm xlviii. and Isaiah lii. was given by Rev. Thomas M. Boss, of Putnam, and the Sunday-school and congregation.

In his edifying and acceptable pastorate of nearly seven years Dr. Daggett baptized twenty-six children

and received one hundred and fifty-five members. On May 25, 1875, he preached a sermon, reviewing the first forty years of the church, from the text, "Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpah and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.'" To this admirable discourse the compiler of the present notice is largely indebted. Dr. Daggett was dismissed, at his own request, Sept. 5, 1877, by a saddened and reluctant Council of the neighboring ministry and laity.

The Rev. John Phelps Taylor became the sixth and present pastor of this church by installation of a Council met May 29, 1878. The sermon was preached from 2 Timothy ii. 24, by Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D., of Providence, R. I., and the installing prayer offered by Rev. William S. Palmer, of Norwich. Rev. A. W. Hazen, of Middletown, gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Edward Woolsey Bacon, of the First Church of Christ, the right hand of fellowship.

Deacons.—The two original deacons of the church already mentioned are fallen asleep. Of these, Henry C. Smith died Oct. 31, 1865; Charles Butler died March 13, 1878; Robert Coit, elected Dec. 29, 1841, died Oct. 18, 1874; Henry P. Haven, elected June 7, 1857, died April 30, 1876. Still surviving and in active usefulness are Dr. Isaac G. Porter, elected June 7, 1857; William H. Chapman, elected May 28, 1875; Edmund B. Jennings, elected May 28, 1875; William M. Tobey, elected April 26, 1878.

Ecclesiastical Society.—The Second Ecclesiastical Society was organized April 14, 1835. From the first it has co-operated efficiently and harmoniously with the church it was designed to aid. The current expenses of the society are met by the rental of the slips. In the building of two houses of worship within less than forty years the society's committee have been sorely taxed in resources of purse and of spirit, but they have risen to the occasion with an enterprise and liberality worthy of all praise.

Houses of Worship.—The first was a white wooden structure with a square belfry and four-pillared portico, with a fine stone basement, built at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. It stood on the south corner of Huntington and Jay Streets. Friday morning, March 13, 1868, it was burned to the ground. Ten thousand dollars had just been expended in repairs. Rev. Mr. Wilcox preached to the homeless flock the next Sunday, March 15th, in the First church, from the text, "Our holy and our beautiful house where our fathers praised thee is burned up with fire." Scraps of the scorched Bible and fragments of the old bell were guarded by the older members. The Sunday-school recited Isaiah lxiv. 11 and 2 Cor. v. 1 during the sessions of a year. In this hour of trial the hospitality of the Universalist society gave us a shelter which can never be forgotten.

The second and present edifice was begun by the laying of the corner-stone, Oct. 28, 1868. Rev. Mr. Hurlbut, Elder Swan, Dr. Field, Dr. Smith, of the

building committee, and Rev. Mr. Wilcox took part in the public exercises. The church was finished and dedicated June 1, 1870. Rev. Dr. Arms read the Scriptures, and Rev. Noah Porter, D.D., president of Yale College, preached the sermon from 2 Chron. vi.

The concluding prayer was made by Rev. Joshua Coit, a son of the church.

The chapel was dedicated July 22, 1870, with appropriate responsive readings and recitations, prayers and praises. The main address was by Deacon Haven, the superintendent.

The house thus built is of granite, with a stone spire surmounted by a cross, with stained windows and horse-shoe galleries. The architects were Nichols & Brown, of Albany, N. Y. The building committee were Seth Smith, M.D., chairman, Robert Coit, Jr., Jonathan N. Harris, O. Woodworth, Richard H. Chapell, Frederick H. Harris, A. G. Douglas. George Prest was the master-mason, and the late Timothy S. Daboll the master-joiner. The entire cost was one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The first sermon preached in this beautiful edifice on the Lord's day was by Rev. Joshua Coit, from the words, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."

St. James' Church.—Among the first settlers of New London no trace is to be found of any attachment to the Church of England. A second company of settlers came in 1650 from Gloucester, Mass., bringing with them their minister, the Rev. Richard Blinman, a clergyman in the orders of the Church of England, who had been ejected for non-conformity from his cure at Chepstow, in the county of Monmouth. He is reckoned the first minister of New London, and seems to have comprehended in his charge all the inhabitants of the place. But neither he nor his people manifested any attachment to the church from which a misguided conscience had led them to withdraw. For the accommodation of this new party of settlers a new piece of land was taken up southwest of the town lot, which was called Cape Ann Lane, from Cape Ann, Mass., one of the two points within which Massachusetts Bay is included, a name which it still retains, though it remains even yet thinly settled, and has ever been an inferior and unimportant portion of the town. But neither in Winthrop's company nor among the followers of Mr. Blinman is to be found any indication of attachment to the ancient Catholic Church of the English race. To find any such trace we must pass over a period of a little more than a half-century. There are no extant indications of the presence in New London of any avowed members of the Church of England until 1723, when a child of William and Mary Norton was baptized there by Mr. Pigot, the missionary of the Propagation Society in Stratford and the parts adjacent, by the name of John. This took place on the 17th of April in that year. In the year following, Oct. 25, 1724, the Rev. Samuel Johnson baptized

Sarah, infant daughter of the same parents; and in recording this baptism in his parish register Mr. Johnson makes this note: "N.B.—Mr. Talbot baptized Lauzerne, son of Richard and Elizabeth Wilson, at New London, Oct. 15, 1724." Thus it appears that John Norton was the first person Episcopally baptized in New London, and these are the earliest signs of the church's presence here. The name of William Norton appears among those who subscribed to the erection of a church in 1725, and is appended, with those of others, to a letter addressed to Dr. McSparran on the subject in 1726. But who he was or how he came to be a churchman does not appear. And of Richard Wilson nothing is known but the record of the baptism of his son by the extraordinary and certainly very un-Puritan name of Lauzerne. All honor to their memories. It appears thus that the attention of the missionaries of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" had thus early been directed to New London as a suitable field for their pious labors, and that they sometimes visited it and gave it a portion of their services.

Churchmen came here churchmen, and naturally sought to provide themselves with the institutions and services which churchmen love. Of those whose names appear in connection with the first steps towards the formation of a congregation and the erection of a church here, several are known to have been Englishmen, and perhaps it is safe to infer that others whose origin is unknown were such also. At any rate, none of them can be traced by their name to the company of Winthrop or of Blinman. I think we are warranted in believing that the church in New London grew up out of the wants of a class of its inhabitants who had been drawn thither by commerce or business, and who, having brought their Episcopal predilections and preferences with them, were glad to bring them into action as soon as an opportunity was presented. Neither Narragansett on the east nor Stratford on the west planted the seed. Both gladly lent their aid to cheer and strengthen the growing blade when it began to shoot forth. The first founders of the parish, then, were English, not of the Puritan stock.

It is evident, moreover, that the young shoot starting into life and growth at New London did not wholly depend for its nurture on the care of Dr. McSparran. Dr. Johnson, at Stratford, still continued to care for it, and extend to it a measure of his active service. In a letter to the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of the date of June 11, 1724, he says, "I have since preached in New London, where I had sixty hearers, and where there is a good prospect of increase if they had a minister." And in a postscript to a letter written Aug. 14, 1725, he writes, "New London people are likewise going to build with all expedition. I have got considerable subscriptions, and a piece of ground to set it on." Hence it is evident that he continued to interest

himself in the rising parish, and exert himself in its behalf. So that while there is no disposition to derogate from the value of Dr. McSparran's services, it may well be doubted whether he does not rather overstate matters in calling himself, in so unqualified a way, its founder. Nearer and more accessible than any other minister of the English Church, they naturally resorted to him for advice and help. This he willingly afforded them, and the more readily because by a matrimonial alliance he was connected with some of their ablest friends and supporters.

Not till after the completion of the church and the establishment of a missionary do the records of the parish assume a continuous shape and afford materials for an unbroken narrative.

The Rev. James McSparran, D.D., was in these early times the missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Narragansett Bay and all the southern and western part of Rhode Island, and in the early part of the eighteenth century his services began to be extended to the incipient parish at New London.

But to neither of these sources, the Narragansett nor the Stratford mission, can the origin of the church in New London be properly traced, though both aided in fostering and strengthening it to the extent of their power. The church was rather the offspring of the early commercial importance and promise of the settlement. Of those whose names remain as the active founders of the congregation, most are known to have been Englishmen who were members of the Established Church before their coming, and were never Puritans or Puritanically inclined. Early in the century vessels began to be built and fitted out at New London, and an active trade was carried on with Newfoundland and the West Indies. There was a port of entry here and a collector of the customs. The gentlemen by whom this maritime and commercial business was carried on were churchmen for the most part, by whom the ministers of their mother-church were gladly welcomed and assisted; and as their numbers grew and their means increased the idea of erecting a church and making provision for the regular maintenance of Episcopal ministrations sprang up and strengthened till it reached consummation. Miss Caulkins, in her history, after describing the early mercantile adventures and achievements of the place, and the English influence by which they were promoted, adds, "The residence of these English families in the town was not without its influence on the manners of the inhabitants and their style of living. These foreign residents gradually gathered around them a circle of society more gay" (she means less Puritanically precise and austere), "more in the English style, than had before been known in the place, and led to the formation and establishment of an Episcopal Church." This is the true story of our beginning. The nucleus of the church was English, made up not of Puritans converted to

Episcopacy, but of Englishmen, to whom the Church of England was their natural mother, whom they had loved and honored from their childhood, and gladly welcomed when she presented herself among them. Of this church of the fatherland, missionaries from the East and West alike contributed to establish, encourage, and strengthen; but they cannot be said to have introduced it in New London.

The first decided movement toward the very desirable object of giving the incipient congregation a local habitation and a name was made in the summer of 1725. The earliest paper extant is one which bears date June 6, 1725, and runs as follows:

"COLONY OF CONNECTICUT, NEW LONDON, June 6, 1725.

"Wee, The Subscribers, doe oblige ourselves To pay the Rev. Mr. James Mc Sparran, or to his Substitute, he being Treasurer, The Particular Sums affixed to our names, for the Building and Erecting a Church for the Service of Almighty God according to the Liturgie of the Church of England as by Law Established. And doe further oblige ourselves to pay the sd Sums as the Treasurer shall have occasion for the same: John Merritt, £50; Peter Buor, £50; John Braddick, £25; John Gidley, £10; James Stirling, £25; Walter Butler, £10; John Bennett, £3; James Tilley, £10; George Smith, £3; Nathaniel Hay, £20; James Packer, £5; Giles Goddard, £5."

This engagement was not acted on directly. The reason of the failure or postponement, whichever it may have been, is now undiscoverable. But that the purpose was not abandoned, but apparently only deferred to be put into a more practical and effective form, appears from a second paper drawn up a few months later, which, as it was followed by the accomplishment of the object it contemplated, has been considered the true beginning of the parish. Accordingly, Sept. 27, 1725, is considered the parish birthday, the day it began to have that visible being in the world which has now continued without breach or interruption through all the vicissitudes and trials of a century and a half. This second document is as follows:

"NEW LONDON, September the 27th, 1725.

"Whereas Sundry Pious and Well Disposed Gentlemen in and around New London, in the Colony of Connecticut, being Earnestly Desirous of Erecting a Church for their more convenient and Decent Worshipping of God, according to the Usage and Liturgie of the Church of England as by Law Established, Did Subscribe to the payment of Sundry Sums Towards Erecting and Furnishing a Church in said Town of New London, as by a paper Bearing date June Sixth, 1725, may Appear, Reference thereto being had;

"In order, Therefore, to begin and Carry on ye Building of said Church, The Following Gentlemen, viz., John Shacknaple, Peter Buor, Esq., Maj. John Merritt, Capt. James Sterling, Mr. Thoms Mumford, and Mr. William Norton, have formed, and doe by these Presents Incorporate and form Themselves into a Standing Committee to Agree for, Buy, Set up and finish said Building, as well as to Purchase a convenient Place to Erect said Fabric upon, and Themselves Do Oblige Every Several Sum and Sums Contributed by well Disposed Christians for that good Work faithfully to lay out and Expend According to the Consent, Voice, and Directions of the Major part of Said Committee at their Several Meetings; In Witness whereof, the Gentlemen to these presents have Voluntarily and Unanimously Affixed their names ye Day and Year above written.

"JOHN SHACKMAPLE,

"PETER BUOR,

"JOHN MERRITT,

"WALTER BUTLER,

"JAMES STERLING,

"THOS. MUMFORD,

"WILLIAM NORTON."

Along with this document is another of the same date, as follows:

"NEW LONDON, September 27th, 1725.

"The Major part of said Committee being present at the House of John Shacknaple, Esq., Proceeded to choose a Treasurer to receive and Pay out such sum or sums as are to be drawn out of the Treasurer's hands by an Order or Orders under the hands of a major part of so many of the Gentlemen as shall be present at such meeting whence such order or Orders shall Issue; and further, it is agreed that such Treasurer as shall be chosen by said Committee shall have full Power and Authority to constitute one or more to Act for or under him in said affairs, that said Committee may, upon any failure of said Treasurer, proceed to a new choice of a New Treasurer, as well as upon ye Denise, Removal, or Refusal of any member to act, proceed to a new choice of a new member in the room and place of any Dead, Removed, or Refusing member.

"At the aforesaid Committee meeting, the members then present chose the Rev. Mr. McSparran, of Narragansett, Treasurer, to Receive the Subscriptions for Building said Church.

"JOHN SHACKNAPLE,

"JOHN MERRITT,

"WALTER BUTLER,

"THOS. MUMFORD,

"WILLM. NORTON,

"JAMES STERLING."

The committee began negotiations with Trinity Church, Newport, for their church edifice, which it was proposed to remove to New London and rebuild. This project, however, failed, and the committee then determined to proceed without further delay to the erection of a church. For this purpose a lot of land was purchased, and a contract entered into with Mr. John Hough to place a suitable building upon it. This lot was situated on the north side of the lower part of State Street, that broad space which is still called the Parade, so called, it is supposed, because it had formed the parade-ground of a fortification which lay to the east of it, on the bank of the river. It contained about twenty square rods, and was of a wedge-like form, the east side coinciding with the west line of Bradley Street, tapering to a point in the west, and leaving a passage of considerable width between the church and the north side of State Street. It stood out apparently uninclosed and surrounded on all sides by the public street. The area of the church itself was used for the purposes of burial, the graves being made beneath the floor, after the custom prevailing in England.

The edifice which John Hough contracted to build was to be in its interior length fifty feet, by thirty-two in width, to have two double doors at the west side, and there was also a door on the south side, "the roof half flat, and the other arched on each side,"—a description not very clear. It was to have five windows, one in the rear and two each side. As it was constructed, according to the custom of the time, of stout oak timber from the model farm of Maj. Buor, and well-seasoned stuff, it might have remained for centuries had not the ruthless hand of war swept it prematurely away. It stood facing west, and though a very simple structure, it was a respectable and not uncomely edifice according to the ideas of the day.

It had a bell, and, of course, a belfry to contain it. Tradition ascribes to it a steeple, but whether this was

an original appendage or was subsequently added does not appear, there being no mention of it in Mr. Hough's contract. All we know of the bell is that in 1740 a subscription was solicited "to procure a new and larger bell; by accident the bell belonging to the church having become useless, and being too small for our purpose." Such, so far as we can ascertain, was the first Episcopal church erected in New London. The beautiful photographic art was not then at hand to preserve and hand down to us its "counterfeit presentment," and without this our notions of it are but vague and indistinct. But doubtless the little flock that first "went into its gates with thanksgiving, and into its courts with praise," were as proud and exultant as those who, more than a hundred years after, hailed the completion of its present noble and costly successor. That happy consummation was not reached, however, till 1732, the intervening period, long for so simple a work, being filled up doubtless by unknown and unrecorded struggles and anxieties. The first missionary writes to "the Society" at home in 1742 that on June 20, 1726, a carpenter was agreed with for a wood frame; that on the 9th of August following the timber was brought to the ground; on the 1st of October the frame was raised and completed, and on the 28th of November, 1727, the house was inclosed, glazed, the under floor laid, a neat desk and pulpit finished. In this condition he found the building when he arrived at New London, Dec. 9, 1730, "in the service of the honorable Society." Miss Caulkins speaks of the building as completed and opened for worship in the autumn of 1732. Mr. Seabury came in 1730. Till that time, and in the years preceding his arrival, services were held, it would seem, more or less frequently by Dr. McSparran, and probably also by Dr. Johnson, in the house of Mrs. Shacknaple.

Miss Caulkins preserves a tradition of this old church which may not be without interest, and should properly have a place in this history:

"The steeple or belfry terminated in a staff which was crowned with a gilt ball. In this ball an Indian arrow was infixed, which hung diagonally from the side, and remained till the destruction of the building. A delegation of Indians passing through the town stopped to look at the church, to them, no doubt, a splendid specimen of architecture. The leader of the party drew an arrow from his quiver, and taking aim at the ball, drove it into the wood, so that it remained firmly fixed, and was left permanently adhering there."

In 1775 the regular parish-meeting was holden on Easter Monday, and Thomas Allen and John Deshon chosen church-wardens. There was no choice of officers again till 1779. During the most, if not all, of the intervening time the services seem to have been intermitted.

The history of this period is obscure and imperfect. Mr. Graves remained in New London, and continued to occupy the parsonage, and doubtless to discharge

such official functions as were needed, but held no public services. The public odium, the increasing bitterness of political sentiment, and the division of opinion in his own congregation, joined to his own unbending sense of duty, which would not let him yield to solicitations of interest or appeals of affection, led him to the conclusion that retirement and silence were for him the path of prudence and of usefulness. An outspoken and impulsive man, restraint must have been hard for him, but we hear of nothing done or said by him to exacerbate displeasure or inflame hatred. There is no evidence that the church was closed by any formal action of the parish. It was probably acquiesced in as the dictate of ordinary prudence and a sort of moral necessity. In the heated atmosphere of the times religion of any form sunk to a low ebb, and in turmoil and contention about worldly interests, there was little room in men's minds for concern about things unseen. The period of the Revolution was a period of great religious deadness. The parish-meeting of Aug. 17, 1775, was adjourned to August 25th, but the adjourned meeting was never held, at least there is no record of it. A meeting was held Nov. 14, 1778. What led to it is not known. We may conjecture that the fact that several of the Episcopal clergy had by this time found a way to reconcile their consciences with the omission of the prayer for the king had awakened a hope that Mr. Graves might be induced to follow their examples and put an end to the unhappy stoppage.

At that meeting this resolution was introduced: "Voted, that no persons be permitted to enter the church, and as a pastor to it, unless he openly prays for Congress and the free and independent States of America, and their prosperity by sea and land; if so, he may be admitted to-morrow, being Sunday, 15th November." On putting the resolution to vote, it appeared that there were fourteen in the affirmative and eleven in the negative, and then, as there were four votes challenged and rejected on the one side and one on the other, it left the vote a tie; still, the affirmative sense of the congregation had been pretty distinctly given. But the meeting went on to "vote that the church-wardens wait on the Rev. Mr. Graves and let him know of the foregoing vote, and if it be agreeable to him, he may re-enter the church of St. James and officiate as pastor thereof, he praying and conforming to said vote."

The church-wardens fulfilled their duty and made this report: "Agreeably to the above, we, the church-wardens, waited on the Rev. Mr. Graves, and acquainted him of the resolution of the parishioners, to which he replied that he could not comply therewith." The church-wardens who signed this report were Thomas Allen and John Deshon, both staunch Whigs. The Sunday came, however, and Mr. Graves, perhaps encouraged or urged by injudicious friends, determined to brave the consequences, and read the service with the obnoxious prayers. The result was

a painful and disgraceful scene, which put a speedy end to his ministry in New London, and perhaps expedited his death.

The first meeting of churchmen after the war of the Revolution was held on Easter Monday, April 25, 1783; just as soon as the independence of the country was established and peace restored, their usual annual meeting was holden. William Stewart, son of that Matthew whose remains lay beneath the relics of their former church, and Jonathan Starr, Jr., the second of that name, were chosen wardens, and it was "Voted, that Capt. John Deshon, Nichol Fosdick, Roswell Saltonstall, Giles Mumford, Joseph Packwood, Thomas Allen, James Penniman, Ebenezer Goddard, Henry Truman, Dr. Samuel Brown, and Jesse Edgecomb be a committee to join the church-wardens to solicit donations for building a new church, to treat with the selectmen of the town, to see if the ground where the old church stood can be disposed of or exchanged for other ground suitable to erect the building on, and to get the plan of a church procured, and make report of their doings as soon as may be. It was also voted that the church-wardens rent the parsonage-house for the highest rent it will fetch, always giving the preference to one of the parishioners, and that the house be repaired by the wardens in the most frugal manner, and that all back rent be immediately collected, and the residue be appropriated as the church shall direct." The following year an offer of the Rev. John Graves, of Providence, brother of their late minister, to supply them with a clergyman was declined, on the ground that they were destitute of a building in which to celebrate the worship of Almighty God. The effort to provide such a building seems, meanwhile, though not relinquished, to have gone on slowly. That the work dragged is not so much to be wondered at as that, under the circumstances, it was projected. In 1784 a committee was appointed to ascertain on what terms a lot could be purchased from Mr. Edgecomb, or some other proprietor, on which to erect a church. This church was consecrated Sept. 20, 1787. It was enlarged from time to time, and at a parish-meeting held Sept. 7, 1846, it was voted to build a new church edifice, and November 3d of the following year the corner-stone of the new building was laid. The church was consecrated June 11, 1850.

The rectors since Dr. McSparran have been as follows: John Seabury, Matthew Graves, Samuel Seabury, Solomon Blakslee, Bethel Judd, Isaac W. Hallam, R. A. Hallam, and W. B. Buckingham, the present incumbent.

The following is a list of wardens from 1732, when the first choice was made, to the present time:

1732, Thomas Mumford, John Braddick; 1733-35, John Braddick, John Shaknaple; 1736-37, John Shaknaple, Matthew Stewart; 1738, Matthew Stewart, Samuel Edgecomb; 1739, Samuel Edgecomb, Giles Goddard; 1740, Giles Goddard, Guy Palmes; 1741, Guy Palmes, Nathaniel Green; 1742, Nathaniel Green, Edward Palmes; 1743-44, Edward Palmes, Merritt Smith; 1745, Merritt Smith, Thomas Mum-

ford; 1746-51, Thomas Mumford, Samuel Edgecomb; 1752-53, Thomas Manwaring, Nicholas Lechmere; 1754, Samuel Edgecomb, Guy Palmes; 1755, Samuel Edgecomb, Edward Palmes; 1756, Samuel Edgecomb, Jonathan Starr; 1757, Jonathan Starr, James Mumford; 1758-60, James Mumford, Thomas Mumford; 1761-62, Samuel Edgecomb, Jonathan Starr; 1763-64, Jonathan Starr, Thomas Fosdick; 1765, Ebenezer Goddard, Jonathan Starr; 1766-67, Ebenezer Goddard, Samuel Bill; 1768, William Stewart, George Mumford; 1769, William Stewart, Jonathan Starr, Jr.; 1770-71, Jonathan Starr, Jr., Thomas Allen; 1772, Thomas Allau, John Deshon; 1773-74, Thomas Allen, David Mumford; 1775, Thomas Allen, John Deshon; 1776-78, no choice; 1779-80, Thomas Allen, John Hertel; 1781-85, William Stewart, Jonathan Starr, Jr.; 1786-1802, Jonathan Starr, Jr., Roswell Saltonstall; 1803-10, Jonathan Starr, Jr., Samuel Wheat; 1811-16, Jonathan Starr (3d), Edward Hallam; 1817-18, Jonathan Starr (3d), Isaac Thompson; 1819-29, Jared Starr, Isaac Thompson; 1830-38, Edward Hallam, Jonathan Starr (3d); 1839-52, Jonathan Starr (3d), Francis Allyn; 1853-56, Francis Allyn, Enoch V. Stoddard; 1857-58, Enoch V. Stoddard, Stanley G. Trott; 1859-63, Enoch V. Stoddard, Charles A. Lewis; 1864-67, Enoch V. Stoddard, Isaac C. Tate; 1868-73, Isaac C. Tate, Hiram Willay; 1874-78, Isaac Tate, Benjamin Stark; 1878-81, C. A. Williams, Mason Young; 1881, Mason Young, J. Ivers Lewis.

BISHOP SAMUEL SEABURY was born in North Groton (now Ledyard) the 30th of November, 1729, the son of Samuel Seabury, the first minister of New London, born while his father was officiating at North Groton as a Congregational licentiate. He passed the days of his youth in New London, where his father was ministering. At an early age he entered Yale College, and graduated with credit in 1748. He went to Scotland and studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh, whether with a view of devoting his life to the medical profession or merely as an amateur is not known. But it is known that in his ministry he made large use of his medical knowledge as a means of doing good. He soon, at any rate, put aside medicine for the study of theology, and after acquiring the requisite proficiency, was ordained deacon by Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, acting for the Bishop of London, Dec. 21, 1753, and priest by Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, Bishop of Carlisle, acting for the same prelate, Dec. 23, 1753, Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, being then disabled by infirmity and near the close of life. On his return to America he served several parishes in succession in New Jersey and New York, and settled finally in Westchester, where he continued to officiate till the breaking out of the Revolution. His loyalty, founded on the deepest convictions of duty, drove him from his parish, and during the remainder of the war he resided in New York, serving as chaplain to the king's forces, and eking out his living by the practice of medicine. Soon after the establishment of independence the clergy of Connecticut moved to obtain the episcopate, and made choice of Dr. Seabury for their bishop. To obtain consecration he sailed for England in 1783. He had been honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Oxford, 1777. Political difficulties prevented his success in England; the English bishops were unable to dispense with the oath of allegiance to the sovereign which their ordinal contained, and the British Parliament was backward to pass an en-

abling act, for fear of exciting the displeasure of the young republic, jealous of any encroachment on its newly-acquired nationality. Under these circumstances, Dr. Seabury bethought himself of the Scotch bishops, identical in polity and authority with the English bishops, but disconnected with the State in consequence of the disestablishment of their church for its fidelity to the House of Stuart, and lying under the ban of political proscription. By them he was cordially welcomed, and by them, Nov. 14, 1784, consecrated at Aberdeen, in Bishop Skinner's oratory, the consecrators being Robert Kilgour, Bishop of Aberdeen and Primus; Arthur Petrie, Bishop of Moray and Ross; and John Skinner, coadjutor Bishop of Aberdeen. With these prelates, representatives of the Episcopal remainder in Scotland, he entered into a concordat to maintain in America, as far as in him lay, the peculiarities of the Scottish Church, and in particular the prayer of consecration in the communion office. With his divine commission he returned to this country, and landed at Newport June 20, 1785, preaching on the following Sunday the first sermon of a bishop in this country, in old Trinity church, from Hebrews xii. 1, 2. He was soon established at New London as the rector of St. James' Church, which was then in process of erection, where he continued to dwell, in the faithful discharge of his duties as bishop and priest, till his very sudden death, Feb. 25, 1796.

In the formation of our institutions and the establishment of our Prayer Book he acted a conspicuous and influential part. True to his engagement with the Scottish Church, he resisted the tendency to innovation that in many quarters displayed itself, and steadfastly exerted himself to procure the insertion of the consecration prayer in the communion office, and with success, most men will now admit, conferring a decided benefit on the church. He set his face firmly against what was termed the Proposed Book, and fought for the retention of the Catholic creeds and the preservation of their integrity. For a few years prejudice and misunderstanding and diversity of views on some points of polity kept him and his diocese separate from the body of the church. But the difference was at last happily settled, and it was his honor to die the first bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

He married, early in life, Mary, the daughter of Edward Hicks, of New York, who died before his consecration. He did not marry again. His house in New London was under the charge of his daughter Maria. At last, after a tour of visiting in his parish, he remained to take tea at the house of Mr. Roswell Saltonstall, a warden of the parish, whose daughter Ann had married his son Charles. When he had just risen from the tea-table, he fell with an attack of apoplexy, and soon expired. His funeral was attended without pomp, the only record of it in the register-book of the parish being the simple words: "Febru-

ary 28, 1796. Buried, by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, of Norwich, Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island." Soon after his entrance upon the discharge of his episcopal functions in Connecticut the churches in Rhode Island placed themselves under his jurisdiction, whence he derived the double designation of Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, which is often applied to him. He was buried in the public burying-ground in New London, and a table of gray marble placed over his grave, with the following inscription, written by the Rev. Dr. Bowden, of Columbia College, N. Y.:

Here lieth the body of
SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D.,
Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island,
Who departed from this transitory scene, February 25, 1796,

In the sixty-eighth year of his age.
Ingenuous without pride, learned without pedantry,
Good without severity, he was duly qualified to discharge the duties
of the Christian and the Bishop.

In the pulpit, he enforced religion; in his conduct,
he exemplified it.

The poor he assisted with his charity; the ignorant he
blessed with his instruction.

The friend of man, he ever desired their good;

The enemy of vice, he ever opposed it.

Christian! dost thou aspire to happiness?

Seabury has shown the way that leads to it.

This table, since the removal of the bishop's remains, has been placed within the inclosure on the north side of the present church. Within the church a tablet, in the form of an obelisk, stood originally at the left side of the pulpit, afterwards directly over it, bearing the following inscription:

SACRED
May this marble long remain
(The just tribute of affection)
to the memory
Of the truly venerable and beloved
Pastor of this Church,
THE RIGHT REVEREND SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.,
Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island,
Who was translated from earth
to heaven,
February 25, 1796,

In the sixty-eighth year of his age and twelfth of his consecration;
But still lives in the hearts of a grateful diocese.

This tablet now stands in the basement chapel of the present church. The epitaph is not to be much admired, and one expression in it is justly open to criticism. When, in 1849, the bishop's remains were placed under the chancel of the church, then in process of erection, at the joint expense of the diocese and parish, a handsome monument of freestone in the form of an altar-tomb underneath a canopy surmounted by a mitre was placed over his final resting-place. On the slab above the tomb this simple record was engraven:

The Right Rev. Father in God,
SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.,
First Bishop of Connecticut,
And of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States;
Consecrated at Aberdeen, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784;
Died Feb. 25, 1796; aged 67.
The Diocese of Connecticut recorded here
its grateful memory of his virtues and services,
A.D. 1849.

And on a brass plate inserted in its upper surface this inscription:

A



Ω

Sub pavimento altaris
Ut in loco quietis ultimo usque ad magni dei iudicium
Exuviae mortales praesulis admodum reverendi nunc restant,
SAMUELIS SEABURY, S.T.D. Oxon.,
Qui primus in rempublicam novi orbis Anglo Americanam
successionem apostolicam,
E. Scotia traestulit XVIII. Kal. Dec. A.D. C1796CCLXXXIV.
Diocesis sua
laborum et angustiarum tam clari capitis nunquam oblita
in ecclesia nova S. Jacobi majoris Neo Londinensi olim sedes sua
hoc monumentum nunc deum longo post tempore honoris causa
anno salut. noet. C1796CCCXLIX ponere curavit.

Of which the following is a translation:

Under the pavement of the altar, as in the final place of rest until the judgment of the great day, now repose the mortal remains of the Right Rev. Prelate, Samuel Seabury, D.D., Oxon., who first brought from Scotland into the Anglo-American Republic of the New World the Apostolic succession, Nov. 27, 1784. His diocese, never forgetful of the labors and trials of so dear a person, in the new church of St. James the Greater, of New London, formerly his See, now at last, after so long a time, have taken care to place this monument to his honor, in the year of our salvation 1849.

He, perhaps as much as any one, some would say more, has left his impress on the service and offices of the American church. His was the distinguished honor of bringing the episcopate into the New World, and planting on the shores of this Western Continent a genuine branch of that apostolic tree whose "leaves are for the healing of the nations," and whose spreading boughs have now stretched from sea to sea. He was to a large extent the conservative element in the church in his day, useful to restrain the impetuosity of some and stiffen the flexibility of others, and so keep the church from drifting away from those ancient landmarks which the fathers had wisely set. Yet, while he was a firm man, he was not an obstinate man. While he could frankly and earnestly adhere to his settled convictions, and hold unflinchingly to them in all matters of essential truth, he knew how to yield gracefully when his views were overborne, and not waste his time in whimpering over losses, and wound himself and the church by ineffectual resistance and defiance. Such a man deserves respect from all, whether they sympathize with his opinions or dissent from them. Bishop White, than whom it would be difficult to find a man wider from him in constitution of mind and habits of thought, bears testimony of the most honorable sort to his worth when he says, in his "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church," "To this day there are recollected with satisfaction the hours which were spent with Bishop Seabury on the important subjects which came before us, and especially the Christian temper which he manifested all along." Yet this great and good man it has been the habit, in some quarters,—alas that it should be in our own household of faith!—to decry and ridicule, to make the butt of obloquy and detraction, to represent as a weak and vain man, vapor-

with the conceit of his dignity, aping English state, strutting in the paraphernalia of office, holding with a blind and unreasoning tenacity to obsolete traditions, and imposing his own personal convictions on men with a narrow and bigoted imperiousness. It was the fortune of the writer to be born and grow up among his contemporaries, while his memory was yet fresh in many hearts. Not one of these imputations was ever heard among those who knew him best. True, he sometimes wore a mitre, and wrote himself "Samuel Connecticut;" but in the latter particular he did but conform to the ordinary usage, and the mitre he did not use at first, nor did he bring one with him when he came home after his consecration; but when he found many of the non-Episcopal ministers about him were disposed to adopt the title of bishop, in derision of his claims, he adopted a mitre as a badge of office which they would hardly be disposed to imitate. The mitre worn by the bishop is still preserved in the library of Trinity College. This mitre is a bifurcated cap of black satin, displaying on its front a metallic cross.

He was at home, among his parishioners and fellow-citizens, a man of simple, quiet, unpretending ways, performing the humble duties of a parish minister with exemplary assiduity and faithfulness, social and affable, sometimes witty and jocose, benevolent and charitable, always ready to use the medical skill which he had acquired in early life gratuitously for the benefit of the poor and needy, doing good with his narrow income to the utmost extent of his ability, so that when he died he had "a tune of orphans' tears wept over him," sweetest and most honorable requiem that can attend the hier of any man. Yet he possessed a native dignity of appearance and manner that constrained universal respect and repressed every attempt at undue or flippant familiarity. He was always the minister of God, and, as a Congregational gentleman once said to me, every whit a bishop. An honest, brave, fearless, conscientious man was the first Bishop of Connecticut.

The remains of Bishop Seabury, at the time of his death, were interred in the public burying-ground. It seemed a proper thing, especially as he had been rector of the parish as well as bishop of the diocese, that they should now, upon the erection of the church building, be transferred to the church and a suitable monument to his memory be placed over them. The idea found favor, both in the parish and in the diocese at large. The convention of the diocese, held June 8, 1847, passed the following vote: "That a committee of three be appointed to collect, through private donations, a sum sufficient for the erection of a monument of suitable stability and beauty to the memory of the first bishop of this diocese, to be placed, with the consent of the vestry, within the walls of the new church of his former parish, St. James', New London."

The Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, the Rev. Wm. Jarvis, and

Richard Adams, Esq., were appointed as this committee. The following persons—the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, the Rev. Dr. Hallam, the Rev. A. C. Coxe, the Rev. Dr. Burgess, and the Rev. Dr. Mead—were appointed a committee to carry the design into effect. The parish, on its part, though heavily taxed for the erection of the church, met the call handsomely and liberally. The work of preparing a design of the monument and attending to its execution was intrusted to Mr. Upjohn. In the summer of 1849 the church was so far advanced as to be ready to receive the monument, which was built into the eastern wall of the chancel, and on the 12th day of September the ceremony of removing the bishop's remains and placing them in their final resting-place was performed with appropriate solemnities. The minute made at the time in the register-book of the parish is here subjoined:

"The remains of Bp. Seabury were removed from the Second Burying-ground and deposited beneath the chancel of the new church, in a grave lined with brick and covered with flagging-stones, directly under the monument in the church and before the north window on the east side of the chapel, below the floor. His bones were found perfect, but no part of the coffin, except a portion of the lid, surrounded by brass nails, in the form of a heart, containing within it, in brass nails also, these letters and figures:

S. S.
Æ. 67.
1796.

"The remains were placed in a new coffin, which was borne from the ground to the church, on a bier covered with a pall, by the Rev. Messrs. J. Williams, D.D., A. C. Coxe, T. H. Vail, H. F. Roberts, T. C. Pitkin, J. M. Willey, C. E. Bennett, and E. O. Flagg. The rector, attended by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, met the remains at the church. The rector read the first two sentences of the burial service and Dr. Jarvis the anthem, the persons present responding. The rector read, for the lesson, Wisdom, fifth chapter to the seventeenth verse. Dr. Jarvis pronounced the sentence, 'Blessed are the dead,' etc., and the rector read the last prayer but one in the burial service, the prayer for all persons in the 'Visitation of the Sick,' the collect for 'All Saints,' the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostolic Benediction. The coffin was then lowered into the grave, after which the psalm '*Deus Exurgat*' and the Nicene Creed were repeated, led by the rector, and Dr. Jarvis said the closing benediction. The place of deposit was a brick grave underneath the floor, covered by heavy flagstones carefully mortared together. There may they rest, in the language of Dr. Jarvis' epitaph in the chancel, '*Ut in loco quietis ultimo usque ad magni diei judicium.*'"

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodism was introduced into New London in 1789, by Rev. Jesse Lee. On the 2d of September of that year he preached in the court-house, twenty-three years after the first Methodist sermon was preached in New York by Philip Embury. Mr. Lee continued to visit the city for about three years. New London first appears on the minutes of the Conference for 1793, when George Roberts, Richard Swain, and F. Aldrich were the preachers and the circuit called New London circuit.

The Methodist Church was organized in New London, at the house of Mr. Richard Douglass, Oct. 23, 1793, with eleven persons, but soon after, within a few months, at the close of the Conference year, consisted of the following persons: Richard Douglass, Ann Douglass, Nancy Douglass, Peter Griffing, Gennett Hall, Annah Moore, Sally Lewis, Mary Lewis, Jones Rogers, George Potter, Elizabeth Potter, Ann Smith,

Mercy Smith, Freelove Miller, Luther Gale, Susannah Stockman, Abigail Potter, Epaphras Kibby, Jemima Perry, Nabby Bleckly, P. Champlain, Ruth Crocker, Josiah Bolles, Hannah Brown, Henry Harris, and Sarah Clark.

The following is a list of pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: George Roberts, Richard Swain, F. Aldrich, Wilson Lee, David Abbott, Zadoc Priest, Enoch Mudge, A. G. Thompson, Lawrence McCombs, Nathaniel Chapin, Timothy Meritt, S. Bostwick, John Nichols, N. Chapin, Shubal Lamb, Abner Wood, David Brumley, Alex. McLean, Peter Vannest, Phineas Peck, James Annis, Michael Coate, Aaron Hunt, John Nichols, William Pickett, Benjamin Hill, Nathan Emory, Thomas Branch, E. Washburn, G. R. Norris, Daniel Perry, Theo. Smith, Isaac Bonney, E. Streeter, John Lindsay, Joel Winch, E. Marble, A. Stebbins, Jon. Chaney, Benjamin Sabin, J. Lewis, W. Bannister, Robert Bowser, Joel Steele, William Nichols, Francis Dane, V. R. Osborn, Nathan Paine, E. Blake, Daniel Dorchester, J. W. McKee. In 1818 New London became a station, and the following is a list of the pastors from that time to 1824: Asa Kent, 1818-19; Elijah Hedding (afterwards bishop), 1820; V. R. Osborn, 1821; Thomas W. Tucker, 1822-23. In 1824 the society, having become reduced in numbers and financial strength, was again united with a circuit under the pastorate of Daniel Dorchester, G. W. Fairbank, and J. W. Case.

It was again made a station in 1825, with Isaac Stoddard as pastor; N. S. Spaulding, 1826; Le Roy Sunderland, 1827. In 1828 the church was again connected with the circuit, and Amasa Taylor and George Sutherland were the preachers; Reuben Ranson, L. B. Griffing, 1829; Reuben Ranson, C. D. Rogers, 1830.

In 1831 the society was again made a station, with James Porter pastor, who remained two years; Ebenezer Blake, 1833-34; S. B. Haskell, 1835-36; Daniel Webb, 1837; A. Holloway, 1838; John Lovejoy, 1839-40; R. W. Allen, 1841-42; Sanford Benton, 1843-44; John Howson, 1845-46; M. P. Alderman, 1847-48; G. M. Carpenter, 1849-50; Samuel Fox, 1851; Thomas Ely, 1852-53; M. P. Alderman, 1854-55; John B. Gould, 1856-57; John D. King, 1858-59; Paul Townsend, 1860-61; V. A. Cooper, 1862-63; F. J. Wagner, 1864-65; William J. Robinson, 1866-67; John D. Butler, 1868-69; Charles S. Macready, 1870-71; A. W. Page, 1872-73; John Gray, 1874-76; George W. Anderson, 1877-79; H. D. Robinson, 1880-81.

The first church edifice was erected in 1798, and dedicated the same year, Bishop Asbury preaching. This house was occupied until 1818, when a new building was erected. Discussions subsequently arose in the church, and in 1840 a number withdrew and organized a new body. This body, after holding services in the conference-room of the Congregational church and court-house, in 1842 erected a church edi-

fice on Washington Street, which was subsequently sold for a piano-factory. The Federal Street church edifice was erected in 1855, and dedicated in 1856.

There is also a Bethel Church, organized under its present name in 1851, but we have been unable to secure further data for its history.

First Baptist Church.—The Baptists of New London for some years were members of the First Baptist Church in Waterford, and nothing like an organization is known to have existed until after the great revival in 1794, when the Waterford Church was restricted, New London proper constituting one district, and the Harbor's Mouth another.

Immediately after this revival, and probably on account of it, the Waterford Church was divided into four divisions, as follows: Niantic, New London, Great Neck, and Harbor's Mouth. Each division had its own leader, but all were under the pastoral care of him who for fifty-two years was the efficient and revered pastor of that church, the Rev. Zadock Darrow, who died at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, and who was the grandfather of the Rev. Francis Darrow, of precious memory.

Thus, besides prayer-meetings, preaching services were held in New London by Baptists in the court-house, and in other places as they could be obtained, and as preachers could be secured, from the year 1794.

In 1802, or two years before the formal organization of this church, arrangements were made by the Waterford Church, in accordance with which communion services were to be held in New London every two months; and about this time arrangements were made by the brethren in New London for the Rev. Samuel West, who was then an assistant of the aged and infirm pastor, Zadock Darrow, to preach and administer the ordinances for them part of the time, the church at large engaging him for the rest of his time.

During these years it was agreed between the church at Waterford and the branch here in the city that at each communion service held in Waterford at least two brethren from the city should be present to represent the members here, and, after the same manner, that at least two brethren from Waterford should be in attendance at communion services held here, to represent that part of the church. Thus by sending representatives from one part of the church to meetings held by the other part they sought to co-operate with each other, and to maintain Christian fellowship and a thorough acquaintance between all. At the same time it was mutually agreed that if any members living in New London should prefer to attend services at Waterford, or if any living in Waterford should prefer to attend in this city, they should have full liberty so to do.

On the 11th of February, 1804, "the brethren and sisters of the Baptist denomination in the city of New London accepted and subscribed" to the "covenant

articles and principles" which are still used by the church. The meeting for the organization of the church was held in the house of Mr. Samuel Coit, whose name is attached to the letter just read.

The body was fellowshipped as a church of Christ by a Council which convened in the Baptist meeting-house in Waterford, Feb. 22, 1804. About fifty brethren and sisters were dismissed from the Waterford Church, and they, with a few others from other Baptist Churches, united to form "The First Baptist Church of New London." Rev. Samuel West, who had been preaching for them part of the time for two years previous, was chosen as the first pastor, at a meeting of the church held April 9, 1804. At the same meeting, as the record states, "it was agreed to receive Henry Harris as a deacon of this church." John Lewis and Noah Mason were also appointed "on trial in the office of deacon," but no record is found of their ever having been ordained or fully recognized as deacons. Jan. 25, 1809, Jonathan Sizer was ordained deacon, and he, with Henry Harris, seem to have been the first deacons.

In October, 1804, the church applied for membership in the Stonington Union Association, and was received, and remained a member of that body till 1817, when the New London Association was formed and it withdrew to unite with it. Up to this time their preaching and communion services seem to have been held in the court-house, and their meetings for prayer and conference in private houses; but in the spring of 1805 preparations were made for the erection of a house of worship. This was to them an undertaking of no little magnitude.

In the first place, they were few in number. Besides this, they were poor in the goods of this world, however rich they may have been in faith. But these were by no means the greatest difficulties to be encountered and overcome by them. The chief obstacle in their way was the intense and persistent opposition, and, I may say, the bitter persecution, of what was then the ruling order.¹ Such was this bitterness of feeling against Baptists and against Baptist principles that it was impossible for the newly-organized church to purchase land anywhere in the city on which to erect a meeting-house. It was determined that they should not have an inch of ground on which to rest their feet. As a last resort, one of the brethren, John Lewis by name, acting in a private and individual capacity, and without making known his intentions, purchased that piece of property now familiarly known as "the Baptist Rocks," and after he had secured the deed then deeded it over to one whom the church had appointed to receive it. Thus in a roundabout way the church secured a solid rock foundation.

The first baptisms into the fellowship of the church of which we find any record occurred on the 6th of

July, 1806, when seven persons, one brother and six sisters, were thus received.

The first decade in the history of the church had now passed, the Rev. Samuel West having served the church during these years faithfully, efficiently, and to the entire satisfaction of the members. During this time the church had been worshipping in the meeting-house "on the rocks," "which was still in an unfinished state, the beams and rafters left naked, and with loose, rough planks for seats." In 1807 the church petitioned the Legislature for permission to hold a lottery for the purpose of raising funds to aid in completing their house of worship, the pastor being requested to attend and present the petition in person. The petition was never granted.

The pastors from Mr. West to the present time have been as follows: Nehemiah Dodge, Ebenezer Loomis, Henry Wightman, Daniel Wildman, Chester Tilden, Alvin Ackley, Nathan Wildman, C. C. Williams, H. R. Knapp, Jabez Swan, William Reid, J. R. Baumes, J. C. Wightman, J. E. Ball, A. B. Burdick,² N. P. Foster, Byron A. Woods.

In 1839 the "house on the rocks" had become too small to accommodate the congregation, and what were afterwards known as "the wings" were then put on, other and important improvements being made.

Early in 1854 preparations were begun for the building of a new house of worship. In March, 1856, this building was completed and dedicated, at a total cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Sermons were delivered on the day of dedication by Rev. Drs. Ives and Turnbull.

In the spring of 1875 this house of worship was repaired and refurnished at an expense of three thousand dollars, that amount being raised by subscription and paid when the work was done.

The church has had fourteen deacons, viz.: Henry Harris, Jonathan Sizer, Thomas West, Ira R. Steward, W. A. Weaver, Richard Harris, Clark Daniels, W. P. Benjamin, D. Latham, J. Congdon, P. C. Turner, W. P. Benjamin, D. W. Harris, G. A. Lester, and C. A. Weaver.

Second Baptist Church.—For a considerable period previous to December, 1840, efforts were in contemplation for forming a second Baptist Church in New London. In the success of Baptist principles, the house of worship of the First Baptist Church became too strait for an increasing congregation; and although subsequently enlarged, it did not remove the convictions of those who believed that the general cause of religion in the city would be promoted by the erection of another house and the establishment of another Baptist Church.

About the 1st of April, 1840, several brethren, together with other individuals in the city of Baptist sentiments, commenced a separate meeting in the court-house, and engaged the services of C. C. Wil-

¹ Rev. B. A. Woods, in his historical address, June 29, 1879.

² Supply.

Williams, formerly pastor of the First Church. Immediately active measures were taken to secure a lot and erect a second Baptist meeting-house, with the expectation of the formation of a second Baptist Church. A contract for this object was signed June 10, 1840, by Jonathan Smith, William Champlin, John Carroll, Jr., George W. Wheeler, L. H. Tracy, and Charles and Joseph Bishop. The house was completed in December of the same year. The early struggles to obtain letters for the purpose of forming the church we would willingly pass over, but a brief outline is necessary to show the origin of the church.

After all attempts had failed of obtaining letters of dismission from the First Church, for the purpose of forming a second interest, and Mr. Williams and six of the movers of the enterprise had been excluded for the part they had taken in the establishment of a separate meeting, and when a petition of thirty members in good standing in the First Church for the same object had also been rejected, the friends interested called a Council to investigate the whole matter, which, after a prayerful and laborious session and examination, advised the organization of the church. The thirty members then of the First Church constituted themselves into the "Second Baptist Church of New London," and, agreeably to advice of the same Council, immediately received five brethren and sisters having letters from the First Baptist Church of Waterford, and C. C. Williams and the six brethren who had been excluded with him previously from the First Church. The Council still remaining in session, the church was then publicly recognized, Dec. 31, 1840. C. C. Williams became the first pastor. A protracted scene of trial followed the organization. The difficulties with the First Church, growing in part out of the reception of excluded members of that body, which unfortunately continued for a considerable period, were subsequently removed and adjusted during the pastorate of Lemuel Covell, through the voluntary, kind, and affectionate labors of Elders Bolles, of Colchester, and John Peck, of the State of New York. Harmony was restored, which has continued unbroken to this day.

C. C. Williams resigned his charge of the church Sept. 13, 1841, and Elder A. Bolles, of Colchester, was engaged as a supply till a pastor should be obtained. Jan. 5, 1842, the church gave Lemuel Covell a call. Mr. Covell signified his acceptance of the call, Feb. 28, 1842, and entered upon his pastoral duties in April of the same year. Mr. Covell resigned his charge Dec. 28, 1843, and removed to New York in January, 1844. John Blain succeeded Mr. Covell in the pastorate, and continued till the spring of 1845, having resigned January 6th of the same year. March 10, 1845, the church invited L. G. Leonard, of Thompson, to become their pastor, who accepted, and commenced his pastoral labors the 1st of May of the same year. Mr. Leonard continued his useful labors with the church till November, 1848, when he resigned.

Edwin R. Warren, of Albany, N. Y., succeeded Mr. Leonard in the pastorate. He accepted the invitation, and subsequently the call of the church to become their pastor, and entered upon its duties the 1st of January, 1849.

The following is a list of pastors from Mr. Warren to the present time: Revs. O. T. Walker, 1853-59; J. S. Swan, 1859-61; U. B. Guiscard, 1861-62; from 1862 to 1866, supplies, no pastor; Revs. S. B. Bailey, 1866-67; J. C. Foster, 1867-68; W. W. Case, 1868-69; E. K. Fuller, 1869-70; J. P. Brown, 1871-77; Latham Fitch, 1877 to present time.

Baptist Church, Huntington Street.—At the annual meeting of the First Baptist Church in the city of New London, in January, 1849, a resolution was passed to give letters to those who desired to form another Baptist Church in the city, to be in fellowship with the First Church. March 14th, the same year, one hundred and eighty-five brethren and sisters of the said First Church met, and after prayer and solemn deliberation constituted themselves into a church, and having previously purchased the Universalist meeting-house in Huntington Street, agreed to be known as "The Huntington Street Baptist Church," adopting articles of faith and covenant. Elder Jabez Swan was elected pastor, and William P. Benjamin and Isaac Harris deacons.

March 29, 1849, the house recently bought of the Universalist society was dedicated to the worship and praise of Almighty God, and the church was publicly recognized, and the deacons elect were ordained with appropriate services. Sermons were preached this day by Elder J. S. Swan appropriate to the dedication of the house, and by Elder B. Cook on the recognition of the church. Elder P. G. Wightman preached in the evening. The following is a list of pastors: J. S. Swan, S. B. Grant, A. P. Buel, J. B. Barry, J. J. Townsend, J. S. Swan, and J. K. Wilson.

The Universalist Church.—A Universalist society was formed in New London in the year 1835, and occasional services held, but no church was erected or regular ministry established till 1843, when an edifice of brick was erected on Huntington Street, and dedicated March 20, 1844. Rev. T. J. Greenwood was its pastor for four years. In 1849 it was sold by the trustees in order to liquidate the debts of the society, and was purchased by the Third Baptist Church. In August of the same year the Universalist society purchased the former Episcopal church on Main Street for three thousand five hundred dollars. This was subsequently sold, and services have since been held in Allyn Hall. A church edifice is now in process of erection. Among the pastors are mentioned the names of Rev. J. C. Waldo, Mr. Campbell, and George W. Gage. The church has no pastor at present.

St. Mary Star of the Sea, Roman Catholic Church.—The holy sacrifice of the mass was first celebrated in this city on Washington Street, in about the year 1840, by Father Fitton, the great pioneer of

New England Catholicity, then stationed in Worcester, Mass. The second place in which mass was celebrated by this honored divine was at the corner of Bank and Blinman Streets. He soon noted indications of success, and at once commenced the erection of a church edifice, which was soon after completed. This was located on Jay Street. Father Fitton was soon succeeded by Father Brady, who in 1848 was followed by Father James Gibson, the first resident pastor. From this date, 1848, New London has been a distinct parish. He remained until 1850, when Rev. Peter Blenkinsop became pastor; in 1851 Rev. P. Duffy, who was soon succeeded by Rev. F. Stokes, who officiated until October, 1852. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Ryan, during whose pastorate a church was erected on Truman Street. The Jay Street church was still held by the parish and used for Sunday-school purposes.

In 1858, Father Ryan was succeeded by Rev. P. A. Gaynor, who organized St. John's Literary Society. Rev. Father Gaynor remained until 1866, and was followed by Rev. B. Tully, who stayed but a short time. He purchased the lot on the corner of Washington and Huntington Streets. In August, 1867, Rev. P. Grace, D.D., became pastor and commenced the erection of the present church. His service here was brief. His successor was Rev. E. A. O'Conner, who had as an assistant Father Furlong. St. Mary's Benevolent Society was organized by Father O'Connor.

Father O'Connor died in 1871, leaving Father Furlong in temporary charge. Father M. Tierney became pastor in May, 1872, and remained until some time during the year 1873. He organized the Star of the Sea Total Abstinence Society. About Jan. 1, 1874, Rev. P. P. Lalor assumed the pastoral charge, and during his pastorate the present beautiful and substantial church edifice was completed, one of the finest in New England. It was dedicated in May, 1876, with elaborate ceremonies. He remained until 1879. Father Lalor was a very popular man, and had a high reputation for executive ability.

In losing Father Lalor the Catholics of New London have been singularly fortunate in his successor, the present popular incumbent, Rev. T. Broderick. His priestly zeal, his self-sacrificing spirit, his glad-some temperament and engaging manners quickly gained for him the affections of his people. Father Lalor's mantle of popularity fell on worthy shoulders. Immediately after taking possession of the parish, Father Broderick commenced to beautify the grounds about the church and pastoral residence, and is still making improvements. St. Mary Star of the Sea is now in a prosperous condition, and is one of the strongest parishes in Connecticut.

CHAPTER XV.

NEW LONDON—(Continued).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commerce—Whaling—The Port of New London—Custom-House—List of Collectors—The Ferry—New London in 1800—Societies—Incorporation of the City—First Charter Election—Officers Elected—Mayors from Organization to Present Time—Schools—The Yellow Fever—The Old Militia—City Hall—Manufactures—Cedar Grove Cemetery—Gas Company—Water-Works.

Commerce¹—Whaling.—As a commercial town, New London became early noted in the colony. Ever sagacious and on the alert, the people were not slow to improve the facilities offered by the natural advantages of the place for engaging in commercial pursuits.

As early as 1659 nine persons were appointed by the General Court, one for each of the small ports in the colony, to enter and record such goods as were subject to customs. John Smith was appointed custom-master for New London. The office was unimportant in point of fees, as an order of the General Court in 1654 allowed all articles, except wine and liquors, to be received free of duty. Under the term *liquors*, however, the spirit called *rum*, which was then a recent product of the English West India Islands, was not included, but strictly prohibited.² Daniel Wetherill was subsequently appointed to the office, and was the last person who held it by colonial authority. He was, however, reappointed by the surveyor-general of the plantations, under commission from the Treasury Board of the mother-country, "as deputy collector and searcher for Connecticut" in 1685, the whole colony being thrown into one district for the collection of customs, and held his office about twenty years.

The building of vessels commenced about 1660 by John Coit, or Coite, and was continued by Joseph Coit, Hugh Mould, John Stiness, and others. The barks "Speedwell," "Hopewell," and "Endeavour" were among the first vessels constructed, and in 1661 the "New London Tryall," the first merchant vessel in the place, was built by John Elderkin, and was regarded a remarkable affair, "costing, exclusive of iron-work, spikes, and nails, two hundred pounds."

The early coasting trade was principally with Boston. Household goods, clothing, powder, lead, and military accoutrements, also implements of husbandry, were obtained, and returns made in "peltins and wampum." Small vessels and boats trafficked with Long Island, Rhode Island, and elsewhere, and soon the trade extended to New York, and as far as Vir-

¹ By William H. Starr.

² It is recorded in New London, lib. 3, "that whatsoever Barbadoes liquors, commonly called rum, kill-devil, or the like, shall be landed in any place in this jurisdiction, drawne or sould in any vessell lying in any harbor or roade in this commonwealth, shall be all forfeited and confiscated to the commonwealth."—*Miss Caulkins' History*, p. 230.

ginia. Dry hides and buckskins constituted the principal commerce with the latter place.¹

During the year 1660 a circumstance of some note occurred in the town. The ship "Hope," from Malaga, Spain, came into harbor in want of provisions. She had been chartered for Virginia, and was loaded with wine, raisins, and almonds, destined for that port. But her voyage had been long and the weather tempestuous, and the storm-beaten vessel was leaky and obliged to put into this port for repairs. Her cargo was found to be damaged, and the state of affairs in Virginia was not favorable for its shipment to that colony. As the vessel needed "trimming and sheathing," and required the discharge of the cargo for that purpose, it was sold at New London, and the supercargo of the vessel, Mr. Robert Loveland, became a resident of the town. He entered fully into commercial affairs of the place, and prosecuted a voyage to Newfoundland for the purpose of trade and barter. He afterwards purchased a tract of land at Green Harbor, intending to build wharves and warehouses, and to make it a port of entry for the town. Finding the spot unfavorable for the purpose he abandoned the project, and after a few years died, assigning all his estate, "whether lands, houses, horses, cattle, debts due by book, bill, or bond, either in New England, Virginia, or elsewhere," to Alexander Pygan.

Commercial relations between New London and Newfoundland were early established. Pork, beef, and other provisions were shipped there, and dry fish, and frequently West India produce were taken in return. This trade continued until after 1700.

Between New London and Barbadoes an early commercial intercourse was established. A regular voyage was made twice a year to that island with horses, cattle, beef, pork, and frequently pipe staves, which were exchanged for sugar and molasses. This trade was the most lucrative business of the period. Merchants of Hartford, Middletown, and Wethersfield made shipments from this town. Captains from the river towns often took in their cargoes at New London.²

In 1666, Mould and Coit, previously referred to as the leading ship-builders in New London, launched the ship "New London," a seventy-ton vessel, being larger than any vessel heretofore constructed in the place. The "New London" was designed for and

employed in European voyages. In 1678 the same builders completed the largest, undoubtedly, of all the vessels built by them, viz., the "John and Hester," of about one hundred tons burden, which made several successful voyages under the command of John and Jonathan Prentis, who were part owners of the vessel.

The West India trade assumed quite an important place in New London. On the 26th of June, 1724, six vessels sailed at one time for the West India Islands, all freighted with cargoes of horses, which at that time constituted a principal article of export from the town. Eight years previous, in 1716, mention is made by Miss Caulkins of a shipment by one vessel of forty-five horses to Barbadoes.

In 1723 "Jeffrey's great ship" was commenced, and launched in October, 1725. Its burden was seven hundred tons, and it was the largest vessel at that time ever built this side of the Atlantic, and excited much interest and attention throughout the colony. New London at that period had acquired a reputation for building large ships. This port is noticed by Douglas, in his history of the British settlements, published previous to 1750, in which he describes Connecticut as having eight commercial shipping ports for small crafts; but "all masters," he remarks, "can enter and clear at the port of New London, having a good harbor and deep water." He adds also, "here they build large ships."

The commercial enterprises of New London continued to increase, and were generally successful until British aggressions and the war of the Revolution interrupted and finally closed all its commercial relations.

Collectors of the Port—Custom-House.—The first collector of the port of New London was Gen. Jedediah Huntington. He was, as before stated, at one time one of Washington's aides and a special favorite under his command. He performed his duties as collector with promptness and fidelity from the close of the Revolutionary war to the second rupture with Great Britain. It is said that at least eighty coasters were owned principally at Norwich and New London, and one hundred and fifty sail of merchant vessels entered and cleared at the port of New London. The receipts of the office were from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Huntington performed this large amount of business in a single room, the office being in the second story of a store at the corner of Bank Street and the Parade.

He was succeeded in 1815 by Gen. Thomas H. Cushing, who held the office until his death in 1822. He had served in the Revolutionary war, and in 1790 held a commission as captain in the army of St. Clair. During the second war with Great Britain, in 1813, he attained the rank of brigadier-general.

Capt. Richard Law was appointed his successor, and continued in office eight years, followed by In-

¹ The least buckskin was to weigh was four pounds and a half. A pound and a half of hides was equal in value to a pound of buckskin, one pound of hides equaled two pounds of old iron, two pounds of hides equaled one pound of old pewter. Here are old iron and old pewter having a fixed value as articles of barter and merchandise!—*Miss Caulkins*.

² The following receipt shows the comparative value of two prime articles of exchange.

"Barbadoes:—I underwrit, do hereby acknowledge to have received of Mr. Jeffrey Christophers one bl. of pork, per account of Mr. Benjamin Brewster, the which I have sold for 300 lbs. of sugar.—*Elisha Sanford, Aug. 18, 1671.*

"True copy of the receipt which was sent back to Barbadoes by Mr. Giles Hamlin in the ship 'John and James,' Oct. 29, 1671. Charles Hill, Recorder."—*Miss Caulkins' History*, p. 235.

goldsby W. Crawford, eight years; Charles P. Lester, four years; Wolcott Huntington, a short term; Lester again until his decease in 1846; after which Thos. Muzzey and Nicholl Fosdic, the latter receiving his appointment in 1849. More recently the office has been successively filled by Henry Hobart, J. P. C. Mather, Edward Prentiss, George T. Marshall, and John A. Tibbits, the present incumbent.

In 1833 the present fine granite structure on Bank Street was erected by the government as the custom-house for this district, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Its accommodations are ample and convenient, quite in contrast with the little cramped-up loft occupied by the early collectors. Its door has peculiar interesting historical associations, being constructed of oak from the old frigate "Constitution," reserved for that purpose.

New London was noted for the early steam navigation of the Sound. In 1816, one year after the close of the war, the first trip from New York was made by the "Connecticut," Capt. Bunker, on the 28th of September, in twenty-one hours, considered a remarkable and triumphant success in steam navigation at that time. Afterwards she commenced running in regular line to New Haven twice a week, connecting with the "Fulton" at that place for New York. The fare then established to the latter place was nine dollars for each passenger. In 1844 freight-boats propelled by steam were introduced, and have since been very largely employed as propellers in the freight department of the transportation lines between New York and Boston.

New London is also distinguished in this and foreign countries in connection with the early history of steam navigation. Capt. Moses Rogers, commander, and his brother-in-law, Capt. Stevens Rogers, sailing-master of the steamship "Savannah," both natives of New London, were the first to navigate a steam-vessel across the Atlantic. Their little ship of three hundred and fifty tons burden sailed from Savannah May 26, 1819, and made the passage to Liverpool in twenty-one days. From Liverpool she proceeded to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Sweden. Her arrival at each of the ports produced great excitement. The little American steam craft was heralded in the public journals and visited as a wonder of the age. "Bernadotte, King of Sweden, and the Emperor of Russia, with their nobles and public officers, not only came on board to examine the vessel, but tested her performance by short excursions in the neighboring waters." She left Arundel, in Norway, and made her passage back to Savannah in twenty-five days. Capt. Moses Rogers was presented with an elegant silver tea-urn and other costly gifts by the Emperor of Russia, and Capt. Stevens Rogers received from Lord Lynddock, an English nobleman, who was a passenger in the steamer from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, a massive gold snuff-box. This is now in the possession of the family.

The whaling business of New London has been one of importance and success. The enterprise, energy, and seamanship of so large a portion of her citizens were important qualifications for this hardy and somewhat perilous occupation. As early as 1647 the General Court at Hartford passed a resolution granting a monopoly and exclusive privilege "for the taking of whale" within its jurisdiction to one Mr. Whiting for seven years.¹ We hear nothing further of Mr. Whiting's project, and the probability is that it did not prove a success. It was not unusual, however, that whales were often seen in and outside the Sound, and sometimes were pursued and caught by the hardy fishermen of the place.²

At first the only whaling expeditions were small sloops fitted and sent out for a few weeks' voyage, the extent of which rarely or never extended beyond the banks of Newfoundland, but the business increased, and larger vessels and longer voyages became common. After 1770 voyages were made to the Brazil banks, and the number of vessels from various parts employed in the business increased until, in 1775, Nantucket alone had one hundred and fifty vessels and two thousand men employed in whaling.³ In 1784 the *New London Gazette* announced the sailing of the sloop "Rising Sun" on a whaling voyage. In 1794 the ship "Commerce," owned and fitted out at East Haddam, sailed from New London, and in 1800 a small ship called the "Miantonomoh" was sent out by Norwich parties, and sailed from New London and passed around Cape Horn. She was, however, seized at Valparaiso by Spanish authorities and condemned.

In 1802 the ship "Dispatch," Howard, was fitted out at New London to cruise in the South Seas after whales, but the voyage was not repeated. In 1805 the "Dauphin" was purchased by Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee, through whose efforts a company was formed and the vessel fitted out for the Brazil banks. She made a successful voyage, and returned with her cargo in June, 1806. After this the business was continued and increased until the embargo, followed by the war of 1812, completely broke up the business.

After the return of peace to the country the West India trade never revived, but in 1819 the whaling interest recommenced under the late Hon. Thomas W. Williams and Daniel Deshon, who engaged with their characteristic energy in the new enterprise. Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings followed in 1827, and fitted out three ships in the business. These enterprising pioneers in the whaling interest were soon fol-

¹ "If Mr. Whiting, with any others, shall make trial and prosecute a design for the taking of whale within these liberties, and if upon trial within the term of two years they shall like to go on, no other shall be suffered to interrupt them for the term of seven years."—*Colonial Records*.

² "The whale-fishery on the south side of Long Island has considerably increased. Lately it has been much neglected. But last winter a number of whales were caught and killed by the inhabitants, who attacked them in boats launched from the shore."—*New York Daily Advertiser*, published 1802.

³ History of Nantucket.

lowed by others,—Benjamin Brown & Sons, Miner, Lawrence & Co., Perkins & Smith, Williams & Barnes, Lyman Allyn, Frink & Prentiss, Thomas Fitch (2), E. V. Stoddard, Weaver, Rogers & Co., and several others, including Williams, Haven & Co., more recently Haven, Williams & Co., all of whom have contributed largely by their energy and enterprise to the wealth and growth of the city. In 1845 the number of ships, brigs, and other vessels employed was seventy-eight, the tonnage of which exceeded largely that of any other port in the United States, New Bedford only excepted. Many of these vessels made remarkable voyages. That of the "Clematis," Capt. Benjamin, fitted out by Williams & Barnes, which returned in 1841, made her voyage in little less than eleven months, sailed round the globe, and brought home two thousand five hundred and forty-eight barrels of oil,—a voyage worthy of historic record. Of the scores of hardy, enterprising men commanding the numerous vessels engaged in the whaling business we might add very largely, but the foregoing record must suffice. Capt. John Rice, the oldest in commission whaling-captain of the port, died in 1873, at the age of seventy-five years.

The late Hon. H. P. Haven, with Richard H. Chappell, were among the first and most active originators of the Alaska Commercial Company, one of the most important and successful enterprises in the country, developing the resources of this newly-acquired territory, and yielding to the government annually two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in rent and royalty. Mr. Haven was one of the trustees of the company, and to his influence and efforts may in a good degree be attributed the wise and humane provisions of its lease from the government providing for the education and protection of the natives of that remote region.¹

A circumstance of considerable note occurred during the winter of 1855 in connection with the whaling interest of the town. This was the arrival in the harbor of the English ship "Resolute" from the Arctic regions, brought in by Capt. James M. Buddington, of the whale-ship "George Henry," of this port. The "Resolute" was a vessel of six hundred tons burden, stanch and strongly built in England with reference to encountering the hazards of polar navigation, and fitted with special regard for that purpose. She was one of a fleet of five vessels sent out by the British government to search for Sir John Franklin and his crew, under command of Sir Edward Belcher. The effort, it will be recollected, was unsuccessful. The "Resolute," in the vicinity of Melville Island, was separated from her consorts, became entangled in the ice, and, unable to extricate herself, was soon surrounded by an ice-field hundreds of miles in extent. After remaining in this condition several months,

with no prospect of release, she was abandoned by the captain and crew, who returned home in the other vessels of the expedition in safety, leaving their own ship to her fate, imprisoned beyond escape, as they supposed, in the impenetrable ice-fields of the North.

In September, 1855, sixteen months after her abandonment, Capt. Buddington and his crew found this vessel while in Davis Straits, and took possession of the abandoned ship. She had drifted at least eleven hundred miles from the place where she had been left by her crew nearly a year and a half previous. Everything on board was precisely in the condition in which they had been left. The furniture of the officers' room was undisturbed. The lamps, bottles, wine-glasses, and other articles stood on the table as they were left after their final parting health was drank, apparently to the discoverers but a few hours previous. In the cabin books lay open just as they were laid down from their last perusal, and everything appeared as though but left for the briefest absence. Capt. Buddington transferred a part of his own crew to the abandoned vessel, and after a rough and perilous voyage of about one hundred days brought her safely into New London Harbor. The "Resolute" lay at New London seven months, and was visited by thousands of people from our own and other towns, some far distant, with the greatest interest. The government, however, very properly paid a liberal redemption for her to the rescuers and took possession of the vessel. After having her fully repaired and put in the best condition, she was returned to the British government as a present, under the command of Capt. Hartstene, of the United States navy. Capt. Hartstene was the officer that in 1853 had been sent to the Polar seas to relieve Capt. Kane, who commanded the "Second General Expedition to the Arctic Regions."

The Ferry.—The ferry privilege between New London and Groton was first leased to Edward Messenger, Nov. 6, 1651, for the period of twenty years. The lease, however, was surrendered in two or three years, and in 1654, Mr. Winthrop and the townsmen entered into an agreement with Cary Latham, granting him a lease of "the ferry over Pequot River at the town of Pequot for fifty years from the twenty-fifth of March, 1655. The said Cary to take 3*d.* of every passenger for his fare, 6*d.* for every horse or great beast, and 3*d.* for a calf or swine; and to have liberty to keep some provisions and some strong liquors or wine for the refreshment of passengers. No English or Indians are to pass over or near the ferry-place that they take pay for; if they do, the said Cary may require it."

The ferry is now operated by the Thames Ferry Company, which was organized in 1875. Its present officers are: President, Julius T. Shepard; Secretary, Charles W. Butler; Treasurer, Frederick H. Harris; Directors, Julius T. Shepard, Edwin A. Delano, George W. Goddard, Leonard Smith, Frank H. Chappell.

¹ The present tonnage employed in the whale and seal-fishing in New London is 1673.56. Thirteen vessels are engaged in the business.

New London in 1800.—At that time but few comparatively of the present streets were opened. Main Street (then the "town street") extended from Mill Brook on the north, along the west margin of Winthrop's Cove, down to State Street; Water Street (or the beach), from near the present site of Chappell's upper wharf down to the Parade. These were the principal business streets of the town. Bank Street continued along the river-bank south to the Shaw mansion, and was connected with Hempstead Street, one of the earliest laid out streets in the town. These, with some others of lesser note, comprised the entire populated portion of the place. The whole of the rocky ridge extending from the old burial-ground on the north to the present site of the residence of the late Hon. H. P. Haven was entirely unoccupied and called Meeting-house Hill. The Congregational church stood alone on its extreme northern limits. West of this ridge very few, if any, dwelling-houses had been erected, and that portion, now a pleasant and important part of the city, was a wild, uncultivated waste. The old fort, the Episcopal church, and two or three other buildings of note occupied the "Parade." The custom-house and residence of the collector were located on Main Street near the "Cove." The almshouse was situated on an open lot near what is now the corner of Truman and Blinman Streets, while the family residences were mostly located at the lower part of the town.

Free and Accepted Masons.¹—The antiquity of Freemasonry is, in its principles, coeval with the creation, but in its organization as a peculiar institution (such as it now exists) we dare not trace back farther than the building of King Solomon's temple.

The existence of the order in Tyre at the time of the building of the temple is universally admitted.

The first notice we have of Freemasonry in the United States is in 1729. In the year 1733, "St. John's Grand Lodge" was opened in Boston, having been granted a charter by Lord Viscount Montacut, Grand Master of England.

Tradition informs us that a Masonic lodge existed in New London many years previous to the Revolutionary war, working sometimes in New London and sometimes in Colchester, but there is no recorded proof of the existence of such a lodge, except the following in the history of St. John's Grand Lodge at Boston, Mass., held under date of Jan. 12, 1753, to wit: "The petition of several brethren residing at New London, in the colony of Connecticut, for dispensation to erect a lodge there, was granted." This dispensation was granted by the Right Worshipful Thos. Oxnard, then Provincial Grand Master of New England. There is no further record either of the forming or workings of this lodge, neither is mention made in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut of there being a subordinate lodge in New London

until the October session of the Grand Lodge in 1795, when we find the name of Elias Perkins as a member from Union Lodge, New London.

The original charter of Union Lodge, No. 31, F. and A. M., bears the date of May 20, A.D. 1795, and of Masonry, 5795, being granted upon the application of Amasa Learned, Elijah Bingham, Elias Perkins, Lyman Law, Moses Warren, William Richards, Richard Law, Jr., Lemuel Lee, and bore the names of John Mix, Secretary, William Judd, Grand Master.

The Worshipful Masters have been as follows: 1795, William Richards; 1796-98, Elias Perkins; 1799, Ebenezer Perkins; 1800-4, Lyman Law; 1805-6, Thos. H. Rawson; 1807-10, James Baxter; 1811-14, Hubbell Brooks; 1815-17, John French (2); 1818-21, Lyman Law; 1822, Thos. H. Cushing; 1823, Samuel Green; 1824, John French (2); 1825-26, Dyer T. Brainard; 1827, Ephraim H. Babcock; 1828, Dyer T. Brainard; 1829-30, Lyman Law; 1831, Wm. F. Brainard; 1832, Hezekiah Goddard; 1833, John French (2); 1834-36, Joshua Hamilton; 1837-39, Nathan S. Perkins; 1840-41, Dyer T. Brainard; 1842-44, Elisha Douglas; 1845, Samuel Barry; 1846-48, Elisha Douglas; 1849, Joshua Hamilton; 1850-51, Edw. Clark; 1852, George W. Goddard; 1853, Aaron E. Stone; 1854, Edward Clark; 1855-56, Seth Smith; 1857, James M. Latham; 1858, John Gordon; 1859, Wm. W. Stark; 1860-61, Fred. L. Allen; 1862-63, David Sprague; 1866, E. B. Rowe; 1867, Philo B. Hovey; 1868, Joseph F. Vodwarka; 1869-70, Alden W. Hewitt; 1871, Wm. B. Tubbs; 1872-75, Joseph F. Vodwarka; 1876-77, Owen C. Williams; 1878-79, Dudley B. Chapman.

The officers for 1880 were as follows: Edward E. Winslow, W. M.; Henry G. Woodworth, S. W.; Philip Dewire, J. W.; C. J. Shepard, Treas.; C. C. Jeffery, Sec.; James E. Comstock, S. D.; A. F. Anderson, J. D.; Charles Bentley, Marshal; Anthony Jerome, Tyler.

BRAINARD LODGE, No. 102.—The charter of above lodge was granted June 1st, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of Masonry 5867, upon the petition of Brothers Edward B. Rowe, John H. Heath, George W. Bentley, Charles M. Wilcox, Christopher Culver, Samuel W. Caulkins, Benjamin P. Watrous.

The Past Masters have been Edward B. Rowe, 1867-73; Samuel W. Caulkins, 1873-74; George W. Potter, 1874-77; James McMoran, Jr., 1877-78; John Miller, 1878-79; William E. Greene, 1879-80.

The officers for 1880 were Edward Prentiss, Jr., M.; Benjamin H. Lee, S. W.; John G. Crump, J. W.; Charles W. Strickland, Jr., Treas.; Philip C. Duu-ford, Sec.; L. S. Olmstead, S. D.; Horace H. Daboll, J. D.; W. A. Gaillard, S. S.; A. Wagner, J. S.; Gatz Bachert, Marshal; John H. Brown, Tyler; I. W. Dow, L. S. Olmstead, D. D. Latham, trustees.

UNION CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A. M.—The charter of Union Chapter, No. 7, was granted to Elepham Bulkley as High Priest; James Baxter, Scribe; Allen

¹ By C. B. Ware.

King, King, Sept. 1, 1801, A.L. 5801; but there is no further record of the forming or working of this chapter until 1805, when Union Chapter was represented at a convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Connecticut, holden at the city of Hartford, Oct. 9, A.D. 1805.

The proceedings of the Grand Chapter from its organization up to 1855 having never been printed, and as the manuscripts are the only records in the office of the Grand Secretary, it is impossible to trace the connecting links from the time the charter was granted until that year.

The officers for 1881 are as follows: Companions D. B. Chapman, H. P.; P. B. Hovey, K.; J. Griffin Ely, Scribe; Edward Winslow, C. H.; Orlo Atwood, P. S.; Alfred Fenwick, Sec.; Alexander Merrill, Treas.; John Miller, R. A. C.; John Salter, M. 3d V.; C. W. Churchill, M. 2d V.; T. P. Bindlass, M. 3d V.; Anthony Jerome, Tyler.

CUSHING COUNCIL, No. 4, R. and S. M.—The council takes its name from Thos. H. Cushing, Worshipful Grand Master of Union Lodge in 1822, who did much to advance Cryptic Masonry among New London brethren, and through whose teachings was the formation of above council from a charter granted May 10, A.D. 1855, A.L. 2855, Royal and Select Masters, dating from the year in which King Solomon's temple was completed. Royal Arch Masons commence their era with the year in which the second temple was commenced, which was five hundred years before Christ.

The officers for 1881 are Alfred Fenwick, T. I. M.; John Miller, Rt. I. D. M.; E. Winslow, I. P. C.; John Salter, C. G.; Alex. Merrill, Comp. Treas.; Chas. B. Ware, Comp. Rec.; Orlo Atwood, Comp. Cond.; F. P. Kenyon, Comp. Steward; Anthony Jerome, Comp. Sen.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY, No. 4, K. T.—The charter of Palestine Commandery bears date of May 10, A.D. 1855, A.O. 1123, being granted by the Grand Commandery, but bears only the signature of the Right Eminent Grand Commander.

The officers for 1881 are Sir Knight Philo B. Hovey, E. C.; Sir Knight Wm. H. Tubbs, C. G.; Sir Knight Wm. H. Bentley, Gen.; Sir Knight Chas. B. Ware, S. W.; Sir Knight C. W. Strickland, J. W.; Sir Knight F. W. Smith, Prelate; Sir Knight Alfred Fenwick, Sentinel.

Knights Templar were the most celebrated and powerful of the mediæval military orders of Christendom. Their origin dates from the early ages of the Christian Church, when a holy veneration for the scenes which had been consecrated by the Founder of our religion led thousands of pious pilgrims to visit Jerusalem, for the purpose of offering up their devotions at the sepulchre of the Lord. But when Palestine was conquered by the Arabs the dangers attending the pilgrimage were eminently increased, and to protect the pious pilgrims (in 1064 not less than seven thousand pilgrims assembled around the tomb

of Christ) thus exposed to plunder and death, a band of noble knights, who had distinguished themselves at the siege of Jerusalem, united in a brotherhood and bound themselves to protect the pilgrims through the passes and defiles of the mountains to the Holy City. The order as it now exists in the United States is a lineal descendant of the ancient order.

There are several Odd-Fellow and other lodges in the city, but we have been unable to secure a history of them.

Incorporation of New London.—New London was incorporated as a city in January, 1784, and the first meeting for the election of officers was held on the 8th of the following March, with Winthrop Saltonstall as moderator. The following officers were chosen: Mayor, Richard Law; Treasurer, Guy Richards; Clerk, John Owen; Aldermen, John Deshon, David Mumford, Winthrop Saltonstall, and Thomas Shaw; City Sheriff, Col. Wm. Richards. The city seal is a full-rigged ship with spread sails and the motto *Mare Liberum*. Richard Law, the first mayor, continued in office twenty-two years, and Jeremiah G. Brainard, his successor, twenty-three years. The following is a list of their successors: Elias Perkins, Coddington Billings, Noyes Billings, Jirah Isham, Francis Allyn, George C. Wilson, Caleb J. Allen, Andrew M. Frink, J. P. C. Mather, Andrew C. Lip-pitt, Henry P. Haven, Jonathan N. Harris, Hiram Willey, Frederick L. Allen, Augustus Brandegee, Thomas M. Waller, and Robert Coit, the present incumbent.

Schools.—The first mention in the old town-book concerning schools is under date of Dec. 14, 1698, when it was "Voted that the Town Grants one halfe peny in mony upon the List of Estate to be raised for the use of a free schoole that shall teach Children to Reade, Write, and Cypher, and ye Latin Tongue, which School shall be kept two-thirds of the yeare on the west side and one third part of the yeare on the East side of the river. By Reading is intended such Children as are in their psalters."

In 1713 a school-house was built, twenty feet by sixteen, and seven feet between joints, expense defrayed by a town rate. This building, the first school-house in town of which we have any account, stood on what is now the southwest corner of Hempstead and Broad Streets. This spot was then the northeast corner of an ecclesiastical reservation; the street running west had not been opened beyond this point, and the school-house stood at the head of it. When the lot was sold in 1738, the deed expressly mentions that it took in the site of the old school-house. To this school it is understood that girls were not admitted promiscuously with boys, but attended by themselves on certain days of the week, an hour at a time, at the close of the boys' school, for the purpose of learning to write.

"Oct. 1, 1716. Voted that Mr. Jeremiah Miller is well accepted and approved as our School-master."

Mr. Miller graduated at Yale College in 1709. He was engaged as principal of the grammar school in New London in 1714, and continued in that situation for twelve or fifteen years. After this we find the following masters mentioned before 1750: Mr. Cole, in 1733; Allan Mullins, 1734; Nicholas Hallam, 1735; Jeremiah Chapman, 1738; Thaddeus Betts, 1740; Jonathan Copp, 1747.

As early as 1763, Mr. Robert Bartlet, a gentleman of handsome property but no family, bequeathed his entire estate to the town for educational purposes. For several years this estate remained in the hands of trustees. In 1678 the General Assembly passed a law requiring the maintenance of a school to teach children to read and write by every town of thirty families in the colony. In 1698 the town voted a tax for a free school to teach children reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Latin language, and in 1701 a grammar school was established, and the revenue of the Bartlet estate was directed to be used for the benefit of the poor who attended the school. In 1713 the first school-house of which there is any account was built near the present site of the house of the late Hon. H. P. Haven, and the school taught there was denominated the "New London Grammar School," which in after-years was changed to the "Bartlet School," or "Bartlet Grammar School."

The designation "Bartlet School" was not used until a very recent period. During the whole of the eighteenth century it had no name but "New London Grammar School."

The Free Grammar School, located first on Hempstead Street, was afterwards removed and placed in the highway for the convenience of the pupils. Probably not an individual now remains who attended Master Owen's school in that low, one-story, quaint frame structure. In 1795 this was abandoned, and a large and more commodious brick building erected in the highway south of the court-house. This remained nearly forty years, and was superseded by another and more eligible edifice on Union Street. The two most noted teachers in this school were Master John Owen and Dr. Ulysses Dow, each of whom occupied the position about forty years. Some of our present citizens will recollect the many eccentricities of Dr. Dow, and his peculiar mode of administering his various prescriptions to his pupils.

The Union School, established in 1774, was intended to furnish facilities for a thorough English education and a classical preparation for college. A building was erected for this purpose on State, near Union Street,¹ the latter of which was not then opened. Its first preceptor, the lamented Nathan Hale, before alluded to, occupied it in 1775.² After his voluntary enlistment and appointment in the American army, his successors were Seth Williston, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who afterwards

attained celebrity in the ministry; Jacob Gurley, afterwards a lawyer of note in New London; Ebenezer Learned, a graduate of Yale College, then but nineteen years of age; afterwards, Knight, of the Medical College of New Haven; Olmstead, of Yale; Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina, and others who have since been men of note in the community.

The building was afterwards removed, the land on which it stood was sold, a new charter obtained, and a reorganization took place. A brick building was erected on Huntington Street, and the school flourished for a few years, but in 1850 it was discontinued and the building sold.³

In 1799 a female academy was incorporated by the Legislature, and a building erected by the proprietors on Green Street. This was continued about thirty years. In 1834 a new and commodious building was erected on Broad Street, and placed under charge of Rev. Daniel Huntington, and was sustained several years under Mr. H. P. Farnsworth, who succeeded him. The school has since been consolidated with all the other district schools of the place, and is sustained by the town, and, under the title of the Young Ladies' High School, maintains an excellent reputation for the intelligence and proficiency of its pupils.

In 1849, Leonard Bulkeley left with trustees a large portion of his estate for the purpose of founding a free school for boys, and this fund, increased by the Bartlet, with some subsequent appropriations and other additions, has given the city the fine building and excellent educational institution now occupying the old Town Square. In addition to this, the appropriations of the city for our well-conducted and flourishing district schools amount to eighteen thousand dollars annually.

The Yellow Fever.—That terrible and fatal epidemic, the yellow fever, that swept through many of our most populous cities with such fatal malignity in the autumn of 1798, fell upon New London also. Its ravages were not general throughout the town, but more particularly confined to a district about two hundred rods in extent from north to south, taking the market as a centre. The northern portion of Bank Street suffered the most severely. From the market to Golden Street, a distance of about one hundred rods, Mr. Holt, the editor of the *Bee* newspaper, printed at that time, states that, except the few persons that fled at the first alarm, but two persons over twelve years of age of the regular inhabitants escaped the infection. The first case of the disease occurred in August. By the middle of October it began to abate, and by the end of the month entirely disappeared. Nearly four hundred cases occurred, more than ninety of which proved fatal.

The ravage of the pestilence was at last arrested

¹ The present site of the Crocker House.

² Still standing.

³ This is now occupied as the Bethel Church.

by the flight of the inhabitants. The place was almost depopulated, and the adjoining towns were thrown into a state of alarm and consternation lest the fugitives that found shelter under their roofs should spread the infection through their families. For a few weeks silence and solitude reigned in the deserted streets. Shops were closed, the hum of industry ceased, vessels hovered far away from the harbor, countrymen avoided the place. Even the "mourners ceased to go about the streets," and the funeral rites were performed only by the sexton and his assistants. To those who remained in their houses taking care of the sick it was a sad spectacle to see the frequent hearse bearing away its burden from the door.

Yet there were cheering circumstances in the midst of this general dismay. Humanity was active, charity was open-hearted, benevolence was untiring and self-forgetful. The noble members of the health committee never shrank from their duties, but spent their whole time in going from house to house to relieve and assist the sick and necessitous. Dr. S. H. P. Lee, the principal physician of the city, visited and supplied with medicine from thirty to fifty patients daily, and only omitted these services when he had himself a severe but short struggle with the disease, when the gratuitous aid of one or two country physicians in part supplied his place. It was a dreadful scourge for the city, almost entirely suspending its business during the remainder of the year. Since that period, with the exception of a few cases in 1803, this epidemic has been unknown in the place.

The Old Militia.—The following is a list of the members of the first company of infantry of the Third Regiment Connecticut State Militia in 1842. For this list we are indebted to the *New London Telegram*.

"NEW LONDON, Sept. 9, 1842.

"SIR,—You are hereby directed to give legal warning to all the members of the First Company of Infantry, Third Regiment Connecticut State Militia, to appear armed and equipped, as the law directs, at the store of Anson Chase, in Golden Street, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, A.D. 1842, at two o'clock P.M. precisely, for inspection and drill, preparatory to regimental review, and make due return of this order on or before the 20th day of September.

"Also, in pursuance of an order from the colonel of the Third Regiment (Orrie F. Smith), you are commanded to give legal warning to all the members of said company to appear armed and equipped, as the law directs, near the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Lyme, on Thursday, the 6th day of October, A.D. 1842, at seven o'clock A.M., for regimental inspection, review, and exercise, and make due return of this order on or before the 3d day of October.

"Also, to notify all persons residing in the town of New London between the ages of sixteen and eighteen of their enrollment in the First Company of Infantry, Third Regiment, and make due return of this order on or before the 3d day of October.

"CHARLES E. HOLT,
"Captain First Company of Infantry, to

"W. M. SMITH,
"O. S. of said Company."

"NEW LONDON, Sept. 20, 1842.

"SIR,—In consequence of an order from you, I gave legal warning to the following persons named to appear as per militia order.

"(Attest) "W. M. SMITH,
"O. S. First Comp., Third Regt., Third Brigade, Conn. State Militia,

"To CHARLES E. HOLT,
"Capt. First Comp., Third Regt., Third Brigade, Conn. State Militia.

"Sergeants, Franklin Potter, Henry Bishop, Wm. B. Kirby, Wm. Briggs, Samuel Barry, John McKeeler, John Frink, Daniel B. Hempstead, John Young; Corporals, Julius T. Shepard, Nathaniel Richards, David Lyecom, Ephraim Cordner; Drums, Lucius Sperry; Fife, John C. Daniele, John Mattoon; Privates, Thomas Riley, John McMoran, Leonard McMoran, James McMoran, John T. Nichols, David Carnald, James Willis, Joseph Anderson, Andrew Lawrence, Wm. Bishop, Abram Anderson, Joseph Richards, Charles Bolles, Wm. W. Green, James Anstin, Isaac Champlin, James Fenner, Henry Manoling, George Rathbone, Lyman Wade, Joseph Bailey, Samuel Loyd, Franklin Cornell, Jared Smith, Christopher Pricce, George T. Shepard, Wm. Starr, Daniel Starr, Henry Hagan, T. D. Ruddock, Moses Darrow, George P. Rogers, Wm. B. McEwen, James B. Hubbard, Wm. North, Charles Ames, Luther P. Fisher, Sabin P. Smith, Stephen Babcock, Henry Bill, George Darrow, Albert A. Gillott, Lethrop Boyington, James Greenfield, John Brandegee, Stephen Buddington, Perry Green Turner, Allen Fendleton, Wm. Boyington, Adam F. Prentiss, Daniel Ayres, James Crocker, Mr. Claffyn, Elias Perkins (2), John Ames, John Douglass, Calvin Colvert, Franklin Skinner, Alexander Skinner, James Sweet, Franklin Beebe, Edwin Lamphere, Joseph Bishop, Franklin Greson, Gad Smith, Jacob A. Geer, David Walker, Charles Dennie, Ebenezer Payne, Nemiah Smith, Joseph Crumb, Mr. Swain, John Fennel, John Warren, John Lewis, Charles Pollard, Nelson Baldwin, Gurdon Smith, Ezra Vergason, James Miller, Wm. B. Tate, Wm. E. Peckham, Martin K. Cady, Ansel Cady, Washington Smith, C. L. Daboll, John Brownell, Franklin Preston, Mr. Haldridge, Joseph Beebe, Goodley E. Godfrey, Charles Hempstead, Leander R. Williams, Thomas Prentiss, George Holmes, Paul A. C. Rogers, Joshua Wheeler, William Chaplain, Matthew Saunders, Wm. Bolton, Jr., Jared Chappel, Franklin Rogers, Mr. Leeds, Wm. S. Wiley, Edward Gardner, William Maloney (2), Elisha Forsyth, Joseph Chapman, Albert Whipple, Jason Beckwith, David Maynard, Mr. Osborn, James Lawson, Miroch Beckwith, Marvin Ames, Richard Fengar, William Clark, Ebenezer Allen, John L. Crocker, Hamilton Daniels, Henry Smith, Walter French, Matthew Stillman, President M. Rogers, Joseph Rogers, Mr. Tucker, Thomas M. Ginyley, Asa Davis, Chauncey Beech, Nathan Beebe, Shaw Perkins, Syral Hughes, Lewis Wilson, James Nichols, Franklin Moore, Charles Armstrong, Joseph Howard, Henry Barker, Samuel Hurlbut, Jr., Ephraim H. Goff, John Crystal, Joseph Gray, John Dearborn, Francis Fox, Acore Smith, John Shelley, Ebenezer H. Watrous, Stephen Brown, Samuel Leard, George Learned, George Cobb, Raymond Penhallow, Luke Flynn, James Gromley, John Crucker, Jonathan Douglass, Peter Mason, Leonard Simmons, Daniel Penhallow, Jr., Charles Squires, Levi Teft, Orlando Rogers, James Rogers, Erastus Huntley, William Rogers, Mr. Treat, Mr. Strong, Richard Cross, John Bulkely, David Hutchinson, Oliver W. Armstrong, John Maynard, Caleb Kenyon, Caleb Burrows, William Wilson, William H. Clark, William Berry, George Stillman, Charles Darrow, James Hall, Oliver Sisson, Benjamin Adams, Gurdon Jeffrey, Daniel W. Whipple."

"STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

"County of New London.

"Be it known, That on the 20th day of September and 3d day of October, 1842, personally appeared William M. Smith, and made oath in due form of law that the persons above named were duly warned by him, as directed, by leaving a true and attested copy of the original order at their usual place of abode.

"Sworn and subscribed, the day and year mentioned, before me.

"(Attest)

"CHARLES E. HOLT,

"Capt. First Comp., Third Regt. Conn. State Militia."

City Hall.—The hall of records, completed in 1856, under the supervision of a judicious committee appointed by the town, is a neat and substantial structure, fifty-two by fifty-four feet in size, built of polished freestone, and occupies a very eligible position on the corner of State and Union Streets. The basement affords ample accommodations for the post-office in all its departments. The first story, approached by an easy flight of freestone steps, is occupied for the Probate and Police Courts, the office of the water commissioners, and the recorder's office. The other apartments are the very convenient and

well-arranged Common Council room, occupying the third story, and other public offices. The cost of the building and lot was thirty-three thousand dollars.

Burial-Grounds.—The first burial-place in the town, and the oldest in the county, occupied a plot north of the "meeting-house on the hill." This ancient place of sepulture is still preserved, and its mossy headstones¹ and crumbling tablets are regarded with deep interest by many of our citizens. The spot will long remain sacred as the peaceful resting-place of the early honored and revered dead of the colony.

The second burial-ground was purchased by tax on the ratable estate of the citizens, and opened in 1793. For several years it was the principal place of interment in the town. Here originally were deposited the remains of Bishop Seabury, Gen. Jedediah Huntington, Hon. Richard Law, Hon. Lyman Law, Gen. Burbeck, Capt. Elisha Hinman, Capt. N. Fosdic, John F. C. Brainard, the lamented poet, and many others of equal note; the most of these, however, have since been removed to Cedar Grove Cemetery, and interments here are now discontinued.

The third ground is located in the outskirts of the city, and is still occupied as a family burial-place.

Cedar Grove Cemetery, about one mile from the city limits, is now the present principal hallowed place of sepulture. This pleasant and retired location was purchased and consecrated to its sacred use in 1851. Its natural beauty, commanding prospect, sequestered dell, quiet lakelet, and shadowing evergreens all combine to render it a most appropriate and hallowed spot, where the loved and departed may peacefully rest beneath its quiet shades. The many monumental tributes of affection, beautiful in design and rich in architectural adornment, already erected give ample evidence of the strong hold that this sacred "garden of the dead" has upon the affections of the inhabitants.

Manufactories.—The manufacturing companies of New London consist mainly of the *Albertson & Douglass Machine Company*, now occupying their extensive works on Main Street, and doing a large business in boilers and steamboat machinery and machine-work generally. The *Brown Cotton-Gin Company*, on Shaw's Neck, incorporated in 1869, engaged exclusively in the cotton-gin business, and noted as turning out some of the most perfect and beautiful gins in the country. The *Wilson Manufacturing Company*, having a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with extensive works occupying two full city blocks in the heart of the city, are engaged largely in the manufacture of mowing-machines, brass-work, tools, and other implements.

The *Brainerd and Armstrong Company*, silk manufacturers, located at No. 1 Water Street, was organ-

ized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, Sept. 22, 1879, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, all paid in, contributed by James P. Brainerd (of Hartford, Conn.), Benjamin A. Armstrong (of New London), and Leonard O. Smith (of Philadelphia), in equal sums of twenty thousand dollars. The officers since the date of organization are James P. Brainerd, president; L. O. Smith, vice-president; Benjamin A. Armstrong, treasurer. The annual production is valued at three hundred thousand dollars; hands employed at New London, Conn., one hundred and twenty-five. This company is also interested in silk manufacturing at Florence and Leeds, Mass. They have salesrooms, etc., at 469 Broadway, New York; 238 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 35 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.; and 4 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The *Acid Pump and Syphon Company* is located in Bank Street, and manufacture Nichols' acid pumps.

The *Livesey Manufacturing Company* is a new firm engaged in the manufacture of steel-roller bushings and cast-iron sheaves.

Orlo Atwood & Son, formerly engaged in making silk-twist, now making trams and organzines.

The *Quinnebaug Fertilizer Company* is also doing a large business. In addition to the above is the immense establishment of C. D. Boss & Son (see biography of C. D. Boss), cracker manufacturers, and the New London Woolen-Mills.

Gas.—The New London Gas Company was incorporated in April, 1853, with a capital of seventy thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to one hundred thousand dollars. The company obtained from the city exclusive privilege for fifteen years on condition of furnishing fifty lamp-posts and supplying the city with gas at two dollars and fifty cents and individuals four dollars per thousand feet, the price afterwards to be modified according to circumstances.

Water-Works.—In its supply of water for the city for all purposes New London surpasses most New England towns. An act of the General Assembly, passed at the May session in 1871, "To provide the city of New London with pure and wholesome water," was promptly carried into effect by a city appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds and the appointment of an efficient Board of Commissioners, composed of William H. Barnes, J. T. Shepard, Charles M. Daboll, J. C. Learned, and R. H. Chapell. Lake Konomoc, a beautiful sheet of water about six miles distant from the city, with about ninety acres of the adjoining lands, was purchased, a massive and substantial dam of earth, concrete, and mason-work constructed, raising the water ten feet above its natural level, and enlarging the lake to two hundred acres, insuring a most abundant supply of water at all times for the city. The works were designed by J. T. Fanning, consulting engineer, and

¹ A few years since the city authorities built a new wall of inclosure and replaced and reset the fallen headstones, and in a measure renovated this ancient burial-ground.

built under the direction of W. H. Richards, civil engineer, who has ever since been in charge. As a bountiful supply for the city for the next half-century it may be said to be inexhaustible. Lake Konomoc's estimated capacity is 600,000,000 gallons; its annual supply is 530,286,000 gallons, or 50 gallons per day each for 29,000 persons. It has a head of from eighty to one hundred and seventy feet, rendering the city steam fire-engines entirely useless.

CHAPTER XVI.

NEW LONDON—(Continued).

THE PRESS—THE BANKING INTERESTS.

The New London Summary—New London Gazette—The Connecticut Gazette—The Weekly Oracle—The Bee—The Republican Advocate—The Connecticut Sentinel—The People's Advocate—The Morning Daily News—The Daily Chronicle—The Weekly Chronicle—The State Temperance Journal—The Repository—The New London Democrat—The Morning Star—The New London Telegram—The Day—The Union Bank—The New London City National Bank—The National Whaling Bank—The National Bank of Commerce—The Savings-Bank of New London—The Mariners' Savings-Bank.

THE first New London newspaper was established by Timothy Green¹ in August, 1758. This was a small half-sheet paper, published weekly, and called the *New London Summary*. After a continuance of five years its editor died, and its issue was suspended until 1763, when it was revived under the title of the *New London Gazette*. This was continued a few years, was enlarged, and the name changed to the *Connecticut Gazette*, the name of the first newspaper in the colony, but which had then been discontinued. The *Gazette* was continued by Timothy Green & Son, Samuel Green, Cady & Eells, again by Samuel Green, John J. Hyde, S. H. Green, and A. G. Seaman, until at the expiration of more than eighty years its existence ceased. The *Weekly Oracle* appeared in 1796, printed and published by James Springer. The *Bee* was printed and published by Charles Holt from 1797 to 1802, and then transferred to Hudson, N. Y. The *Republican Advocate*, by Clapp & Francis, was established in 1818, and continued to 1828, when it was succeeded by the *Connecticut Sentinel*, which was soon discontinued. The *People's Advocate* was commenced in August, 1840, published by Benjamin P. Bissell, and continued, under the editorship of John J. Hyde, Thomas P. Trott, J. G. Dolbear, and W. D. Manning, until April, 1848, when it was merged into the weekly and daily *Chronicle*. The *Morning Daily News*, the first daily paper published in New London, was established by Mr. Dolbear, and was afterwards merged in the *Daily Chronicle*. The New London weekly and daily *Chronicle* was pub-

lished by C. F. Daniels and F. H. Bacon from 1848 to 1858, when it passed into the hands of William O. Irish and Charles Butler, and afterwards into the possession of William H. Starr, and after a short time was merged in the *State Temperance Journal*, and the *Chronicle* was discontinued. In 1858, *The Repository*, a family paper, was established by W. H. Starr, and continued four years. In 1845 the *New London Democrat* was established by J. M. Scofield, who in 1848 issued in connection with it a small daily, the *Morning Star*. This passed into the hands of D. S. Ruddock, who continued the publication until 1853, when an association of gentlemen, under the title of the "New London Printing Company," purchased the paper and office, and are now the publishers of the *Gazette*, a well-filled weekly sheet, and the *Evening Telegram*, a daily paper, both of which are having a very liberal circulation.

The New London Telegram and the Connecticut Gazette.—The initial number of the *New London Telegram* was issued Saturday, May 10, 1873. It was published by the New London Printing Company, and the editorial staff was composed of Courtland I. Shepard, business editor and manager; John A. Tibbitts, political and supervising editor; and John C. Turner, city editor. It began its existence as an independent Republican journal, and has retained this position. Previous to its appearance the papers published in New London had been noted for their inability to exist, and for a paucity of news and enterprise. The *Telegram* has endeavored to reverse this experience. It has striven to give its patrons a complete and entertaining summary of all telegraphic news, and to place before its readers a thorough history of local events. In all matters concerning the welfare of the city and the widening of its business relations it has taken pronounced and advanced ground, holding that the facilities possessed by the harbor and the city have never been appreciated or utilized, and that these were peculiarly adapted to the needs of manufactures and ocean commerce. It has fostered local improvements and upheld all wise and beneficial sanitary measures. It has collected and produced faithful reports of all meetings and events falling within its radius, and has sought to be a useful and entertaining member of the newspaper fraternity.

By its enterprise and generous outlay it soon so increased its circulation that it was forced to add to its editorial staff Mr. Turner, taking charge of the general news, and Mr. Gilbert Fox, assuming the post of city editor. Ill health and business changes have caused the usual calling in of new men. Mr. Fox was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Carroll, Mr. Carroll by Mr. John G. Crump, and Mr. Crump by Mr. Walter Fitzmaurice. Mr. Turner and Mr. Tibbitts both sought new editorial fields, and were succeeded by Mr. Julius T. Shepard (2) and Mr. Crump. The editorial staff at present, July, 1881, is as follows:

¹ Timothy Green was the progenitor of the famous line of Greens, distinguished as printers and publishers in New London for nearly a century, Col. Samuel Green being the last of the family.

Mr. C. I. Shepard, business editor; Mr. John G. Crump, political and editorial; Mr. Julius T. Shepard (2) general news; Mr. Walter Fitzmaurice, city.

In the matter of occasional contributors the *Telegram* has been peculiarly fortunate. It has always extended a ready welcome to home talent, and has made the encouragement of the literary element a specialty. It was the first to make prominent that choice series of poems by Dr. H. S. Cornwell of which "The Bee" and "The Grasshopper" were a part, and it has mingled with other able productions of this author striking poetical works by Mrs. Ida Whipple Benham and Mr. T. S. Collier.

In the department of fiction it has been so fortunate as to secure a number of original short stories by Dr. H. S. Cornwell, Mr. T. S. Collier, and Mr. O. F. Hewitt, and several valuable historical papers have been contributed by the Hon. William H. Starr.

Its selected miscellany has always been of an entertaining and pleasing variety, and its political selections will compare favorably with those of any paper in the State.

Ever striving to stand abreast with the advance and thought of the time, to furnish its patrons with a full equivalent for their favor, it has steadily increased its circulation, until in this matter it has left all of its predecessors far behind.

It is a four-page sheet, twenty-two by thirty-one in size, with an average daily circulation of twelve hundred copies. Prompt in its business contracts, accommodating in the matter of its columns, honest in its endeavors for the public good, it has won a well-merited and distinctive favor.

The *Connecticut Gazette* is the weekly edition of the *Telegram*, and is under the same management. It is twenty-one by forty-one in size, and has an average weekly circulation of thirteen hundred copies. It was begun as a four-page sheet at the same time as the *Telegram*, but was changed to an eight-page Oct. 31, 1873. The matter in the *Gazette* is carefully selected from the daily issues of the *Telegram*, local and national affairs and news occupying a prominent place. To these are added a comprehensive telegraphic summary and a large miscellaneous department. It is specially prepared to meet the needs of those whose means do not admit of a daily journal, and of farmers and old residents whose homes are now in the new States and territories of the West.

It has striven to be a journal for the family, and one that will afford entertainment and instruction to each member of a household, and much care is bestowed on the matter that is gathered in its columns. Its liberal supply of news and other reading matter—an attribute in which it leads all of its contemporaries—have won it many stanch friends and made it a welcome visitor in all homes.

One point of the *Gazette's* history should not be lost sight of. It is the direct successor of one of the earliest colonial newspapers, taking the name and fol-

lowing in its general characteristics a paper whose first issue appeared in New London in the late summer or early autumn of 1763. Though there have been lapses in the appearance of this journal, they have not been of long duration, and the *Connecticut Gazette* of 1763 is worthily represented by the *Connecticut Gazette* of 1881.

The River Thames.—From "The Edelweiss," a poem by John G. Bolles now in press, the following extract is taken, illustrative of the river Thames, and of incidents in the history of New London and vicinity:

"But I do love my own fair Thames,
E'er fed by living fountains
And noble streams of Indian name
Upspringing in the mountains.

"All gliding through the valleys sweet
To that delightful river,
By airy wing of zephyr touched,
I've seen its waters quiver,
While jauntily upon its breast
My little skiff would rock and reel;
And I have seen its quiet depths
Reflecting cloud and sky,
And gazed along its winding course
Far as could reach the eye,
Where, nestled 'mid the distant hills,
Its cradled waters lie.
I ne'er beheld a lovelier scene,
Or skies more bright, or hills more green,
Or blissful morning more serene,
While islands in the distance rest
As emeralds on the water's breast.
The traveler, with admiring eyes,
Exclaims, 'Can this be Paradise?'

"There towers that lofty monument
On Groton's tragic height,
To mark the spot where martyrs fell
Undaunted in the fight.

"There Ledyard sleeps, and many a score
Of heroes each renowned,
Who midst the battle's wildest roar
Were firm and foremost found.

"Amid the storm of fire they sang
'Columbia shall be free,'
And every whizzing bullet rang
For honor, liberty.

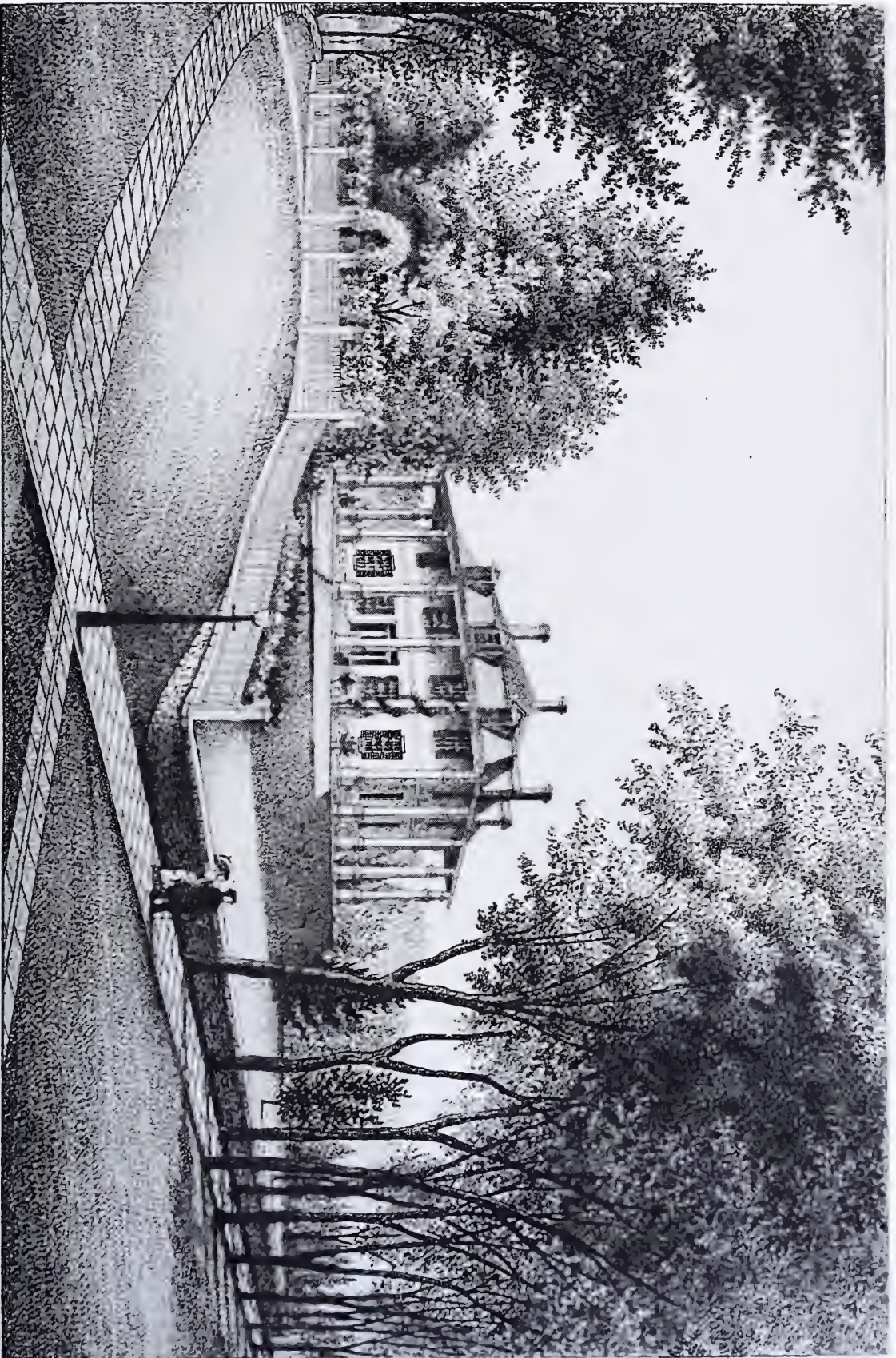
"Allyns and Edgecombs left their plow
To win immortal fame,
And glory sets on many a brow
I need not call by name.

"Let Hempstead's memory be bright
Who wrote the battle's story,
Wounded and bruised and down the steep
Hurled in that wagon gory;

"And left for dead among the dead
Till, touched by gentle hand,
He saw his wife and rose again
To live long in the land.

"'Twas there Decatur with his fleet
Held hostile ships at bay,
And guarded well the sacred place
Where patriot ashes lay.

"And fresh upon that famous shore
Shall live the name of one
Who gave the garment that she wore
As wadding for the gun.



RES. E. L. PALMER, NEW LONDON, CONN.

"There Uncas darted his canoe,
A friendly Indian power,
And there the Pequot warrior drew
His bow in evil hour,

"And fell beneath the white man's wrath,
As falls a stately tower,
Yet from the reddened earth looks up
To heaven the dew-bright flower.

"And there that quaint old city stands,
New London on the Thames,
With Groton looking from the east,
All bearing British names.

"There may be found that ancient well
In its perpetual flow
Where a whole family once fell
By the assassin's blow
But one, who in the cradle lay,
And father, who was far away;
And from that little one have sprung
Thousands who live to-day.
Nobly for conscience' sake he fought,
And kept his foes at bay;
And still the light upon that shore
Is bright with freedom's ray.

"The first to cross the Atlantic's wave
By Fulton's proud invention;
All honour to those sailors brave,
And of their deeds make mention.

"Their name upon the roll of fame
A lofty place shall hold,
More brilliant set in memory
Than all the gifts of gold
Bestowed by titled hands upon
The navigators bold.

"A ship on fire! a ship on fire!"
The sea-born Briton cried,
Seeking to render friendly aid
With canvas spreading wide.

"Our Yankees looked at them and laughed,
And sped away their little craft
Without a sail, without an oar,—
Its like they had not seen before;
And ere he touched the royal wharf,
With pennant proudly streaming,
'Take down your banner!' cried John Bull,
'A commodore you're seeming;
Take down the pennant and put up
A broader in its place.'
The captain answered, with an air
Defiant in his face,
'Get ready the hot-water pipes:
Be sure you aim them right.'
The Englishman took lively hint
And vanished out of sight.

"To wondering nations forth they go,
Their memory enshrine;
The world moves on—move as it may,
America la mine.

"Within its Thames a harbor lies
Smooth as a summer lake,
Where like white swans the vessels speed,
Their safe repose to take,
When the dark omens of the sky
Their fearful signals make.

"Oft in the deep, secure recess,
Sheltered by islands near,
As darkness draws its curtains round
By hundreds they appear,—
A phantom city of the sea
With lanterns burning clear!"

The Publishing Interest.—The bookselling and publishing business had been conducted in New London on a small scale by Samuel Green until about the year 1827, when it passed into the hands of William Bolles, the author of a spelling-book which he published, and which was a popular work for a while, until superseded by Webster's "Elementary." The subsequent firms of W. & J. Bolles and Bolles & Williams greatly enlarged the business, publishing or manufacturing for New York houses "Walker's Octavo Dictionary," "Scott's Bible," "Life of Napoleon," by Walter Scott, "Kirkham's Grammar," "Daboll's New Arithmetic," "Complete Evangelist," etc. "Bolles' Phonographic Dictionary," royal octavo, edited by William Bolles, was also published by them. It is a fact worthy of notice, as displaying the originality and versatility of New England thought and enterprise, that the paper-mill at Bolles' Cove, a few miles north of New London, was erected by William Bolles, who made the paper for his dictionary, which was also printed and bound by the concern of which he was senior partner. The bookselling and publishing business of the firm above named is now in the hands of Mr. Charles Allyn, editor and publisher of "The Centennial History of the Battle of Groton Heights."

The Union Bank of New London was chartered in May, 1792, and was the first bank organized in the State. The first recorded movement for obtaining a charter was at a meeting of a number of persons in New London, Feb. 10, 1792, at which a plan was agreed upon for instituting a bank, and commissioners appointed to obtain subscriptions for stock in the same to the amount of \$100,000. Such commissioners were directed to present their proposals for subscription to all those persons whose property, interest, business, or situation should, in the opinion of the commissioners, more particularly entitle them to become subscribers; but, to prevent subscriptions on speculation by persons not intending to permanently continue stockholders, they were authorized to reject all subscriptions that appeared to be made in that way. At a further meeting, held on the 5th of March succeeding, it appeared that the full amount of stock required had been subscribed, no one person having taken more than thirty shares of \$100 each. At this meeting, termed on the record "a stockholders' meeting," the earliest such meeting known to have been held, Hon. Richard Law, Esq., was chosen moderator, and William Leffingall clerk. The following persons were then elected to be directors of the bank when chartered, viz., Gen. Jedediah Huntington, Joshua Lathrop, Marvin Wait, Joseph Howland, Guy Richards, Joseph Williams, Samuel Wheat, William Stewart, Daniel L. Coit, Edward Hallam, Samuel Woodbridge, Joseph Perkins, and George Phillips, and these directors the same day appointed Jedediah Huntington president, and John Hallam cashier. The name of the bank as first proposed was "The Bank of New Lon-

don and Norwich," the leading citizens of both towns having united in the effort to establish it, and the directors having been taken in about equal proportions from each town; but it appears to have been changed on further consideration to the simpler but equally expressive name of "The Union Bank." The amount of the capital stock was fixed in the charter at \$100,000, but with liberty to increase the same at any future time to \$500,000. The legal rate of interest to be taken was established by the charter at six per cent., and there is no record that the bank has at any time ever taken more than the legal rate. At the first meeting of the directors after the act of incorporation, held June 5th, the president was authorized to provide an office, seal, desk, scales, weights, and the necessary books; also to procure from Philadelphia sixteen reams of paper, paper mould, and plates for bank-notes. Gold was directed to be received and paid out at the bank at the rate of eighty-nine cents the pennyweight. Notes to be discounted were required to have two witnesses to the signature of the maker, and no loan was to be on longer time than sixty days. It was further directed that evidence of the funded debt of the United States might (if desired) be received as a pledge for loans instead of other security, viz., the six per cents. at sixteen shillings on the pound, and the three per cents. at ten shillings. A vote was also passed, and public notice of the same given, that all payments by the bank must be examined at the time, as no deficiency suggested afterwards would be admitted. In August of the same year it was further voted that for the purpose of furnishing change, then much wanted in common dealing, there be issued by the bank small bills of the denominations of *one penny*, *twopence*, and *threepence*, to the amount of £576 lawful money. Subsequently this amount was increased, and other denominations, varying from four to twelvepence, were issued.

At a later period in the same year the cashier was directed to send to Dr. Joshua Lathrop, in Norwich (one of the directors there), \$500 in specie, to be used by him in redeeming their notes in that town, the same being with a view to the convenience of such persons as should be under the necessity of so exchanging them, and also to the establishing the credit of the notes in that quarter. In October, 1794, at a meeting of the directors, it was voted that having heard there was a large sum of this bank's paper in the Union Bank, Boston, and that it was inconvenient to those holding it, the cashier be directed to send about \$1000 to Boston for the redemption of such paper. In December following he was directed to send them, for the same purpose, about \$1400 more. Nothing further is known as to any difficulty in redeeming notes until April, 1796, when a letter was addressed to the bank by David Green, an officer (probably president) of the Union Bank, Boston, in which he says that the banks in that town (of which

there were then three) had experienced so much inconvenience from the increase of foreign bills that they had agreed not to receive the bills of any bank out of Boston (except the Bank of the United States) after the 1st of May ensuing; that they regretted extremely the operation of the rule in the case of the Union Bank, New London, for if the other banks had been as attentive to redeeming their bills as that had been no such regulation would have been necessary. He then added that the board had been very desirous of making the New London Union Bank an exception to the rule, but no practical mode of doing so had occurred to them. They would be ready, however, to embrace any opportunity that might offer of accommodating the bank, or making any arrangement with it that should be mutually advantageous. This was soon after followed by a correspondence, the result of which was that Mr. Green was constituted the agent of the bank for the redemption of its bills in Boston, he being furnished by it with a deposit on the Union Bank, Boston, for that purpose. This is referred to as being the forerunner and probably the origin of that plan of redemption in Boston by the New England country bank which was afterwards so systematically and rigorously enforced through the agency of the Suffolk Bank. In addition to the small bills of one, two, and threepence, etc., issued, as before stated, for the purposes of change, the bank during the war of 1812, and perhaps earlier, issued bills for fractional parts of a dollar, such as six and a half, twelve and a half, twenty-five cents, etc. They also issued, as early as 1795, bills of the denominations of four, six, and eight dollars, many of which continued in circulation until some time after the war. There is nothing tending to show that post-notes were ever issued by the bank. Nor is there any recorded action of the bank in regard to the suspension of specie payment during the war of 1812, or the resumption of the same after it. The only matter of record indicating a disturbed condition of the currency at that period is found in a vote of the directors passed February, 1815, by which a dividend was declared *payable in New York bills*. The bank redeemed its own bills all through the war, but probably conducted most of its transactions as did the country generally, in the depreciated currency of the times. The business of the bank was from the outset reasonably prosperous. Its first semi-annual dividend was two per cent. From that it advanced by degrees to four per cent. semi-annually, until 1812, when there were two regular dividends of four and a half per cent. each and an extra one of four and a half per cent., making for the year thirteen and a half per cent. In 1813 there were regular and extra dividends amounting in the aggregate to nineteen and a half per cent. But from what causes the bank was then able to make such does not now appear. From its commencement the bank never passed a dividend, nor, after the first year, ever paid less than six per cent. annually. Its first

president, Gen. Huntington, continued in office twenty-six years. His successors have been George Hallam, William P. Cleveland, Jonathan Starr, Robert Coit, and William H. Chapman.

The following is a list of presidents and cashiers from 1792 to 1882:

Presidents.—1792, Jedediah Huntington; 1818, George Hallam; 1825, William P. Cleveland; 1834, Jonathan Starr; 1853, Robert Coit; 1858, William H. Chapman, present incumbent.

Cashiers.—1792, John Hallam; 1800, Robert Hallam; 1827, Ebenezer Learned; 1836, Joseph C. Sistare; 1851, Charles G. Sistare; 1860, Leonard C. Learned, present incumbent.

The present directors, 1881, are as follows: William H. Chapman, Robert Coit, Charles Prentiss, Nathan Belcher, Julius W. Eggleston, George F. Tinker, Israel Matson, E. Clark Smith, Horace Coit.

New London City National Bank.—The New London Bank was chartered at the May session of the General Assembly in 1807, and held its first meeting of directors July 18, 1807, when Elias Perkins was chosen president, and Anthony Thatcher cashier. The first board of directors consisted of Elisha Denison, Elias Perkins, Edward Chappell, Isaac Thompson, William Williams, Jacob B. Gurley, Edward Hallam, Cushing Eells, and William Noyes. In July, 1808, Elias Perkins resigned, and Elisha Denison was chosen president, and held that office until 1828, when Jacob B. Gurley was chosen and continued in office until 1847, when he resigned and Ezra Chappell was chosen president. In 1833, Anthony Thatcher resigned the office of cashier and E. F. Dutton was elected, and continued as cashier until 1853, when he was chosen president, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. Chappell, and R. N. Belden was chosen cashier. In 1856, E. F. Dutton resigned and A. N. Ramsdell succeeded him as president, which office he held until his death in 1873. During his administration the bank was organized into the national bank system, in 1865. Henry P. Haven was chosen president in 1876, and continued until his death, which occurred three months after his election. He was succeeded by J. N. Harris. In 1878, William H. Rowe was chosen cashier, in place of R. N. Belden, resigned, he having held the office for twenty-eight years.

The present board of directors are J. N. Harris, E. D. Avery, R. N. Belden, William Belcher, H. L. Crandall, Walter Learned, W. H. H. Comstock, D. D. Latham, E. T. Brown. The present officers are J. N. Harris, president; R. N. Belden, vice-president; William H. Rowe, cashier. Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus fund, \$13,000.

The National Bank of Commerce.—On the 31st of August, 1852, books were opened for subscription to the stock of this bank, and on the 9th of the following month the first board of directors was chosen, as follows: Acors Barns, Lyman Allyn, Henry P. Haven,

Martin K. Cady, Daniel Latham, Benj. F. Brown, F. W. Holt, Chas. W. Strickland, and G. L. Ford. Of this board the latter two only are living, April 18, 1881.

At the same meeting Acors Barns was chosen president, and remained as such until his death, which occurred Nov. 18, 1862. Jan. 5, 1863, his son, W. H. Barns, was chosen to fill the vacancy, and is the present incumbent of the office. Oct. 4, 1852, Charles Butler was chosen cashier, and officiated in that capacity until his death, in March, 1878. On the 25th of the same month Mr. Charles W. Barns was chosen his successor, and is the present cashier. Mr. Barns at the time of his election was the youngest cashier except one in the State of Connecticut. The present teller is Mr. George B. Prest. Jan. 5, 1863, the following directors were chosen: Daniel Latham, Henry P. Haven, Chas. W. Strickland, Martin K. Cady, C. C. Comstock, Chas. Miner, John Dennis, W. H. Barns, and Henry R. Bond. The bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased, Jan. 17, 1853, to \$150,000; July 7th, same year, to \$207,200; and Jan. 14, 1873, to \$300,000, its present capital.

At a directors' meeting held Nov. 28, 1864, it was voted "that in the opinion of this board it is desirable to change this association from its present State organization to a national bank, and they recommend the stockholders to take such action as is required to effect this change immediately." The vote was passed unanimously, all the directors being present. At the same meeting the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to obtain the necessary number of signatures of stockholders to the articles of incorporation, to draft by-laws, and to purchase the necessary United States bonds: William H. Barns, Daniel Latham, and Henry W. Bond. At a meeting held Dec. 5, 1864, the articles of association of the National Bank of Commerce were signed by all the directors. The customary oath required by act of Congress from directors of national banks was taken by all the directors before Abiel Converse, notary public, and signed and certified to and stamped before him. The certificate of officers and directors of the amount of capital paid up was signed and sworn to before Abiel Converse, notary public, by president, cashier, and directors. The organization certificate was also signed by the directors, stamped and acknowledged before Abiel Converse. Henry R. Bond was clerk.

At a meeting of the stockholders held Jan. 2, 1865, papers from the comptroller of the currency authorizing the National Bank of Commerce to commence the business of banking were read in the meeting by the chairman, after which the following directors were chosen: W. H. Barns, Daniel Latham, H. P. Haven, M. K. Cady, Charles Miner, C. C. Comstock, John Dennis, H. R. Bond, and C. W. Strickland. At a directors' meeting held May 13, 1872, it was voted to increase the stock 1036 shares, amounting to

\$103,600, and at a meeting of the stockholders of the bank, Jan. 14, 1873, the chairman reported verbally the fact of increase of capital stock fifty per cent., and the subsequent reduction of the same seventy-two shares, so that the stock should stand at the sum of \$300,000. It was also reported at this meeting that rooms in the new hotel building (Crocker House) had been rented for a term of fifty years, to be occupied in connection with the Mariners' Savings-Bank. A report was also made concerning the new safe.

Upon the death of the first cashier, Deacon Charles Butler, who had served the association so long and faithfully, the following minute was adopted at a meeting held March 18, 1878: "Deacon Charles Butler died at his residence in New London on the 13th day of March, 1878, after a life of quiet, unostentatious discharge of every duty as a man, merchant, and a citizen, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was brought up in the mercantile house of the late Maj. Thomas W. Williams, of this city, where by a long experience and accurate business discipline, brought to bear upon a character singularly pure, simple, and truthful, he became what he has been universally recognized in this community for more than a generation to be,—a man of unimpeachable character and spotless integrity. A safe counselor, a faithful officer, a true friend, and an humble and devoted disciple of his Master, this board, with whom he has been associated for more than a quarter of a century, has its peculiar sorrow added to the general affliction. He was known to and loved by each of his associates, who bear their lasting testimony to his capacity, his gentleness, his scrupulous honor, and his faithfulness to every duty. Desiring to express our sense of his virtues and of our loss in some enduring form, we order these minutes to be entered upon the permanent records of this association, and tender to his mourning family our sincere sorrow and sympathy."

The bank is located in rooms built expressly for the purpose in the Crocker House Block, and is considered one of the most complete and commodious banking offices in this section. The bank is furnished with all the modern safeguards against fire and burglars. The safe is an improved pattern, weighs twenty tons, and, in addition to its capacity for the banking business, contains one hundred and ninety-nine tills, which are leased as safe deposits. The vault was built at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. Business was first commenced in the second story of the Union Bank Building, and was continued there until May, 1873, when it was removed to its present location.

The Whaling Bank was organized in 1833, and reorganized in 1865 as a national bank. The present officers of the bank are as follows: President, S. D. Lawrence; Cashier, B. A. Copp; Clerk, John W. Tinker; Directors, S. D. Lawrence, Sidney Miner, A. Brandegee, F. W. Lawrence, Richard M. Jerome, W. D. Pratt.

The Savings-Bank of New London was incorporated in May, 1827. Its incorporators were Wm. P. Cleaveland, Ebenezer Learned, Robert Coit, Edward Learned, Isaac Thompson, Ephraim Chesebrough, Archibald Mercer, Jirah Isham, Nathaniel I. Perkins, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Peter Richards, Ezra Chappell, Increase Wilson, Wm. P. Cleaveland, Jr., Thomas West, Charles I. Stockman, Guy Turner, Thomas W. Williams, and Jacob B. Gurley.

The presidents from organization to the present time have been as follows: Ebenezer Learned, Ezra Chappell, Robert Coit, Wm. H. Chapman.

The office of secretary and treasurer from incorporation to the present time has been held by Jos. C. Sistiare, Francis C. Learned, Joshua C. Learned.

The present board of trustees are Wm. C. Crump, Wm. H. Chapman, Jos. B. Congdon, Wm. H. Barns, Charles Prentis, John Darrow, Joshua C. Learned, J. W. Eggleston, Charles Baras, Robert Coit, J. Lawrence Chew, George F. Tinker, Erasmus D. Avery, Israel Matson, Samuel Green, William Smith, Arnold Rudd, Walter Learned, James Griswold, Chris. L. Avery, C. A. Williams, Horace Coit, D. B. Hempsted, F. H. Chappell, David A. Daboll, and Daniel L. Browning.

The first deposit was made on the 2d of July, 1827, by Robert Jones, and amounted to \$10.

The present deposits are \$3,114,108.51. This bank was the fourth incorporated in the State, the earliest being the Society for Savings in Hartford in 1819, Norwich Savings Society in 1824, and the Middletown Savings-Bank in 1825; it is now the seventh in size.

The first depositor was a colored man, and his account remained open until his death a few years ago.

The Mariners' Savings-Bank was incorporated by act of the General Assembly at its May session, 1867. The following is the list of its incorporators: William H. Allen, Ebenezer Morgan, Christopher Allyn, Henry R. Bond, Erasmus D. Rogers, George G. Benjamin, F. L. Allen, T. M. Waller, John M. Chapman, C. S. Holt, John Dennis, John A. Tibbits, A. N. Ramsdell, Theophilus Brown, William G. Gorton, Daniel Latham, Samuel Green, Henry P. Haven, Charles D. Boss, Jr., C. W. Strickland, Rial Chaney, Elias F. Morgan, Charles Miner, Richard H. Chapell, Benjamin Stark, C. C. Comstock, James Griswold, J. N. Harris, J. T. Shepard, Robert A. Morgan, William H. Barns, O. Woodworth, Leander Williams, Charles Howard, Erasmus L. Avery, Samuel P. Smith, Richard P. Huntley, Edward Church, William L. Peckham, Henry Williams, Charles M. Daboll, and J. C. Avery, by which will be seen that both the marine and mercantile interests of the city were well represented, as well as the interests of adjoining communities.

The following is a list of its first officers: President, Daniel Latham; Vice-Presidents, Henry P. Haven, A. N. Ramsdell, Julius T. Shepard, James Griswold, Fred-

erick L. Allen, C. C. Comstock, W. H. Allen, Ebenezer Morgan, Oliver Woodworth; Directors, Henry R. Bond, Benjamin Stark, Rial Chaney, William H. Barns, and Richard H. Chapell; Treasurer, The National Bank of Commerce; Secretary, Charles Butler; Attorney, Thomas M. Waller.

Usually when institutions of the nature of savings-banks commence business it is necessary that it be done under the fostering care of some corporation or bank already established, and in this instance it was the National Bank of Commerce which assisted this young savings-bank, in order to relieve it from rent and other incidental expenses as much as possible. Hence arose the appointment at the first of the National Bank of Commerce as its treasurer. At the annual meeting held in July, 1869, John E. Darrow was chosen its secretary and treasurer, and has so continued to the present. The first deposits were made by two sailors, Aug. 8, 1867, the first, Manuel Roderique, \$194.03, and the second, Lewis DePena, \$167.58. This seems to have constituted the first day's business. At the meeting of the Legislature in May, 1868, the next Legislature after it began business, its report, under date of Jan. 1, 1868, was in brief as follows:

Whole amount of deposits.....	\$11,915.46
Present number of depositors.....	60
Amount since organization.....	\$13,700.46
Amount drawn since organization.....	1,785.00

Reports were made annually thereafter under date of January 1st of each year, until the time of the meeting of the Legislature was changed to January instead of May, and which occurred in 1877; since then the reports are dated October 1st in each year.

The last annual report, Oct. 1, 1880, gives

Whole amount of deposits.....	\$1,163,266.45
Present number of depositors.....	2,274
Amount deposited during the year.....	\$267,046.90
Amount withdrawn during the year.....	159,707.80

Daniel Latham, the first president, continued from organization to May 15, 1870, when he resigned, and Henry R. Bond was elected to the presidency, and so continued until the annual meeting, July 26, 1876, when, he declining a re-election, Mr. William H. Barns was elected president, and has so continued to the present date.

The present list of officers is as follows: President, William H. Barns; Vice-Presidents, Julius T. Shepard, William H. Allen, Ebenezer Morgan, James Griswold, C. C. Comstock, Erasmus D. Avery, Samuel Green, Wm. L. Peckham, E. Clark Smith; Directors, Benjamin Stark, Robert A. Morgan, Eldridge P. Beckwith, James Fitch, David D. Latham; Secretary and Treasurer, John E. Darrow; Attorney, Thomas M. Waller.

The bank has not failed in paying a dividend every six months of its existence, beginning March 1, 1868. Its business was done in the same rooms occupied by the National Bank of Commerce, in the second story of the National Union Bank Building, until May 17,

1874, when it removed to the commodious rooms under the Crocker House, on State Street, which were expressly fitted up for it and the National Bank of Commerce, and used by them jointly.

The Equitable Trust Company was chartered in 1869 and organized in 1872. Its exclusive business is the negotiation and sale of loans secured by mortgage on real estate. Loans are made in Western States, and sales effected for the most part in Europe. Its capital is \$1,500,000. The officers are as follows: President, Jonathan Edwards. Trustees, John Jacob Astor, New York; Charles Barns, Williams & Barns, New London; William H. Barns, president National Bank of Commerce, New London; Henry R. Bond, New London; Augustus Brandegee, New London; Willett Bronson, New York; Charles Butler, New York; George C. Clark, Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, New York; Robert Coit, president New London N. R. R. Co., New London; Jonathan Edwards, New York; J. N. Harris, president New London City National Bank, New London; Adrian Iselin, A. Iselin & Co., bankers, New York; A. Iselin, Jr., A. Iselin & Co., bankers, New York; Eugene Kelly, Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, New York; Robert Lennox Kennedy, New York; J. D. Leffingwell, Clinton; George DeForrest Lord, Lord, Day & Lord, New York; A. A. Low, A. A. Low & Co., New York; Francis V. Parker, Parker & Stackpole, bankers, Boston; Joseph Patterson, president Western National Bank, Philadelphia; Henry E. Pierrepont, New York; William Remsen, New York; George A. Robbins, New York; James A. Roosevelt, Roosevelt & Son, New York; Alfred Roosevelt, Roosevelt & Son, New York; J. Gregory Smith, president Central Vermont Railroad, St. Albans, Vt.; Gustav Stellwag, Kessler & Co., New York; C. A. Williams, C. A. Williams & Co., New London; Samuel Willets, Willets & Co., New York; Charles Stewart Wurts, Philadelphia. Executive Committee, Adrian Iselin, Samuel Willets, Gustav Stellwag, William Remsen, Willett Bronson, James A. Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, Charles Butler, A. Iselin, Jr., Francis V. Parker, and the officers of the company, *ex officio*.

W. W. Perkins Post, G. A. R., was organized Sept. 10, 1879, with the following officers: George Havens, C.; Edward N. Crocker, S. V. C.; John C. Bliss, J. V. C.; Daniel Penbullen, Surg.; Goetz Bachertz, Q.M.; Samuel H. Lloyd, Adjt.; George Saunders, Chap.; Jeremiah J. Jones, O. D.; H. C. W. Rogers, O. G. The present officers are C. S. Darrow, C.; Goetz Bachertz, S. V. C.; Charles E. Searles, J. V. C.; Ambrose E. Lester, Surg.; Edward N. Crocker, Q.M.; William Douglass, Adjt.; Daniel R. Stevens, Chap.; George A. Buddington, O. D.; Edward Sullivan, O. G.

There was a post here called Strickland Post, No. 2, formed in 1868, but gave up their charter in 1874 or 1875.

Fire Department.—The present organization of

the fire department is as follows: Chief Engineer, William B. Thomas; First Assistant, Peter McMullen; Steamer No. 1, Niagara; No. 2, Nameaug; Hand-Engine No. 3, Relief; Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 1, F. L. Allen Truck Company; Hose Companies, No. 3, W. B. Thomas, Williams, near Main; No. 4, Konomoc, Church, near Union.

CHAPTER XVII.

NEW LONDON—(Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Representatives from 1670 to 1882.

- 1670.—May, James Morgan, Cary Latham; October, David Witherby, John Prentice.
- 1671.—May, Edward Palmes, David Witherby; October, Capt. John Winthrop (*absent*), Edward Palmes.
- 1672.—May, Edward Palmes, Wm. Douglass.
- 1673.—May, Capt. Edward Palmes; October, Capt. Edward Palmes.
- 1674.—May, Maj. Edward Palmes; October, Maj. Edward Palmes.
- 1676.—October, Lieut. James Avery (*absent*), Charles Hill (*absent*).
- 1676.—May, William Douglass; October, Capt. James Avery, Daniel Witherell (*absent*).
- 1677.—May, Daniel Wetherell, Capt. James Avery; October, Maj. Edward Palmes, Capt. James Avery.
- 1678.—May, Maj. John Winthrop, Capt. James Avery; October, Maj. Edward Palmes, Charles Hill.
- 1679.—May, Maj. Edward Palmes, Daniel Witherill; October, Capt. James Avery, Charles Hill.
- 1680.—May, Daniel Witherby, Charles Hill; October, Capt. James Avery, Charles Hill.
- 1681.—May, Maj. Edward Palmes, Daniel Witherby; October, Daniel Witherby, Charles Hill (*absent*).
- 1682.—May, Maj. Edward Palmes, Capt. James Avery; October, Maj. Edward Palmes, Capt. James Avery.
- 1683.—May, Maj. Edward Palmes, Capt. James Avery; October, Daniel Witherell, Christo. Christophers.
- 1684.—May, Capt. James Avery, Daniel Witherell.
- 1686.—May, Daniel Witherell, Capt. James Avery; October, Christo. Christophers, James Avery.
- 1686.—May, Maj. Edward Palmes, Daniel Witherell.
- 1688.—Sir Edward Andross, Governor.
- 1689.—May, Capt. James Avery, Lieut. Daniel Witherell; October, Daniel Witherby, Ensign James Morgan.
- 1690.—May, James Avery, John Morgan; October, Nehemiah Smith, William Douglass.
- 1691.—May, Richard Christopher, William Douglass; October, Capt. James Morgan, Nehemiah Smith.
- 1692.—May, Lieut. James Avery, William Douglass; October, Capt. James Morgan, Ensign Clement Minor.
- 1693.—May, Richard Christophers, Samuel Avery; October, Andrew Leister.
- 1694.—May, James Avery, Nehemiah Smith; October, Samuel Fosdick, Capt. Thomas Avery.
- 1695.—May, James Avery, James Morgan; October, Alexander Pigon, Andrew Leister.
- 1696.—May, Clement Minor, Samuel Fosdick; October, Andrew Lester.
- 1697.—May, Andrew Lester, William Douglass; October, James Avery, Samuel Fosdick.
- 1698.—May, Richard Christophers, Ensign Nehemiah Smith; October, Lieut. Nehemiah Smith, Capt. Samuel Fosdick.
- 1699.—May, Capt. Samuel Fosdick, Lieut. Nehemiah Smith; October, Capt. James Morgan, Nehemiah Smith.
- 1700.—May, Samuel Fosdick, William Douglass; October, Lieut. Nehemiah Smith, Ensign John Hough.
- 1701.—May, Lieut. Nehemiah Smith, Samuel Rogers; October, Nehemiah Smith, Ensign John Hough.
- 1702.—May, Nehemiah Smith; October, Lieut. James Avery, Jonathan Prentiss.
- 1703.—May, Lieut. John Hough, Capt. John Prentiss; October, Nehemiah Smith, William Douglass.
- 1704.—May, Wilt Douglass, Sergt. John Burr; October, Capt. John Prentiss, Samuel Rogers.
- 1705.—May, Andrew Lester, Robert Lattimer; October, Nehemiah Smith, Wilt Douglass.
- 1706.—May, Lieut. John Hough, John Richards; October, Capt. John Livingstone, Ensign John Richards.
- 1707.—May, Lieut. John Hough; October, John Richards, Capt. John Livingstone.
- 1708.—May, Lieut. John Richards, William Douglass; October, Thomas Boles, James Rogers.
- 1709.—May, Thomas Boles, James Rogers; October, James Rogers, Joshua Hempstead.
- 1710.—May, William Douglass, John Prentiss; October, John Richards, James Rogers.
- 1711.—May, William Douglass, James Rogers; October, John Richards, James Rogers.
- 1712.—May, William Douglass, John Plum; October, James Rogers, Jr., Stephen Prentiss.
- 1713.—May, John Richards, James Rogers; October, James Rogers, Lieut. John Richards.
- 1714.—May, John Richards, James Rogers; October, James Rogers, Capt. John Hough.
- 1715.—May, Capt. James Rogers, Lieut. John Richards; October, Capt. James Rogers, Lieut. John Richards.
- 1716.—May, Capt. James Rogers, Lieut. John Richards; October, Capt. James Rogers, Lieut. John Richards.
- 1717.—May, Capt. James Rogers, John Richards; October, Capt. James Rogers, Lieut. John Richards.
- 1718.—May, Capt. James Rogers, Joshua Hempstead; October, Capt. James Rogers, Lieut. John Richards.
- 1719.—May, James Rogers, Jonathan Hill; October, Capt. James Rogers, Lieut. John Richards.
- 1720.—May, Capt. James Rogers, Jonathan Hill; October, Capt. James Rogers, Jonathan Hill.
- 1721.—May, Capt. James Rogers, Jonathan Hill; October, Capt. James Rogers, Capt. C. Christophers.
- 1722.—May, Capt. John Rogers, Stephen Prentiss; October, Capt. John Rogers, Stephen Prentiss.
- 1723.—May, C. Christophers, Esq., Thomas Prentiss; October, Capt. James Rogers, Capt. Thomas Prentiss.
- 1724.—May, Joshua Hempstead, Solomon Coitt; October, Capt. James Rogers, Solomon Coitt.
- 1725.—May, Capt. James Rogers, Joshua Hempstead; October, Capt. James Rogers, Solomon Coitt.
- 1726.—May, Capt. James Rogers, Joshua Hempstead; October, Capt. James Rogers, Capt. Joshua Hempstead.
- 1727.—May, Capt. Joshua Hempstead, John Pickatt; October, Capt. Joshua Hempstead, Richard Christophers.
- 1728.—May, Capt. Joshua Hempstead, Solomon Coitt; October, Solomon Coitt, Stephen Prentiss.
- 1729.—May, Richard Christophers, Solomon Coitt; October, Solomon Coitt, Stephen Prentiss.
- 1730.—May, Richard Christophers, John Richards; October, Capt. Joshua Hempstead, John Richards.
- 1731.—May, Capt. Stephen Prentiss, John Richards; October, Stephen Prentiss, Solomon Coitt.
- 1732.—May, Jeremiah Miller, John Richards; October, Solomon Coitt, Daniel Coitt.
- 1733.—May, Richard Christophers, George Richards; October, Daniel Coitt, George Richards.
- 1734.—May, Richard Christophers, Daniel Coitt; October, Daniel Coitt, John Richards.
- 1735.—May, John Richards, Jeremiah Miller; October, Daniel Coitt, Wm. Whiting.
- 1736.—May, Daniel Coitt, John Richards; October, John Richards, Joshua Raymond.
- 1737.—May, John Richards, Jeremiah Miller; October, Capt. Daniel Coitt, Capt. Robert Dennison.
- 1738.—May, Capt. Daniel Coitt, Joshua Raymond; October, John Richards, Jeremiah Miller.
- 1739.—May, John Richards, Jeremiah Miller; October, Nathaniel Saltwater, Jeremiah Chapman.

¹ Names of deputies without towns are given in 1706, but these are probably.

- 1740.—May, Capt. Nathaniel Saltonstall, Thomas Forsdick; October, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Thomas Forsdick.
- 1741.—May, Capt. John Richards, Capt. Daniel Coit; October, Capt. Nathaniel Saltonstall, Jeremiah Chapman.
- 1742.—May, John Richards, Jeremiah Miller; October, Joshua Raymond, Capt. Robert Denison.
- 1743.—May, Jeremiah Miller, John Richards; October, Jeremiah Miller, John Richards.
- 1744-45.—May, Jeremiah Miller, Richard Dufey; October, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, Jeremiah Chapman.
- 1746.—May, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, Jeremiah Miller; October, Jeremiah Miller, Jeremiah Chapman.
- 1747.—May, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, Jeremiah Miller; October, Jeremiah Miller, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall.
- 1748.—May, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, Jeremiah Miller; October, Jeremiah Chapman, Jeremiah Miller.
- 1749.—May, Jeremiah Miller, Jeremiah Chapman, Jr.; October, Jeremiah Miller, Jeremiah Chapman, Jr.
- 1750.—May, Capt. Stephen Lee, William Manwaring; October, Capt. Stephen Lee, William Manwaring.
- 1751.—May, Capt. Stephen Lee, William Manwaring; October, Capt. Stephen Lee, Capt. Robert Denison.
- 1752.—May, Capt. Stephen Lee, Jeremiah Chapman; October, Capt. Stephen Lee, Jeremiah Chapman.
- 1753.—May, Capt. Pygan Adams, Capt. Stephen Lee; October, Capt. Pygan Adams, Capt. Adonijah Fitch.
- 1754.—May, Capt. Stephen Lee, Capt. Pygan Adams; October, Capt. Pygan Adams, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall.
- 1755.—May, Capt. Stephen Lee, William Manwaring; October, Capt. Stephen Lee, William Manwaring.
- 1756.—May, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, Maj. Robert Denison; October, William Manwaring, William Hilhouse.
- 1757.—May, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, Col. Stephen Lee; October, Col. Stephen Lee, Joshua Raymond, Jr.
- 1758.—May, Col. Stephen Lee, Joshua Raymond, Jr.; October, David Gardner, William Hilhouse.
- 1759.—May, David Gardner, Capt. Pygan Adams; October, David Gardner, Capt. Pygan Adams.
- 1760.—May, Col. Stephen Lee, William Hilhouse; October, Capt. Jeremiah Miller, Capt. Pygan Adams.
- 1761.—May, Capt. Jeremiah Miller, Maj. Charles Bulkly; October, Capt. Jeremiah Miller, Maj. Charles Bulkly.
- 1762.—May, Capt. Jeremiah Miller, Maj. Charles Bulkly; October, Capt. Pygan Adams, Capt. Jeremiah Miller.
- 1763.—May, Capt. Pygan Adams, Capt. Jeremiah Miller; October, Capt. Pygan Adams, William Hilhouse.
- 1764.—May, Capt. Pygan Adams, William Hilhouse; October, Capt. Pygan Adams, William Hilhouse.
- 1765.—May, Capt. Pygan Adams, William Hilhouse; October, names of deputies not recorded.
- 1766-67.—May, Jeremiah Miller, William Hilhouse; October, Richard Law, William Hilhouse.
- 1768.—May, Richard Law, William Hilhouse; October, Richard Law, William Hilhouse.
- 1769.—May, Richard Law, William Hilhouse; October, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, William Hilhouse.
- 1770.—May, Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., William Hilhouse; October, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, William Hilhouse.
- 1771.—May, Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., William Hilhouse; October, Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., William Hilhouse.
- 1772.—May, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, William Hilhouse; October, Col. Gurdon Saltonstall, William Hilhouse.
- 1773-75.—May, Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., William Hilhouse; October, Richard Law, William Hilhouse.
- 1776.—Richard Law, William Hilhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr.
- 1777.—Winthrop Saltonstall, William Hilhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr.
- 1778.—George Gordon, Winthrop Saltonstall, William Hilhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr.
- 1779.—William Hilhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr.
- 1780.—David Mumford, William Hilhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., Timothy Green.
- 1781.—William Hilhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr.
- 1782.—William Hilhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., Capt. John Deshon.
- 1783.—William Hilhouse, Capt. John Deshon.
- 1784.—William Hilhouse, Joshua Coit, Capt. John Deshon.
- 1785.—William Hilhouse, Joshua Coit, Amasa Learned.
- 1786.—David Mumford, J. G. Brainard, Daniel Rodman, Amasa Learned.
- 1787.—John Deshon, Daniel Rodman, Amasa Learned.
- 1788.—John Deshon, Marvin Wait, Joshua Coit, Amasa Learned.
- 1789.—J. G. Brainard, Marvin Wait, Joshua Coit, Amasa Learned.
- 1790.—Marvin Wait, Amasa Learned.
- 1791.—John Deshon, Marvin Wait, Amasa Learned.
- 1792.—Marvin Wait, Joshua Coit.
- 1793.—Marvin Wait, Joshua Coit, Guy Richards.
- 1794.—J. G. Brainard, Marvin Wait.
- 1795.—Marvin Wait, George Williams, Elias Perkins.
- 1796.—Marvin Wait, George Colfax, Elias Perkins.
- 1797.—N. Fosdick, Marvin Wait, Elias Perkins.
- 1798.—Marvin Wait, Elias Perkins.
- 1799.—Marvin Wait, George Williams, Elias Perkins.
- 1800.—Griswold Avery, George Williams, Elias Perkins.
- 1801.—N. Fosdick, George Williams, Lyman Law.
- 1802.—George Colfax, Daniel Deshon, Lyman Law.
- 1803.—A. Woodward, George Colfax, Richard Douglass, Lyman Law.
- 1804.—A. Woodward, J. Woodward, E. Chappel, Simeon Smith.
- 1805.—Lyman Law, George Colfax, E. Chappel, Simeon Smith.
- 1806.—Lyman Law, Thomas Brooks, George Colfax.
- 1807.—Lyman Law, George Colfax.
- 1808.—Lyman Law, George Colfax, Isaac Thompson.
- 1809.—Lyman Law, C. Manwaring, Isaac Thompson.
- 1810.—Lyman Law, George Colfax, George Hallam.
- 1811.—Jacob B. Gurley, George Hallam.
- 1812.—Jacob B. Gurley, George Hallam.
- 1813.—Jacob B. Gurley, George Hallam.
- 1814.—Elias Perkins, Jacob B. Gurley, George Hallam.
- 1815.—C. Manwaring, Elias Perkins, Jacob B. Gurley, Stephen Peck.
- 1816.—C. Manwaring, J. P. Trott.
- 1817.—C. Manwaring, J. P. Trott, Henry Channing, William Stockman.
- 1818.—Amasa Learned, Henry Channing, William Stockman.
- 1819.—Lyman Law, J. B. Gurley.
- 1820.—N. Fosdick, Henry Channing.
- 1821.—C. Manwaring, Henry Mason.
- 1822.—C. Manwaring, John P. Trott.
- 1823.—Charles Bulkley, Isaac Thompson.
- 1824.—John French, Isaac Thompson.
- 1825.—David Frink, Isaac Thompson.
- 1826.—Charles Bulkley, Lyman Law.
- 1827.—J. B. Gurley, Isaac Thompson.
- 1828.—J. B. Gurley, Ezra Chappell.
- 1829.—J. B. Gurley, Isaac Thompson.
- 1830.—Thomas Muesey, Henry Douglass.
- 1831.—Samuel Chany, John A. Fulton.
- 1832.—Samuel Chany, John A. Fulton.
- 1833.—Coddington Billings, Anson Smith.
- 1834.—Benjamin Starks, John Deshon.
- 1835.—C. Billings, S. K. Smith.
- 1836.—No record.
- 1837.—No record.
- 1838.—Colby Chew, Samuel Chany.
- 1839.—John Congden, John P. Trott.
- 1840.—William F. Brainard, Daniel Rogers.
- 1841.—G. C. Wilson, S. C. Trott.
- 1842.—Noyes Billings, Charles Douglass.
- 1843.—Noyes Billings, no choice.
- 1844.—C. O. Comstock, Andrew G. Lippitt.
- 1845.—No record.
- 1846.—Nathan Belcher, Thomas W. Williams.
- 1847.—Nathan Belcher, Hiram Willey.
- 1848.—J. P. C. Mather, J. Abon Smith.
- 1849.—Thomas Fitch (2), William C. Crump.
- 1850.—Perry Douglass, John Bishop.
- 1851.—G. R. Comstock, F. W. Holt.
- 1852.—Charles Treadway, Henry P. Haven.
- 1853.—Charles Treadway, E. V. Stoddard.
- 1854.—Edward Prentiss, Augustus Brandegee.
- 1855.—Charles E. Hewett, J. N. Harris.
- 1856.—Isaac T. Comstock, G. W. Goddard.
- 1857.—William P. Benjamin, Hiram Willey.
- 1858.—Augustus Brandegee, Charles Prentiss.
- 1859.—Augustus Brandegee, Herakliah Knowles.
- 1860.—W. A. Weaver, J. C. Learned.
- 1861.—A. Brandegee, Charles Buros.
- 1862.—W. A. Weaver, A. Coit.
- 1863.—D. S. Ruddock, A. Coit.

1864.—D. S. Ruddock, A. Coit.
 1865.—R. Chaney, R. H. Chapell.
 1866.—D. S. Ruddock, R. H. Chapell.
 1867.—F. L. Allen, Thomas M. Waller.
 1868.—F. L. Allen, Thomas M. Waller.
 1869.—B. B. Thurston, Seth Smith.
 1870.—B. B. Thurston, Seth Smith.
 1871.—T. S. Daboll, George Strong.
 1872.—T. M. Waller, John A. Tibbits.
 1873.—George E. Starr, E. T. Brown.
 1874.—Benj. Stark, William Belcher.
 1875.—Charles Prentiss, John Fitch.
 1876.—T. M. Waller, A. T. Burgess.
 1877.—George Burgess, A. T. Burgess.
 1878.—A. G. Lippitt, W. R. Austin.
 1879.—Robert Coit, George F. Tinker.
 1880.—J. G. Crump, George F. Tinker.
 1881.—A. T. Burgess, H. B. Downer.

Town Clerks from 1650 to 1882.

1650, Jonathan Brewster; 1651, Obadiah Bruen; 1667, William Douglas;
 1668, Daniel Wetherell; 1670, Charles Hill; 1684, Edward Palmes;
 1685, Daniel Wetherell; 1701, Richard Christophers; 1707, Daniel
 Wetherell; 1719, George Denison; 1720, None; 1721, Edward Hal-
 lam; 1736, Daniel Coit; 1757, John Coit; 1758, Daniel Coit; 1773,
 James Mumford (three weeks); 1773, Gurdou Saltonstall; 1777, Ed-
 ward Hallam; 1781, John Owen; 1801, Samuel Belden; 1811, David
 Coit; 1817, Ebenezer Way; 1827, Henry Douglas; 1845, Ephraim H.
 Douglas; 1850, Henry Douglas; 1855-56, Joseph C. Douglass; 1856-
 67, Giles Bailey; 1867-68, Samuel Fox; 1868-75, Earl Warner, Jr.;
 1875-76, William Douglass; 1876-82, Isaac W. Thompson.

War of 1812.—The business interests of the town had revived, and New London from 1799 to 1805 had rapidly recovered her former prosperity. But as early as 1806 the depredations of British cruisers and privateers on American commerce commenced, and the commercial interests of the place, in common with other New England towns, were seriously injured. Appeals were made to the British government to repeal or modify her unjust edicts, in her warfare against France, in the restrictions imposed on American neutral vessels, but in vain. Our flag was insulted, our merchant vessels boarded, and their crews frequently impressed into the British service. The commercial property of American citizens to an immense amount had been seized and confiscated, and yet the British government refused to listen to appeal or entreaty. In 1812 these repeated outrages culminated in a formal declaration of war by our government against Great Britain.

When hostilities commenced, this, like the war of the Revolution, bore heavily on the town. The entire naval force of the United States consisted of only twenty vessels, exclusive of gunboats, with an armament of but little more than five hundred guns,—a mere mosquito fleet to cope with the powerful naval forces of Great Britain. Consequently our sea-coast, thousands of miles in extent, was very seriously exposed to the depredations of the invaders. New London in particular was a prominent point of interest with the enemy. The British commanders, however, had not forgotten the severe reception of their troops in 1781, and were wary in their attempts at landing and in their offensive operations. But their vessels severely harassed and annoyed the citizens. Early

in June, 1813, the frigates "United States" and "Macedonian" and the gallant little sloop-of-war "Hornet" were pursued by Sir Thomas Hardy with his flag-ship, the "Ramillies," and a fleet of smaller vessels into the harbor, and the city and naval vessels were kept under a strict blockade until the close of the war.

A few days after the appearance of Hardy's fleet four more ships and frigates, with a number of smaller vessels, arrived and joined it, making a formidable naval force, whose threatening aspect caused general alarm among the inhabitants, many of whom too well remembered the sad scenes of 1781. Maj. Simeon Smith with a company of volunteers hastily prepared to give the invaders a warm reception should they make an attempt to enter the harbor or enforce a landing. The old Fort Griswold, the scene of the massacre thirty-two years previous, was put in the best possible condition to resist the enemy. But no landing was attempted, although several feints by the vessels near the mouth of the harbor indicated such a purpose. The inhabitants of the town were kept in a constant state of suspense and apprehension. Commodore Decatur with his three war vessels retreated up the river as far as Gale's Ferry, and threw up a light intrenchment on the neighboring heights.

About this time an affair took place which exasperated the officers of the blockading squadron and embittered their subsequent intercourse with the people on the coast, although the latter had no agency in the offensive act. A schooner called the "Eagle," owned in New York, was prepared as a kind of torpedo vessel, and sent into the Sound to make an experiment upon the enemy. She had a show of naval stores on board, and was captured by the British west of New London Harbor, near Millstone Point. The crew took to their boats, and reached the shore in safety. The British officer, after taking possession of the schooner, attempted to tow her up to the "Ramillies," but finding that she fell to leeward, he anchored at the distance of three-fourths of a mile from that vessel. Suddenly, in less than three hours after the desertion of her crew and the seizure by the British, the "Eagle" exploded with prodigious force, and was scattered into fragments. A shower of pitch and tar fell upon the "Ramillies;" timber and stones were hurled aloft, and the waters around thrown into great commotion. A second lieutenant and ten men who were on board the schooner were killed, and several men in boats were badly wounded.

This was wholly a private undertaking; the government had nothing to do with it. The owners had fitted the "Eagle" as a fire-ship, with a secret piece of mechanism concealed within, which, when set in motion, would cause an explosion after a certain interval. Her hold, under the appearance of ballast, contained four hundred pounds of powder and various other combustibles, with ponderous stones and

destructive implements sufficient to inflict a terrible blow upon any ship-of-war alongside of which she might be brought, a blow which the "Ramillies" barely escaped.

Gen. Jirah Isham commanded at that time at New London, and the next morning Commodore Hardy sent a flag of truce up to the town with the following communication:

"To Jirah Isham, Brig-Gen. commanding at New London. I am under the necessity of requesting you to make it publicly known that I cannot permit vessels or boats of any description (flags of truce of course excepted) to approach or pass the British squadron, in consequence of an American vessel having exploded yesterday three hours after she was in our possession."¹

It was said on English authority that the brave Sir Thomas Hardy, while occupying the Sound with a powerful squadron, and carrying his flag in a seventy-four, never remained at anchor during the night, and rarely left the deck except by day, in order to insure safety from Fulton's torpedoes. But a more certain if not more terrific mode of attack was at that time afloat and nearly ready for service in the waters of New York. This was the steam *battery*, miscalled *frigate*, "Fulton." This vessel, formidable enough in reality, had been represented by correspondents of English newspapers as a monster of prodigious power. An hundred guns of enormous calibre were said to be inclosed in fire and bomb-proof shelters; the upper deck was reported to be "defended by thousands of boarding pikes and cutlasses wielded by steam, while showers of boiling water were ready to be poured over those that might escape death from the rapidly whirling steel." In reality the vessel presented above the surface of the water the figure of an oval, whose greatest length was about the same as that of an English seventy-four. This was covered by a continuous spar-deck, at either extremity of which was mounted on a revolving carriage a chambered gun capable of throwing a solid ball of one hundred pounds, but intended, as is well known, to throw shells. Beneath the spar-deck was the gun-deck, also continuous, except in the middle, where space was left for the working of a large paddle-wheel, and on this gun-deck was mounted a battery of thirty-two 32-pounders. The sides of the vessel were thickened by cork and wood, not only between the guns, but as low as the water's edge, and incapable of being penetrated by a 32-pound ball. Beneath the gun-deck the hull was formed as if of a vessel cut in two, leaving a passage from stem to stern for water to reach and to be thrown backwards from the wheel. Two rudders were placed in this passage, moving on their centres. The boilers and the greater part of the machinery were below the reach of shot, and even the wheels could be reached but by a stray shot passing unimpeded and in a proper direction through the port-holes.

In June of that year Maj.-Gen. Burbeck, as before stated, arrived from Newport and assumed the com-

mand of the district. The troops on duty, in all amounting to about one thousand of the militia of the State, were transferred to the general government and subsequently dismissed, leaving the town entirely defenseless. Not a soldier remained on duty. Forts Trumbull and Griswold were completely evacuated, and all this with a British squadron of seven ships of the line and frigates and other vessels lying at the entrance of the Sound, within two hours' sail of the harbor. Under these circumstances the Governor, on Gen. Burbeck's application, authorized Gen. Williams to call out as large a body of the militia as exigencies should demand.

"The blockade henceforth assumed a most rigorous character. The enemy resolved to leave nothing afloat. The Sound was alive with petty warfare. Every creek and bay were searched, and nothing in the form of boat, sloop, or smack suffered to live. Yankee enterprise prolonged the task of the invaders, and obliged them to destroy by inches, and to multiply and repeat the blows before they could ruin the traffic and clear the coast of sails and oars."²

Varied and numerous were the events of the town and neighborhood during these three successive years of constant rigorous blockade. One of these specially worthy of note is narrated by Miss Caulkins. "The sloop 'Juno,' Capt. John Howard, continued to ply back and forth between New London and New York during the whole war with but a single serious accident; that was the loss of her mast by a shot of the enemy after being driven into Saybrook Harbor. Her enterprising commander was well acquainted with the Sound, made his trips during the darkest nights and in severest storms, guided often by the lantern lights of the enemy's ships as he repeatedly ran through their blockading squadron. He was narrowly watched and several times pursued by their boats and barges, but always eluded capture. Sometimes when too closely pursued a spirited fire from his cannon, four pieces of which he always carried on deck, only to be used in defense, would drive away his pursuers and secure his little craft from further molestation. The fact that the enemy were fully apprised of his times of departure and expected arrival, and in fact all his movements, through the newspapers, which they could easily obtain, renders it the more remarkable that she escaped their vigilance."

It is remarkable that during the whole war not a man in Connecticut was killed, notwithstanding the long and vigorous blockade and the many encounters between detachments of the enemy and the inhabitants. One person only, a Mr. Dolph, lost his life on the waters of the coast, off Saybrook, while engaged with others in recovering two prizes taken by the enemy. Such a fact appears almost miraculous.

Commodore Decatur entertained the hope that

¹ History of New London, pp. 632-33.

² Miss Caulkins' History, page 634.

some opportunity would offer for his escape with his vessels during the winter, and watched for an opportunity favorable to his design. His vessel dropped down and remained at anchor opposite the town, and quietly remained waiting for some remissness of vigilance on the part of the enemy. At length the favorable time seemed to have arrived. A dark night, a favorable wind, and fair tide all gave every expectation of success. But just as the little fleet were about to start "blue-lights" appeared on both sides of the river. Such an unusual occurrence gave strong suspicions that these were concerted signals to the enemy, and notwithstanding every preparation had been made with the most profound secrecy, the commodore considered himself betrayed, and relinquished his intentions, making no further effort to run the hockade.

Although he was firm in his belief that his intentions were thus signaled to the enemy, it was indignantly denied by the citizens that any traitorous designs existed, and that the lights were accidental, or that those who reported them to the commodore were mistaken. He, however, removed his two large vessels up the river, where they were dismantled and only a guard left on board. The "Hornet" remained at New London, and subsequently slipped out of the harbor, and eluding capture, reached New York in safety.

The restoration of peace in 1815 was an occasion of general rejoicing. Our enemies became friends, and receptions, balls, and public rejoicings signalized the event, in which the officers of the British squadron cordially participated, and who were as cordially received by the citizens of the town. Such was the close of the war of 1812.

War of 1861-65.—The following interesting account of New London in the late Rebellion was furnished by Hon. William H. Starr:

In the late struggle for the perpetuation of our glorious Union the patriotism of New London, as exhibited in her earlier history, was equally manifested. Of the seventy-five thousand noble sons of Connecticut who took part in the struggle, New London furnished more than her quota. No people in their struggle for liberty probably ever gave of their own free-will so lavishly as did our gallant Connecticut volunteers. This town, with patriotic liberality, gave some of the purest and most promising of her noble-hearted citizens to sustain the government in its hour of peril, and the blood of her martyred heroes has enriched the soil from the heights of Arlington to its most remote southern boundary. Immediately on the news of the attack on Fort Sumter the spirit of '76 fired the hearts of her citizens. The city flag was raised, followed by a display of flags all over the city and by the shipping. At the Wilson Company's works all hands were summoned and the flag saluted with repeated cheers. On the 19th, Mayor J. N. Harris received a dispatch from the Secretary of War requesting him to furnish a company to garrison

Fort Trumbull. The request was immediately complied with, and the City Guards placed on duty there. The same evening one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever convened in the city was held in and outside the court-house. The meeting was called to order by Hon. F. B. Loomis. Hon. Nathan Belcher presided. Hon. Augustus Brandegee offered a resolution declaring that all political differences must be buried and all unite to save the republic, which resolution was passed by a tremendous aye.

With great enthusiasm volunteers offered their services. Enlistments rapidly followed. Some of the noblest and most promising of our youth gallantly entered the service, fired with the spirit of patriotism and valor. Company after company was raised and equipped for the war, first for three months and then for the three years' service. The daily and weekly papers of that period contained frequent and enthusiastic notices of their departure for the fields of conflict, followed by the repeated cheers of their fellow-citizens.¹

Of all the noble hearts beating for the honor of our flag and volunteering for its defense from New London we would gladly speak, but that would be impossible. We mention but a few of the officers who gallantly fell at the post of duty.

Lieut. William W. Perkins was one of the earliest and most ardent volunteers from New London. After establishing an enviable reputation for bravery and gallant conduct during several severely fought battles, he fell at Kinston, N. C., at the head of his company, cheering his soldiers on to victory.² His brother, Lieut. Benjamin R. Perkins, was among the first to volunteer in the service. He served with gallantry during the entire war; was engaged in more than thirty battles. After the close of hostilities he was transferred to the regular army, and died some years since at one of the military stations of Arizona.

Capt. Edw. L. Porter was a young man of more than ordinary ability and great promise. He was killed at the battle of Winchester while gallantly leading

¹ "DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS.—The third company of New London volunteers departed for Hartford to join their regiment on the 29th ult. They were escorted by the City Guards to the depot, where before leaving they were drawn up in line near the flag-staff to listen to addresses. Speeches were made by Messrs. Edward Prentiss, A. C. Lippitt, Thomas Fitch, and Rev. Mr. Guiscard, of the Second Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. Grant, of the Huntington Street Baptist Church, closed the exercises with prayer. There was a large gathering of people in the neighborhood of the depot to see the volunteers off, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather. This company consists of a fine-looking body of young men, who will doubtless give a good account of themselves should occasion offer. They were enthusiastically cheered by the hundreds who witnessed their departure. God bless them and speed them on to the rescue of our country's flag from ignominy and shame!"—*Family Repository* for June, 1861.

² The *New London Star* said of him, "It is seldom that we are called upon to mourn a firmer patriot, a braver soldier, or a truer or more genial friend than Lieut. Perkins. He sprang to arms with alacrity at the first call of his country, and established an enviable reputation in five hotly-contested battles, in the last of which he fell where a soldier would choose to fall, leading the advance, and expired amid the rattling volleys of his regiment and the loud cheers of victory."

his men in a charge against the superior forces of the enemy. A fatal bullet pierced his temples and he fell, sealing with his blood his devotion to his government. He was a graduate of Yale, a young man of fine literary taste and attainments. He had adopted the practice of law with a flattering promise of distinction in his profession. No nobler or purer heart ever animated a brave soldier. Surgeon Holbrook said of him, "At my suggestion he went to the hospital three days before the battle, being very feeble. I visited him the day previous and found him still very weak, and was surprised to find him at the head of his company. An officer informed me that he seemed possessed of superhuman energy in the battle, and gallantly led his men in the charge, when he was struck by a bullet in the forehead and died almost instantly. He left a bright record of honorable manliness. Dignified and gentlemanly, always prompt in the conscientious discharge of his duty, he attested by his death the sincerity of his patriotism, and sealed with his blood his love of liberty."

Lieut. Joseph Strickland was another of New London's martyr-heroes. He was devotedly a brave and patriotic soldier. He had assisted greatly in recruiting Company I, of which he became first lieutenant. Col. Sprague, of the Port Hudson charge, who knew him well and could attest to his noble courage, said of him, "Of the many gallant officers that there fell there was none more fearless or deeply mourned than Lieut. Strickland." He fell at Port Hudson while gallantly charging the enemy.

Capt. Horace F. Quinn, after three years of faithful service, was killed at the battle of Deep Run. He had served as a private through the three months' campaign. On the organization of the Tenth he joined it as first lieutenant of Company H, under Capt. Leggett. "Although young in years," said Col. Greeley, "he was a veteran soldier; twenty years of age at his death, he had seen more than three years of active service. No more brave or daring officer ever led a company than Capt. Quinn."

Maj.-Gen. Joseph A. Mower was born in Vermont, and by trade a mechanic. He had served gallantly in the Mexican war and was settled in New London. Having been commissioned by President Pierce as second lieutenant in the regular army, he re-entered the service, and at the time of the outbreak of the war was in Texas under Twiggs. He patriotically resisted the order to surrender his men to the rebels, and made his way with them to the North. He was in the opening battle of the war in Kentucky and Tennessee, and prominent in the capture of Island No. 10, and active at the capture of Corinth. He was appointed brigadier-general, and was with Gen. A. J. Smith in the Red River expedition, and fought and flanked the enemy, resulting in the capture of Chattanooga and Atlanta.¹

The brave Robert Leggett may be regarded as one of the gallant spirits of New London, although not a native of the town. He was one of the most energetic promoters of the Union cause in the place, and never flagged for a moment in his patriotic efforts. He was one of the earliest and most active volunteers in the struggle, and brave almost to a fault. He received a gold medal for gallant service as sergeant, was promoted to the office of major, succeeded by that of lieutenant-colonel, lost his leg at Wagner, and afterwards fought bravely in numerous battles, and was finally compelled to resign his commission from disability; was one of the heroes of the war, and his gallantry was highly extolled by all who knew him. His honored remains peacefully rest beneath the evergreens of our cemetery, and his commissions, sword, and belt have been appropriately placed in the rooms of the Historical Society.

Capt. George H. Brown was another brave soldier. He was severely wounded at Deep Run, but survived, and afterwards was killed at the head of his company before Petersburg. He left an honorable record for bravery in the service.

As in the Revolution and the war of 1812, so in the war against the government and the banner of our country New London gallantly bore her part in our naval affairs during its continuance. In many of the conflicts that reddened our Southern waters with the blood of the noble defenders of the Union the brave sons of New London largely shared. The Rodgers family of this town, one of whom has previously been referred to, particularly might be named as conspicuous. "The paternal grandfather was Col. Rodgers, who commanded the famous Maryland line during the Revolution, and was frequently mentioned in Washington's dispatches for gallantry. His eldest son was Commodore John Rodgers, who fired the first gun in the war of 1812, and was long the senior officer of our infant navy. Another son was Commodore George W. Rodgers, who for special gallantry during the war of 1812 received a sword of honor from his native State, and a medal and a vote of thanks from Congress. Commodore John Rodgers had two sons, one of whom, John Rodgers, also became commodore, and led the attack on Port Royal and Fort Sumter during the Rebellion; and another, Col. Robert Rodgers, served through the late war, and was twice wounded at the head of the Third Maryland Infantry. Two other grandsons of Commodore John Rodgers were Capt. Raymond Rodgers, who was fleet-captain during Dupont's attack on Charleston, and Capt. George W. Rodgers, who was killed while commanding the monitor "Catskill" in the attack on Fort Wagner. In the family are also Lieut.-Commanding Frederick Rodgers, Master's Mate Joseph Rodgers, Midshipman R. P. Rodgers, and Lieut. Alex-

¹ "Few officers in the service," says a late writer, "have distinguished themselves like Mower, for while there may be some who possess more

military genius, none are more absolutely indifferent to personal danger than he." He was a favorite of Gen. Sherman, and had few enemies. He died in the regular service at New Orleans in 1869.

ander P. Rodgers, who fell in the forlorn hope at the storming of Chapultepec, who was a nephew of Col. Rodgers. One of the three illustrious Commodore Perrys married into the family, and there is probably not another name in America that will compare with that of Perry or Rodgers for the fame won on land and sea in defense of the republic."¹

To the late Richard H. Chappell, of New London, was committed the charge of the novel expedient of closing temporarily the ports of Charleston and Savannah, from whom principally the enemy's swift blockade-running cruisers sallied forth and plied their nefarious trade of attacking, plundering, and destroying any merchant vessels that might come in their way. The first order was for twenty-five vessels of from two hundred to four hundred tons each. Before these were loaded twenty more were ordered, making a fleet of forty-five sail, to be dispatched at once. These were purchased, and the first fleet of twenty-five sailed for their respective ports Nov. 21, 1861, while the second fleet of twenty followed on the 11th of December. Thirteen of these went from New London, the commodore for the cruise being the veteran Capt. John P. Rice,² well known as a competent ship-master. One or two of the fleet put back from accident, but nearly all were delivered to the naval commanders off Charleston and Savannah. A majority were used as at first designed, and, with their masts cut away, were for a time ugly customers for the keel of a blockade-runner to encounter as she tried to dodge in or out on a dark night. Some were used by the Navy Department as store-vessels in various places, others constituted the foundation for temporary wharves at Port Royal or in the inlets where our navy was employed; not one, it is believed, "lived" to return. Mr. Chappell's account of disbursements was accepted by the government and settled at once, and he was thanked for the promptness, integrity, and efficiency he had displayed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NEW LONDON—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Hon. Henry P. Haven.—Henry Philemon Haven³ was born in Norwich Town, Conn., Feb. 11, 1815. The house stands a quarter of a mile from the First Congregational church, which was organized in 1660. In his veins ran the blood of a Puritan ancestry. His father, Philemon Haven, was the grandson of the minister at Wrentham, Mass. Large, portly, handsome, affable, and generous, he was the plain progenitor of one side of the character of his remarkable son. Mrs. Fanny Manwaring (Caulkins) Haven,

Henry's mother, impressed herself no less unmistakably on the other side. Left a widow for the second time in 1819, the woman of forty-three moulded the boy of four in her own likeness. From her he drew energy, industry, purity, intelligence, inventiveness, domesticity, patriotism, and piety. Under her wing Henry learned how to work. She led him to the font, taught him to sew, kept him indoors after dark, cherished his affection for his little sister. The boy was encouraged to study. He founded a juvenile anti-swearing society. On his brother Robert's leaving home at fifteen, Henry, then eight years old, was ready to keep the garden, already planted. Habits of early rising and unvarying truthfulness became fixed. His teachers at public and select school saw in him a determination to do his best. In rain and shine he was a punctual attendant on the Sunday-school. Thus the course of the boy's Norwich life glided on fifteen bright years in a frugal home, and every ripple of it beat with his father's sweetness and his mother's force.

In 1830, Mrs. Haven moved to New London. The immediate cause was the appointment of her daughter, Miss Frances Manwaring Caulkins, to be principal of the female academy in that city. Henry at first bemoaned the change. Talking with Robert, who had now ended his Stonington life, he said he didn't know anybody and was homesick. When the boat took the elder brother off he looked back and saw Henry sitting on the wharf crying! Would he have wept could he have known that he was to fit his own vessels from that very wharf as a man? He must soon have brushed away his tears at least. Maj. Thomas W. Williams was a prominent and philanthropic merchant in New London. Why not apply to him for a place? Without consulting even his mother, he rings the bell and asks if Maj. Williams wants a boy. "No, no; I don't want any boy," is the gruff answer. He turns to go. His face pleads for him. "Stop! What is your name? Where do you live? Come to the office to-morrow and see if you can find anything to do," is the beginning of his brilliant life in a great whaling-house known all over the world. Ninety dollars was to be his wages the first year. For about one dollar and seventy-five cents a week, or thirty cents a day, Henry made himself so useful he could not be spared. In less than three years, on the book-keeper's resignation, the lad of eighteen applied for the place. "You are too young." "Try me." And the stout-hearted youth did boy's and book-keeper's work together, staying at the store till two A.M. on one occasion and returning at four A.M., till the yearly balance-sheet in January was drawn more easily than ever before. Such ardor and fidelity won. Book-keeper at eighteen, he became confidential clerk at twenty-one, with a salary of five hundred dollars. His Christian employer does not trust him less because he chooses Christian young men for his comrades, and adds to his method,

¹ Military and Civil History of Connecticut, p. 844.

² Since deceased.

³ By Rev. J. P. Taylor.



Very sincerely
Henry Jones

thoroughness, and probity a public confession of Christ in the Second Congregational Church in June, 1835.

In 1838, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Haven became a partner where eight years before he had begun a boy. Maj. Williams' subsequent service in Congress withdrew his own name from the firm. In 1846 the name ceased to be Haven & Smith and became Williams & Haven, and then Williams, Haven & Co. For nearly forty years the subject of this sketch showed here the qualities of a rare man of affairs. The clerks in his office might think him despotic, but he knew that obedience was the secret of order. Customers might call him hard in bargaining, but he had it for a principle to save that which was least in trade. Acquaintances were sometimes offended at his curt manner when interrupted in his correspondence, but it was the concentration of a strong mind in one channel which wrought out his dispatch. His vast business was pigeon-holed in his brain. Now he was inventive, sending out the first steam-whaler, and from one such voyage, with an outfit of forty thousand dollars, secured after fifteen months a cargo of oil and bone valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Then he was enterprising, establishing a colony of Kanakas at the guano islands in the West Pacific, and opening European as well as American markets, till seventy thousand tons had been shipped. Yet again he was singularly alert and sagacious. In midwinter, the moment the telegram came that Alaska was ceded, he hurried his able and trusty partner, Mr. R. H. Chapell, with an experienced and valued captain, Ebenezer Morgan, to Honolulu, pushing on and out to St. Paul's Island to raise the first American flag and ship forty-five thousand seal-skins to England. In one part of the world he manifested great caution and thoroughness, as in the charts he had drawn of Kerguelen's Land, which enabled the government expedition to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. In another part of the world he displayed great breadth and liberality, as in the standing orders to his whaling captains to take up and set down the Arctic explorers at any point desired by them, and to supply them freely with any stores they needed.

In all the departments of his world-wide ventures Mr. Haven was the master not the slave of business. He had a keen insight into men, and moulded many a captain and sailor for great explorations. He could unbend from the most perplexing negotiations for a chat with a pastor. He could bear losses smilingly. He could scatter gains munificently. With a physique more robust in mid-life than the promise of youth, and a passion for system and toil, he carried others' burdens without chafing. He was a bank director and president who looked at the books. He was an administrator of estates requiring exceptional ability. He was president of the New London Northern Railroad Company when a less clear-headed and strong-

willed executive might have wrecked it. The young men he trained for mercantile life admired his ease no less than his energy. His executor tells the writer that in all the questions arising since his death never has the paper, or letter, or note been wanting to make everything clear. In him were blended precision and grasp, a poised judgment and a boundless energy seen only in the merchant princes of mankind. The metropolitan bankers and merchants were amazed to find so large a man in so small a town. He had a philosophy of business which was as deep as its lines were wide, its methods swift, and its spirit just.

Feb. 23, 1840, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Haven married Miss Elizabeth Lucas Douglas, of Waterford. Already his mother, after several years' absence in Norwich, had returned to New London, and beneath her roof the young couple began their married life. The 30th of April, 1842, Elizabeth, his youngest sister, and the school-girl friend of his wife at Mount Holyoke, died of consumption. That year of sorrow saw also its own joy. Before it ended Mr. Haven was living in his own home, where wife and mother and his two half-sisters, the Misses Caulkins, had each their own niche. Here four children were born to him. Here for eighteen years Mr. Richard H. Chapell, afterwards his partner, came and went like a son. No one ever forgot that charmed circle. Punctuality and geniality reigned supreme. The broad face beamed as the verses were recited by each member round the breakfast-table. The hearty laugh rang out at the clerical or denominational sparring in the drawing-room. He brought sunshine with his entrance, with flowers for his mother, with books for his sister, with a picnic for the little folks, with a drive for his beloved wife. The winning tones of his voice made him a delightful talker on a wide range of topics. Thus he refreshed his sympathetic nature after toil at a fountain of love. Men were drawn to him by his patient and tender affectionateness, his provision for intellectual life, his reverence for age, his fellowship with youth irradiating and sanctifying his home. Shadows fell there. The death of his mother, 1854, of his accomplished and lamented half-sister in 1869, of his eldest son, Thomas, in 1870, in the morning glow of manly and mercantile partnership, of his incomparable wife, fading like the leaf in 1874, spite of care and tears, and, scarcely outside his door, of his partners, senior and junior, and his son-in-law, mellowed with a sunset hue the light they could not quench.

Mr. Haven seldom spoke of his own meagre school advantages, but he did everything that poor children might have better ones. From 1856 till the day of his death he was the chairman of the New London Board of Visitors. In that capacity he at once secured new text-books and more stringent rules for attendance than were known in the former unconsolidated schools. He founded evening schools for those who could not be present at the day schools. He had sole

charge of the examination of teachers. If an applicant was not punctual at the appointed hour, no excuse could induce him to rob another of the ensuing hour fixed in his diary. What was his recreation? "Visiting schools" says his executor, to whom I have referred. A more regular and conscientious visitor there could not be. His mathematical questions stimulated the minds of the pupils. His genial stories swayed their manners in the direction of courtesy. What many parents neglect—plain lessons on boyish purity—he attended to with individual scholars in private. At declamation and graduation exercises he was wont to mark each participant. To his rigor at examination he added sympathy for teachers in their work. He honored their calling as a noble one, and they learned to honor it after him. It was his custom to welcome them as a body under his hospitable roof, to meet his colleagues in the city and on the State Board of Education once a year. There the faculty of the State Normal School, of which he was from the first a most efficient trustee and friend, and other distinguished educators were brought in elevating and delightful contact with the teachers of the public schools. With representatives of that State Board he cheerfully and repeatedly canvassed the State on behalf of popular education. His love of historic lore made him thus founder of the New London County Historical Society. His broad and ardent interests in national culture lifted him to the presidency of the American College and Education Society, 1875, as the successor of Hon. William A. Buckingham. Nay, secretly, he had been an education society himself. He loved to aid worthy young men from the forge or farm to the university, and thence to the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, or Congregational teaching of the Book of Books. Of these over sixty are known. They were equipped with the best mental and moral furnishing by this horn educator,—an educator who as a very little child had visits from a maiden Massachusetts aunt, who used to pray over him and dedicate him to the ministry as they retired to their common chamber. It is gratifying to think how in this respect his commanding public influence is to be perpetuated in the Haven Memorial Library, opposite to the home of Maj. Williams, his first employer, and C. A. Williams, the honored son of the same. There the children of all classes and races, who cordially and respectfully saluted him on the streets, will have access to volumes such as his ample brain craved, and motives to usefulness such as his noble life preached.

Already the public spirit of the man has come out to the reader of the foregoing lines. In town-meeting you were also sure to find him defending his darling schools against narrow-minded tax-payers. Some of these addresses were models of persuasiveness in statement and in appeal. The Street came determined to reduce appropriations; they went, having voted them. In 1852 Mr. Haven was elected mayor. Says one of his Council, "He was easy and affable in pre-

siding, prompt and efficient in executing plans for the common weal." The same year he went to the General Assembly as representative, acquiring the knowledge and experience which enabled him later to secure the school law already mentioned. When, under his successor in the mayoralty, Hon. J. N. Harris, the war of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Haven was among the foremost with voice and purse. His mother was born in 1776. She had been carried out of town when Benedict Arnold, the traitor, burnt it, and had never forgotten how the British bayonets glittered in the Septembersun. From her Mr. Haven learned loyalty, and in his conversations with his Sunday-school class and his contributions for raising regiments and the Christian Commission did all that in him lay to secure men and means for preserving the nation's life. Thanks to his public spirit, vessels loaded with stones were bought and sunk in Charleston Harbor. In 1872 he was Presidential elector for Connecticut of Gen. U. S. Grant, the embodiment of that victorious struggle with secession. The ensuing year the Republican party named him over Hon. H. B. Harrison, of New Haven, its candidate for Governor. Local pride and disaffection in New Haven defeated him for this high office, which his commercial and educational experience, his practical wisdom and great executive force, his winning address and eloquence so peculiarly fitted him to fill. The defeat was a bitter blow. But to the day of his death Mr. Haven remained none the less a broad, active, patriotic citizen, serving the community and commonwealth without stint and without spot. "He was able to do the work of four men; he tried to do the work of seven," was said of him by his pastor, the late Rev. O. E. Daggett, D.D., at the obsequies of the wise, upright, humane, incorruptible, indefatigable toiler for country and for God. What he said of the dead Governor Buckingham, the friend he had seconded and inspirited in the dark days of the war, might then well have been said of himself, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

Mr. Haven was an eminently religious man. He was early impressed by his mother's dedication of him in baptism to her covenant God. The conversion of Miss Caulkins in 1831, emerging from a deep sense of sin and need of Christ to the light and peace of the new life, touched the boy of sixteen to the quick. He received a note in which was the single word *eternity*. That mighty thought was with him till he found and confessed the everlasting Son of the Father. But doubt succeeded faith. He went to the superintendent of the Sunday-school and laid bare his heart. "Go to work," was the counsel received. "Where?" "In Waterford," was the reply. "A man is coming in to get some one to start a Sunday-school there this very day."

In Waterford, therefore, he began to conduct that Gilead Sunday-school, which was his joy and crown for forty years. To-day a tasteful chapel marks the

spot where the young soldier of the cross began the good fight against rum and unbelief. By his invincible perseverance and heroic faith he won more than a hundred souls as trophies of his Redeemer. So tenderly did he plead with little children to accept Christ that one young woman, once hearing him through the partition, saw the glory of God and surrendered herself to His service.

In his admirable volume, "A Model Superintendent," Henry Clay Trumbull has portrayed Mr. Haven's originality in this rural school. What manner of man was he who, unaided and uneducated, established a uniform lesson and a teachers' meeting from the start? His thoroughness crystallized in records, his reverence breathed out in the exercises of worship. There his liturgical fondness—the heritage, perhaps, of the English gentry of Chester—showed itself in Psalms printed expressly for responsive reading. There his Puritan tenacity kept open the school, four miles away, in the dead of winter, though but one teacher and two scholars should attend. Side by side with the Gilead School, Mr. Haven carried on the school of the Second Congregational Church from 1858, inspiring all its exercises and membership with his own energy, breadth, order, courtesy, cheerfulness, and charity.

In teachers' Institutes and in international Conventions his love of God's Word and his zeal for Christ's little ones became known. As the first member from the Congregational body on the Committee for the International Lesson, he won the admiration and affection of his associates for his devout regard for inspired truth and his gentle deference to views at variance with his own. Traveling in the rail-car at home, or seated on the banks of beautiful lakes abroad, his familiarity with and delight in Holy Scripture were traits of his single-minded, pure-hearted, rock-ribbed piety. He could recite whole chapters of the Bible by heart. He wrote down every text preached from by his pastor.

Mr. Haven was a Christian who, like his Master, "went about doing good." You marked the absence of even a mild selfishness. He would travel one hundred miles to attend a merely formal meeting of some trust fund. He refused to have wine on his table when it was prescribed by a physician, and turned down his glass at a dinner on the Pacific coast, where drinking customs were wellnigh universal. He was a friend to the school-boy black and ragged, to the clerk needing capital and cheer, to the widow unable to bury her beloved dead, to the seamen exposed to perils of body, property, and soul. He began the day with secret prayer in his watch-house, looking out on sea and sky. Even so frankly and grandly looked out his whole consistent Christian life as a steward of God's grace to men. As a vice-president of the American Bible Society, he planned to introduce the Russian Bible into Alaska. As a corporate member of the American Board, he bestowed the wisest thought and

the most self-sacrificing patience on the problem of the world's redemption. To see him in the prayer-meeting or at the communion-table you would say, "Here is a pillar of the church, a deacon of honest report, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." He was a planet, not a meteor. A heaven-born tact and tenderness made him a fisher of men, both young and old. To see him in the community or in the conference you would say, "Here is a pattern of philanthropy, a mine of benevolence, pouring forth without ostentation and without weariness, *even to the third of his income*, a systematic stream of tribute to his fellow-men." Said an eminent lawyer, "His will was unique, perpetuating giving, the effort of a man after death to let his works follow him, crystallizing in legal phraseology the very heart of the gospel of the Son of Man." Said a fellow-officer of the church, "He was a model to us all in faith, hope, and charity." Faults he had, and lamented. Enemies might call him proud, opinionated, arbitrary, domineering, for a leonine temperament and a commanding personality are not slain by grace. But his fellow-citizens in city and State, now that he is gone, are beginning to recognize the quality and the reach of his Christian intellect, the sweetness and loveliness of his Christian affections, the magnitude and minuteness of his Christian service up to the hour when, suddenly, in the morning of the Lord's day, April 30, 1876, the cloud received him out of their sight.

Wednesday afternoon, May 3d, Mr. Haven's funeral took place at the Second Congregational church. The members of the Sunday-schools assembled at two and a half P.M. in the chapel which he had planned. Then they filed into the church, leaving the desk bound with sheaves. Through the opened doors waiting crowds surged in till every part of the house not specially reserved was thronged. The relatives then entered, preceded by Dr. Daggett, pastor, and Dr. G. Buckingham Wilcox, the former pastor. Following them walked the physicians in attendance, the pall-bearers, and the body-bearers,—the latter of the scholars of Mr. Haven's class. On the plate of the walnut casket was the simple inscription, "Henry P. Haven, aged 61." "Rest" was the message in violets of a pillow; "Faithful unto Death" was that of a floral Bible. The pew of the departed was draped with black. His seat next the aisle held a sheaf of wheat and a sickle.

The great congregation listened then to the chant, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The Scripture lesson began with "But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." Choir and Sunday-schools gave responsively the psalm of Moses, the man of God. The pastor reviewed Mr. Haven's career in tender and discriminating words, portraying his rare service in home and school, in commerce and education, in church and State, in life and death. Over the peaceful face he then prayed for the circle of mourners on sea and

land. The hymn "Forever with the Lord" ended the service. At the grave, under a cloudy sky, the sympathizing throng sang "I know the promises of God lie open in His word." After the benediction the Sunday-school children passed round the grave, throwing in little bouquets.

His funeral, like his death, was one he would have chosen. It was from the church of granite so associated with his property and prayer. It was amid the tears and tributes of old friends and young, sorrowing that they should see his face no more. It was to the grove of cedars, where lay the sleeping dust of dear ones gone before, in the sure hope, with them, of the resurrection at the last day.

Frances Manwaring Caulkins, second child of Joshua Caulkins and Fanny Manwaring, was born in New London, April 26, 1795. On the maternal side the ancestry of Miss Caulkins can also be traced back to the first settlers of the country. In England the family have long been prominent, with many titles and large landed estates. Sir Ranulphus de Mainwaring, or, as the name was then spelt, Mesnilwarin, was justice of Chester in the reign of Richard I. (1189-1199). Sir William Mainwaring was killed in the streets of Chester, defending it for the king, Oct. 9, 1644. Sir Henry Mainwaring, who died in 1797, among other large estates possessed the manor of Peover, the seat of his ancestors, which is one of the estates described in the Domesday survey as belonging to Ranulphus. In the church at Over Peover are several monuments, with arms and numerous implements of the Mainwarings, among them an altar-tomb to Randal Mainwaring, who died in 1456, and to Margery, his wife. Over Peover was the residence of the family for thirty generations. In 1615, "Sir Henry Mainwaring was at Newfoundland with five good ships."

The first record relating to the Manwarings in this country of which we have knowledge bears date Nov. 3, 1664, when Joshua Raymond purchased house, home-lot, and other land in New London belonging to "Mr. William Thomson, missionary to the Indians near New London," for Oliver Manwaring, his brother-in-law.

Whether Oliver Manwaring had then just arrived or had previously been an inhabitant of the colony is unknown. His wife was Hannah, the daughter of Richard Raymond, who was made a freeman of Salem, Mass., 1634, afterwards removed to Norwalk, and thence in 1664 to Saybrook. Hannah was baptized at Salem, February, 1643. The date of their marriage is unknown. She united with Mr. Bradstreet's church in New London in 1671, and four of their children, all daughters, were baptized September 10th in that year. They had ten children. Oliver Manwaring died Nov. 3, 1723, nearly ninety years of age. Hannah died Dec. 18, 1717, aged seventy-four. His will was dated March 15, 1721, and all his children were living at that time. He bequeathed to his grand-

son, John Richards, among other things, "that bond which I had from my nephew, Oliver Manwaring, in England." The Manwarings who settled in the vicinity of New London are said to have been noted for a sanguine temperament, resolution, impetuosity, and a certain degree of obstinacy. They were lovers of discussion and good cheer. A florid complexion, piercing black eyes, and dark hair were personal traits, which are still represented in their descendants.

During the year 1806, Miss Caulkins became the pupil of Rev. Joshua Williams, who taught a select school for young ladies on the green in Norwich Town, and though only eleven years of age, she appreciated and improved the advantages enjoyed under this excellent teacher. He was an accomplished Christian gentleman of fine tastes and literary culture, and she always retained the pleasantest recollections of him, and, indeed, revered his memory. As an illustration of that untiring industry and love for valuable information which characterized her entire life, we may mention that while attending this school, and before she had entered her twelfth year, she patiently wrote out from memory a volume of educational lectures as they were delivered from week to week. The elements of science which she acquired at this time were the foundation of all her future knowledge and attainments in literature; for, with occasional opportunities of instruction from the best teachers, she was yet in a great measure self-taught, and when once aided in the rudiments of a study or language would herself make all the progress she desired. She was an insatiable reader, and it might almost be said that when very young she devoured every book that came within her reach. While she enjoyed fiction and works of a lighter character, her taste for solid reading was early developed, and at eleven years of age she was familiar with the English translation of the Iliad and Odyssey, and the thoughts of the standard English writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries entered into and gave a cast to her expanding mind. The germ of the strong love for historical literature which characterized her later life was seen occasionally in her early years. At one time, when only about ten years old, she was missed while visiting at the house of a relative, and after much search was found seated on an unused loom in the garret, deeply absorbed in reading the history of Connecticut. As might be expected, such a young person was a great favorite, not only among her juvenile acquaintances, but with older persons, who could appreciate her talents and maturity of mind. Often would her young friends gather around her and beg her to tell them a story; and then, with a sweet and animated countenance, she would commence the recital of some tale of romantic interest, reproduced perhaps from her reading, or not unfrequently drawn from her own imagination. These recitals carried captive her youthful audience, and invariably won their admiration, and frequently their boisterous applause.



Frances M. Caulkins

In 1811 and '12, Miss Nancy M. Hyde and Miss Lydia Huntley, afterwards Mrs. Sigourney, were teaching a young ladies' school in Norwich, and she enjoyed the superior advantages thus afforded for a time, entering their school in September, 1811. A book written in that school and preserved by her contains her first composition; the subject was "Antiquities." These ladies were both persons of superior literary taste and culture, and doubtless exercised a very favorable influence on her mind. Miss Huntley removed to Hartford in 1815, and married Mr. Charles Sigourney, June 16, 1819, and until her death, June 10, 1865, remained a very warm friend and frequent correspondent of Miss Caulkins. Miss Hyde died March 26, 1816. A volume of her letters, etc., published after her death, contains a poetical tribute to her memory from her former pupil.

Frances evinced a remarkable aptitude for the acquisition of languages. She enjoyed the advantage of instruction only a short time, but with patient private study she acquired a thorough knowledge of Latin, and was able to read and teach both that language and the French with facility and acceptance. She spent some time in the family of Rev. Levi Nelson, of Lisbon, in 1825, for the special purpose of advancing her knowledge of Latin, and took lessons in the French language of M. Roux, a native and accomplished teacher of that tongue, who then resided in Norwich. Later in life, while living in New York, she pursued the study of German, and under the instructions of Maroncelli, an eminent political exile, gained such a knowledge of Italian as enabled her to read Dante and Tasso in the original.

Never having been permitted to look upon the face of her own father, her knowledge of parental affection came only through her step-father, and to him she was tenderly and deservedly attached, and her affection was thoroughly reciprocated. His death, which took place Nov. 12, 1819, left her mother again a widow, with three young children and limited means. Having before this been occasionally employed in teaching small schools, Frances now determined to support herself, and if necessary aid her mother. On the 4th of January, 1820, she opened a select school for young ladies in Norwich Town. As her talent for teaching was developed her scholars increased, and the school acquired an excellent reputation, and was well sustained for nine years. In 1829 she accepted an invitation from the trustees of the female academy at New London to take charge of that institution. She was invited back to Norwich City, or Chelsea, as it was then called, in 1832, and was principal of the academy there, with a large number of pupils, until the close of the year 1834, when she relinquished finally the duties of a teacher.

During these fifteen years she had under her charge nearly four hundred different young ladies, many of whom are still living and retain a very pleasant remembrance of their school-days and a strong personal

attachment to their instructor. Among her pupils were the lamented wives of Senators Jabez Huntington and William A. Buckingham, and three daughters of Charles Lathrop, afterwards missionaries to India. Very many of her pupils became themselves teachers, and others, as wives of clergymen and laymen in positions of respectability and honor, have so conducted themselves that, as a teacher, we may say of her, in the words of Scripture, "Let her own works praise her."

The year following the close of her school she spent in visiting her friends and in recreation. In the spring of 1836 she went to New York, and resided in the family of her cousin, David H. Nevins, until May, 1842, when she removed to New London, and found a home in the family of the late Henry P. Haven, where she remained until the day of her death.

She early manifested an unusual talent for versification, as well as for prose writing, and although encouraged by the advice and approbation of friends, she declined to thrust herself forward into notice by offering the productions of her pen to the public prints. Among her manuscripts are many fugitive pieces of poetry without date, but evidently written in early life. The first, in apparently the oldest book, is entitled the "Indian Harp," and would do credit to her later years. The fourth in order in this book is a long poem on "Thanksgiving," and the only one dated. This is stated to have been written in 1814. One earlier piece only has been found, and that is on a loose sheet, dated Oct. 26, 1813, and entitled "The Geranium's Complaint."

A considerable portion of the time from 1812 to 1819, while her mother resided in Norwich, she spent pleasantly in the family of her uncle, Christopher Manwaring, at New London. He had recently erected a fine mansion on the beautiful grounds which he had inherited from his ancestors, and was a gentleman of literary taste and cultivation. He was a great admirer of Pope, Johnson, and the old English authors. He had a good library, and being of kind and winning manners, it is not strange that a strong mutual attachment grew up between them, and that he became very fond of the society of his niece and proud of her talents. He was a great friend of Madison and an early admirer of Gen. Jackson. The first of her writings now known to have been printed appeared in the *Connecticut Gazette*, April 17, 1816, addressed to the hero of New Orleans. The contributor acknowledges that he stole it from the "fair tyro," and no author's name is attached.

Her contributions to the local papers of New London have been very numerous, and with any striking event in the domestic history of the place, or with the decease of any aged or distinguished persons, its citizens were sure to be favored with an interesting article, in which passing events were so interwoven with previous history as to command the attention of all classes of readers. During the past twenty years quite a

number of inhabitants of this city have been able to notice the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. She was sure to be a welcome guest at all such gatherings, and her congratulatory lines were ever regarded as a golden present. Holding the pen of a ready writer, choice thoughts flowed in chaste and beautiful words, whether in prose or poetry, and it is not too much to say that only her own modesty and humility prevented her from coming before the world and claiming a position among the distinguished writers of the day.

It will be proper, in this connection, to speak of her published works and contributions to the religious and historical literature of the country. During her residence in New York she was intimately acquainted with Rev. Messrs. Hallock and Cook, secretaries of the American Tract Society. In 1835 that society published a premium tract, entitled, "Do your Children Reverence the Sabbath?" and the following year, "The Pequot of a Hundred Years," both from her pen, and of which they have issued 1,058,000 copies. She next prepared for them, in 1841, "Children of the Bible," all in verse and original, and in 1846, "Child's Hymn-Book," partly a compilation. In 1847 she furnished the "Tract Primer," one of the most popular and useful books ever published by that society. They have printed 800,000 copies of it in English, and 246,000 have been published in German and other European languages. The society, at a meeting of their publishing committee, April 23, 1849, by vote invited her to prepare a suitable series of books for children and youth, to follow the Primer. In compliance with this request, she furnished six volumes of "Bible Studies," forming an illustrative commentary on the whole Scriptures, and showing accurate scholarship and Biblical research, interesting to the young, but full of valuable information for all who love the Word of God. She was five years (from 1854 to 1859) in preparing this series, and contributed to the society, in 1861, one more work, entitled "Eve and her Daughters," being sketches of the distinguished women of the Bible in verse. She was also, up to the close of her life, a frequent contributor to their "American Messenger," furnishing them, but one week before her death, "The Aged Emigrant," a few verses of poetry, the last line being "A stepping-stone to heaven."

A deep sense of religious obligation pervaded her entire life, and was never lost sight of in her literary labors. An ardent thirst for knowledge, so deep as to amount to an almost insatiable craving, early took possession of her soul, and she could only be satisfied as she gathered and stored up the wisdom of the past. With a deep veneration for the piety and principles of our Puritan forefathers, she loved to linger among the graves and written records of their lives and deeds; and, like "Old Mortality," she recovered many an almost obliterated tombstone and preserved its story from oblivion. Nearly every burial-place in the county was personally examined, and any stone of great age or special interest was faithfully transcribed. Doubt-

less all these researches into the records of the past, whether in town or church books or on tombstones, were in accordance with her natural tastes; still we believe that something of the feeling which animated Walter Scott's hero was ever present with her. She would not let the worthy and pious dead pass out of mind, nor allow the good deeds of our ancestors to be forgotten, so far as any labor that she could perform might prevent it.

Something from the mass of historical and genealogical information which she had accumulated was first given to the public in the form of a history of the town of Norwich in 1845. It was a book of 360 pages, with some local illustrations, and was well received and appreciated by the public. In 1852 she published a larger work, "The History of New London," of 672 pages. This was very carefully and thoroughly prepared, and won many commendations from distinguished scholars and antiquarians. In 1860, some of the volumes of this history being still in sheets, twenty pages were added and bound up with the original book, thus giving eight years' additional records. Her materials having greatly increased since the issue of the first history of Norwich, and the edition being out of print, she rewrote the entire work, and a new volume of 700 pages was given to the public in 1866.

Miss Caulkins was a consistent Christian, and a member of the Congregational Church. She died Feb. 3, 1869.

Acors Barns.—The genealogical record of the family of Acors Barns is very readily traced back to the first members of this family in this country, who landed in Salem, Mass., about 1638, coming from the vicinity of the city of Norwich, England.

Their names were Joshua, William, and Charles, probably three brothers. Joshua's name appears among the nine original proprietors of the town of East Hampton, L. I., where he was soon after joined by William and Charles, and they all owned farms.

This township was bought in the spring of 1651, from Governor Edward Hopkins, of the colony of Connecticut, and Governor Theophilus Eaton, of the colony of New Haven, for the sum of £30 4s. 8d. sterling. In 1675 Isaac Barns was born, and tradition says he was the son of William Barns, who died at East Hampton, Dec. 1, 1698. Isaac Barns died Aug. 20, 1769, aged ninety-four years. He left a son Isaac, born Jan. 29, 1704, died April 22, 1772. He was the father of six sons and six daughters. The oldest son, Isaac, born July 1, 1738, died in command of a company of provincial troops, at Cape Breton, N. S., during the French and Indian war so called. The next son was Nathaniel, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born at East Hampton, March 18, 1740. Early in life he moved to Westerly, R. I., leaving behind him unsold his real estate. When the Revolutionary war commenced he owned and commanded a privateer, and was fairly



James B. ...

successful in his career. He married Elizabeth Brown, of Westerly, R. I. She was born in 1741, and died March 5, 1826, aged eighty-six years. Her husband died in Charleston, S. C., but the exact date of his death is not known. He had two sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Nathaniel, the father of Acors Barns, was born Sept. 12, 1769, and died Oct. 15, 1819. He was a mariner, doing business in the West Indies. He married Miss Nancy Pendleton, of Westerly, R. I., in 1791. She was born July 22, 1771, and died April 30, 1835. They had four sons and four daughters. The oldest child, Nathaniel, was drowned off Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 15, 1811, in the nineteenth year of his age, leaving no descendants. Of the remaining seven children, Acors was the oldest. His pedigree was through the line of the oldest male heir of the Barns family, as is evident from the fact of this family having had handed down to it the original coat of arms, from which they derive the manner of spelling their name as found thereon. The subject of this sketch was born in Westerly, R. I., May 13, 1794, and died, the first of the seven, on the 18th of November, 1862.

Acors Barns' sole capital in beginning life was industry. His common-school education was finished in his early youth, and he then began the battle for success. His profession was the life of a sailor. It was not long before he owned and commanded a vessel of his own, small in dimensions but nevertheless his own. His business with his craft was trafficking along the coast from Nantucket to New York. His prospects were flattering, to say the least, and life looked bright, but the war of 1812 soon gave a more serious aspect to his business. The risks taken were greater and the profits larger. He was a skillful navigator and had many hairbreadth escapes. On one of his trips along the coast, availing himself of a dense fog to run by the blockading ships of the enemy, he was so unfortunate as to be becalmed in the midst of the squadron, and when the fog lifted he and his vessel were captured by the enemy. He with other prisoners were started for Halifax, Nova Scotia, but finally were put ashore on the coast of Massachusetts. He returned home a worse than penniless boy, for he had not paid for his first vessel in full. Some time after this disaster he joined a vessel known as a "row-galley," and called "Black Nose," the forward half of the boat being black and the after part white. Its armament was the old-fashioned flint-lock musket, each man furnishing his own with ammunition. Their occupation was skirting along the coast, keeping a sharp lookout for Yankee crafts that had been captured by the enemy and recapture them if possible. They also rendered assistance to their friends when they were pursued by the enemy's boats. At the time Commodore Hardy made his famous descent upon the borough of Stonington, Aug. 9 to 12, 1814, this "row-galley" was the boat that carried the correspondence between the civil authorities of the bor-

ough and Commodore Hardy. While the boat would be waiting alongside the ship the crews of each would pass the time in exchanging tart compliments with each other. After the commencement of the bombardment the "row galley" was actively engaged in moving the inhabitants and their household goods up the Pawcatuck River to a place of safety. The result of the gallant defense of Stonington is a matter of history well known to all.

After the close of the war of 1812 Acors Barns returned to his profession of a sailor. At first he was employed on vessels fitted for the Banks of Newfoundland to catch codfish. Afterwards he commanded vessels whose cargoes of oil and codfish were sent to a foreign market to be sold, generally to Spain or Portugal. In these markets the proceeds of the outward cargo would be invested in dried fruit, and he thus turned his outward cargo into money by selling the cargo of fruit in New York. It was on one of these voyages that he arrived in New York in 1822, during the fearful ravages of the yellow fever, when he found the streets deserted and grown over with grass and weeds. The consignee of his vessel met him at the wharf in the lower part of the city with his horse and chaise and drove to the custom-house, in the village of Greenwich, then far out of town, so far as to be considered safe from the epidemic.

On the 25th of May, 1817, Acors Barns married Miss Hannah Dickins, daughter of Tristram and Martha Dickins, *née* Wilcox, of Stonington. She was born June 30, 1799, and still survives her husband.

The Dickins' ancestors were among the early settlers of Block Island, where their descendants are still to be found. Although Lottery Village, in the town of Westerly, was the residence of Acors Barns, Stonington was his place of business. Here early in life the subject of our sketch became associated in marine adventures with the members of Gen. William Williams' family, who were part owners in the vessels and cargoes which he managed. Whether selling oil and salt fish in Portugal, or trading the farm produce of his neighbors at Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond for wheat or flour, some members of the Williams family were always interested with him.

In 1819, Maj. Thomas W. Williams, son of Gen. William Williams, located at New London, and commenced to outfit ships for the whale-fisheries. His success at first was not flattering, but soon the indomitable energy of the master-spirit brought success, and with it an increase of business to such an extent that an assistant was wanted, and the result was that Acors Barns came to New London April 1, 1827, with his family. He immediately entered into the employ of Maj. Thomas W. Williams, and remained with him until 1829. During the fall of 1827 he took command of the ship "Chelsea," built by Maj. Williams and his friends at Norwich, Conn., and made a voyage from

New York to New Orleans and back; from New York she sailed under his command as a London packet to that place, and back to New York. After this voyage she was put into the whale-fishery.

In 1829, William Williams, Jr., and Acors Barns commenced business by fitting two ships for the whale-fishery, the "Stonington," already in the fishery, and the "Electra," a London packet, bought for the business.

From 1829 to 1832 the above-named firm had no permanent place of business, but leased office, storage, and wharf accommodations during the time necessary to fit their ships for sea and to dispose of their cargoes. In the spring of 1832 they leased a store and office on Bank Street, and commenced a commission and general merchandising business, as was the custom of all the whaling agents (as they were styled). This year they fitted for sea the "Helvetius," "Stonington," and "Electra." The two latter ships made annual voyages until 1833, when the "Stonington" was sent on a sperm-whale voyage to the Pacific Ocean, where the "Helvetius" had been sent in 1832. This vessel was wrecked on Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, but her cargo of five hundred barrels of sperm oil was saved and sent home. In 1833 the first disaster befell the firm. The bark "Ruth and Mary" was lost on Block Island, as she was proceeding to sea, during a dense fog. Some of the material of the vessel, however, was saved, and a large part of the cargo.

In 1836, Thomas W. Williams (2), son of William Williams, Jr., became a partner in the firm, and the title was changed to Williams & Barns. In February, 1841, William Williams, the senior, retired from the firm. In 1847, William H. Barns, the eldest son of Acors Barns, was admitted to an interest in the firm. There was no change of the *personnel* of the firm until 1855, when Thomas W. Williams (2) died. During the following year a new organization of the firm was made, Henry R. Bond and Charles Barns becoming partners. Mr. Bond had been a member of William Williams, Jr.'s family from his youth up. Charles Barns was the second son of Acors Barns.

On the 31st of December, 1858, the subject of this sketch withdrew from the firm, leaving the partnership to consist of William H. Barns, Charles Barns, and Henry R. Bond, with the title of the firm unchanged, and so it remains at this date.

During the time Acors Barns was a member of the firm, from 1829 to 1858, a period of thirty years, they owned thirteen ships and barks and two brigs. Of these four were wrecked, two were condemned in foreign ports, and four were sold.

Acors Barns had other investments and enterprises than the whale-fishery. He was a prominent owner in the coasting trade, carried on by a large fleet of sloops and schooners at an early date, and afterwards by propellers. He was one of the projectors of the first propeller line that ran between New York and New London, and at a time when a propeller was

looked upon as an experiment. This was in the year 1844. He lived to see sail-vessels to a great extent superseded by propellers.

He was one of the incorporators of the New London Northern Railroad Company, chartered under the name of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Company, was elected a director on its organization, and remained in its direction until his death.

In 1852 he, with his friends, became the incorporators, under the State Banking Act, of the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, soon increased to two hundred and seven thousand two hundred dollars. He was elected president on its organization, and held that office until his death.

Acors Barns was never a merely nominal officer in the directorship to which he was elected, but he attended to and performed the duties of his office to the best of his ability, and his quick comprehension of the matter under discussion always gave weight to his opinion with his co-directors. He was a man of good judgment, a safe counselor, and steadfast friend, well known in the community in which he lived, and he died respected by all who knew him.

Thomas W. Williams, second son of Gen. William Williams, of Stonington, Conn. Born Sept. 28, 1789. Educated at Plainfield. Received mercantile training in New York, Russia, and England. Took up residence in New London in 1818. Married Lucretia Woodbridge, daughter of Hon. Elias Perkins.

In the decadence of general business consequent on the war and the disordered state of affairs in Europe, Mr. Williams sought to revive and develop the whaling interest, in which some faint attempt had been hitherto made. His energy and tenacity of purpose led to the establishment of this business on the firm basis which added largely to the growth and prosperity of New London, and though, under the operation of natural laws, the business has declined and is now fading out, it yet served its purpose well for the time, and justified the sagacity and comprehension of the man who saw and utilized its possibilities so well for his town and himself.

In 1838 he was elected member of Congress for this District, and served with ability for two consecutive terms, then withdrawing on his own decision from further official connection with political life. He was one of the promoters of the N. L. & W. R. R., and for many years its first president and strongest supporter. Largely interested in all good works, public or otherwise, which aimed at progress and improvement, he led many and aided all efforts that commended themselves to his judgment as beneficial to the city and State in which he lived.

His political convictions were strongly Whig and Republican, and among his personal friends were numbered the best men of the old party and its worthy successor. Integrity of thought and action,



Th. W. Williams



Nathan Belcher

with broad liberal views, based on strong Christian principle, marked his life, and a powerful will, united with energetic determination, emphasized his characteristics. Earnest and truthful, his life was never idle or useless, and he died honored and respected, Dec. 31, 1874.

Nathan Belcher was born in 1813, in that part of Preston, New London Co., afterwards incorporated as the town of Griswold. His first ancestor in this country was Gregory Belcher, who came from England in 1634, landing at Boston, and settling in Braintree, Mass. As appears by public records, Gregory's descendants continued to reside in that vicinity until early in the succeeding century, when one of them, Moses, removed to Preston, then but partially settled, and became owner of an extensive tract of land there. He was prominent in the organization of the Second Church of Preston, and represented the town in the General Assembly.

A grandson of his, William, was active in the affairs of the town about the period of the Revolution, and was one of a committee sent by it to Boston to present a contribution of money raised in the town to aid the poor who were suffering through the enforcement of the Boston Port Bill, and also to consult with the authorities there as to the measures necessary to be taken for maintaining the rights of the colonies. When actual hostilities began he joined the Continental army as captain of one of the companies raised in Preston, and served under Col. Selden, and afterwards Col. Latimer, in the battles on Long Island, at White Plains, and around New York. At a later period he became captain in a regiment commanded by Col. (afterwards Gen.) Jedediah Huntington.

His son, William, father of Nathan, the subject of the present sketch, was a resident of Preston during the early part of his life. In the war of 1812 he commanded a regiment stationed on the Groton side to repel the invasion threatened by the British fleet in Long Island Sound. At the close of the war he engaged in business at New London, but removed from thence to Norwich, and some years later to the western part of Massachusetts.

The son, Nathan, did not accompany him, but remained with relatives in Griswold, and under their direction attended the academy at Plainfield, and there fitted for college. He graduated at Amherst College in 1832, and afterwards studied law with Samuel Ingham, of Essex, and at the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1836, and commenced practice in Clinton, Conn. Early in 1841 he removed to New London, and in October of the same year married Ann, daughter of Increase Wilson. A few months previous he had relinquished the practice of law and engaged with Mr. Wilson in the manufacture of hardware, and from that time forward gave his principal attention to the management of that business. During the succeeding years he occasionally held some local offices and appointments. In 1846

and 1847 was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and in 1850 of the State Senate. In 1852 was one of the Presidential electors at large for the State, Governor Thomas H. Seymour being the other, and as such cast his vote for Franklin Pierce for President. In 1853 he was chosen representative in Congress for the Third District, and served through the Thirty-third Congress, but declined being a candidate for re-election. Intending to resume business at the close of his term, he had arranged that the manufacturing establishment with which he had been identified, and which until then had been individual property, should be changed into a corporation, and accordingly it commenced operations in 1855 as "The Wilson Manufacturing Company," his father-in-law, Increase Wilson, being the president, and himself the secretary. At the death of Mr. Wilson, in 1861, he succeeded him as president, and remained thus until 1866, when he disposed of most of his interest in the company and retired from its management and from further active business. While he had the principal charge of its affairs the business of the corporation was large and exceptionally prosperous. Since this retirement he has been disinclined to re-enter upon the strife of business or politics, but continues to discharge the duties connected with some positions of trust assumed in earlier life. He has been a director in the Union Bank since 1858, and a trustee of the Buckley School since its incorporation in 1850, and its treasurer since 1876.

He has had two children, a daughter, who died young, and a son, William, a lawyer, and at the present date (1881) judge of probate for the New London district.

In politics Mr. Belcher has always been a Democrat, but throughout the war he was a firm and outspoken supporter of the Union, and was called upon to preside at the first war-meeting held in New London after the attack upon Sumter.

His religious associations are with the First Congregational Church, in New London, where he has long been a regular attendant, though not a member.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis was born at Lyme, Conn., April 9, 1816. His father, Joel Loomis, was an influential public man, a frequent representative of his town in the General Assembly, judge of probate for many years, an associate judge of the County Court, and the intimate friend of the late Chief Justice Waite, of Connecticut, father of Hon. Morrison R. Waite, the present chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, Judge Lodowick Bill, and the leading men of that day.

Mr. Loomis' boyhood was passed in his native town, where he attended the public and private select schools, and acquired an education that well fitted him for his subsequent successful business career.

Thus prepared for the active duties of life, on attaining his majority he immediately began the man-

ufacture of woolen goods in his native town, and that with a vigor and wisdom that were rewarded by success from the very beginning. Col. Loomis had attained a prominent position in Lyme as a public-spirited citizen of enterprise and ability, and in 1847, just prior to his removal to New London, he was honored by an almost unanimous election to the Lower House of the Legislature. Mr. Loomis always manifested quite an interest in military affairs, and when only twenty-one years of age was elected colonel of the Third Regiment of Connecticut Militia and county commissioner.

In 1848 he removed to New London, and at once greatly enlarged his sphere of operations, and has since been prominently identified with the business and financial interests of the city. Soon after his removal to New London he erected the woolen-mills at Montville, and subsequently became the owner of the Rockwell Mills at Norwich and other factories in that town, now owned by the Sturdevant Bros. He also constructed and managed for some time the steam woolen-mills at New London, which factory was the first of the kind ever built in this city for the production of textile fabrics, of which he was the sole owner. He also erected and owned the woolen-mills at Coventry, Tolland Co. In the marvelous development of the woolen manufacture from 1840-70, Col. Loomis was one of the principal factors, and made the business a grand financial success. Later he secured the exclusive ownership of the large steam cotton-mills at Sag Harbor. The mills were built by the late Gen. James, and were regarded as the model mills of the country. During the civil war his manufacturing was conducted on a more extensive scale than that of any other individual in the State, his employes numbering over twelve hundred, and his mills were running night and day in the fulfillment of government contracts.

Notwithstanding Col. Loomis met with almost unparalleled success as a manufacturer, his ability as a financier was no less conspicuous. Quick to perceive proffered advantages, and active in turning them to private and public account, he availed himself of the privileges conferred by the National Banking Act soon after it was passed, and organized the First National Bank of New London, which was one of the first institutions of its kind in the country. He subscribed and owned nearly the whole of the capital stock, and directed its operations in person from the date of organization until its cessation from business in 1877. Investments rarely prove to be more lucrative than did that. Dividends for many years averaged *twelve per cent.* in gold, and the surplus accumulations more than equaled the capital. During the late rebellion this bank was the government depository for Eastern Connecticut, and for a time held government deposits of over \$4,000,000. It was also intrusted with the sale of government bonds, and floated over \$20,000,000 of the several issues.

Possessed of an ample fortune, obtained by processes only beneficent to the multitude, Col. Loomis retired from manufacturing soon after the close of the war, and employed his energy and resources in stock speculations and railroad enterprises. Some of the former have been of colossal magnitude, while the latter, particularly in the South and West, have also been on a large scale, developing their section of country, enriching its inhabitants, and yielding a rich return to the deserving capitalist.

Politically, Col. Loomis began life as a Whig, and acted with the party until it ceased to exist.

In 1861, when armed rebellion raised its hideous head, he promptly and patriotically devoted himself to the upholding of the Union cause, and lost neither heart nor hope in the darkest and dreariest days of the sanguinary struggle that ensued. He was president of the first war-meeting, held in the old courthouse at New London, on the evening of that ever-memorable 12th of April, 1861, when the lightning flashed the intelligence to the expectant North that Confederate shot had been fired at the national colors at Sumter, and that Major Anderson and his gallant band were in a state of siege.

Never did the spirits and genius of the Revolutionary fathers shine more resplendently than in an act of Col. Loomis' in 1864.

We all remember the dark hours of the early part of 1864. Grim-visaged war stood out in all its manifold horrors before the people of this country. It was an hour of intense gloom. A mighty conflict was imminent, and at this time, on the eve of the horrible carnage which has gone down in history as the battle of the Wilderness, Col. Loomis' patriotism was brilliantly displayed in his offer to President Lincoln to furnish and equip at his own expense one thousand men for one hundred days in order to relieve the garrison at Fort Trumbull, that the regulars stationed there might be sent to the front. The noble offer was not accepted, but the genuine and glowing patriotism which dictated it at the supreme hour of the nation's peril received appropriate acknowledgment from the lamented Lincoln in the following autograph letter, which was subsequently found among his papers, and was published in Raymond's "Life, Public Services, and State Papers of Abraham Lincoln."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1864.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th of April, in which you offer to replace the present garrison at Fort Trumbull with volunteers, which you propose to raise at your own expense. While it seems inexpedient at this time to accept this proposition, on account of the special duties devolving upon the garrison mentioned, I cannot pass unnoticed such a meritorious instance of individual patriotism. Permit me, for the government, to express my cordial thanks to you for this generous and public-spirited offer, which is worthy of note among the many called forth by these times of national trial.

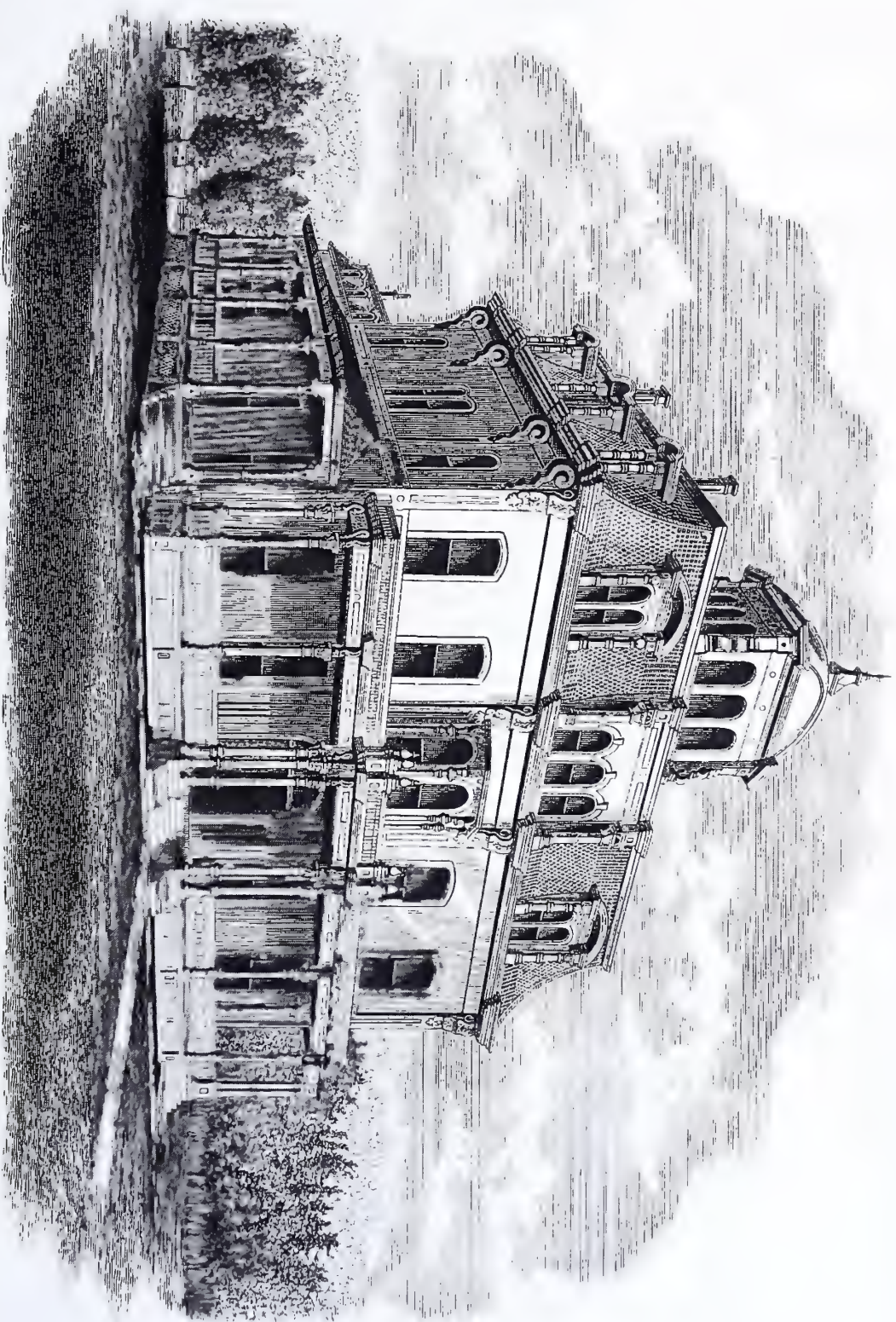
"I am very truly your obedient servant,

"A. LINCOLN.

"F. B. LOOMIS, Esq."



Francis B Loomis



RESIDENCE OF GOV. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
NEW LONDON, CONN.



W. W. Bellings



Mr. Cady

Throughout the war, and until 1872, Col. Loomis acted with the Republican party, but uniformly declined all overtures to become a candidate for office. The Liberal Republican movement of that year enlisted his heartiest sympathy and co-operation, and he was nominated elector at large on the Greeley and Brown ticket. Since then he has been politically identified with the Democratic party. In 1872 he declined the unanimous nomination as candidate for Senator from the Seventh District, and soon after he also declined the congressional nomination from the Third District, which was also unanimously tendered him. He was a delegate at large to the convention that nominated Tilden and Hendricks, and was chairman of the State delegation. He was also Presidential elector at large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket from Connecticut. In November, 1876, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, and as presiding officer of the Senate, in the subsequent legislative session, discharged his duties with acceptancy and skill, added to an impartial dignity that commanded respectful attention and grateful applause of political friends and opponents alike. At the close of the session, the last held in the old State-House and the first in the new, Senator Brown, Republican, of the Eighth District, in the course of his remarks in delivering the farewell of the Senate to its presiding officer, said, "You have treated all questions fairly and honorably, and in a manner to command the respect and approval of all. Strange as it may seem, yet it is true that during the two years you have presided over this body no appeal has been made from the ruling of the chair." Certainly a meritorious record.

Col. Loomis was urgently requested to become a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship for a second term, and although positively declining the honor, he was chosen by acclamation in the convention, but he refused to stand as the candidate.

In the fall of 1880, Col. Loomis was a prominent candidate for gubernatorial honors, and it was the belief of all the leading men in the party that his nomination would insure success to the Democratic ticket. His peculiar fitness for the position, in connection with his popularity among the masses, were some of the reasons why Col. Loomis should have been the candidate of his party in the critical campaign of 1880. He, however, declined the honor in a characteristic letter, in which he said, "To the end that our noble candidate may be elected, all private ambition should be sacrificed, and all personal self-seeking and local claims subordinated."

Upon the organization of the New London County Historical Society, Hon. L. S. Foster was chosen president, and Col. Loomis one of the vice-presidents, which position he has since held.

Col. Loomis is a public-spirited citizen of a genial and social nature, and very popular with the masses.

William Williams Billings.—There is no prouder

or more enduring personal record than the story of a self-reliant, manly, and successful career. It declares that the individual has not only understood his duty and mission, but fulfilled them. The following biography is highly suggestive of these facts.

William Williams Billings, the honored subject of this sketch, was born in Stonington, Conn., in the year 1802. He attended school at Norwich and New London, to which last-named city his father, the late Hon. Coddington Billings, removed. Having decided upon a collegiate course, he was prepared under the tuition of the late Prof. Denison Olmstead, and in 1817 entered Yale College, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1821, of which class of twenty-one not more than eight survive.

After leaving college Mr. Billings at once entered a counting-house, where his business education was begun. He manifested a decided interest in commercial pursuits, and in 1823 and 1824, then only twenty-one years of age, he made voyages to Portugal and France to enlarge his business knowledge and mercantile experience. In about the year 1823, Mr. Billings formed a copartnership with his brother, the late Hon. Noyes Billings, under the firm-name of N. & W. W. Billings, for carrying on the whaling business. Here his indomitable will, business energy, and executive ability were clearly demonstrated. The business rapidly increased, and this enterprising firm soon became extensively and favorably known over all oceans, and was eminently successful in the ownership and agency of whaling ships. The firm continued until the business universally declined, when its affairs were closed and Mr. Billings retired from active business in the possession of a handsome competency.

Since his retirement he has, with an occasional trip to Europe, lived among the people with whom his active business life had been immediately associated, always interested in their success and gladly contributing to their comfort and enjoyment. Mr. Billings is a liberal contributor to all worthy objects, both public and private, being always directed by a thoughtful and positive judgment. In 1828 he united in marriage with Miss Louisa Trott, of a family well known in New London. He is a member of St. James' Episcopal Church parish, and his contributions to its maintenance have been munificent.

Although now at the advanced age of nearly eighty years, after a life of unusual activity, Mr. Billings retains in a remarkable degree the vigor and elasticity of youth, and vividly relates scenes and incidents of "ye olden time."

Mr. Billings is not a politician, but he is always an earnest supporter of the principles of a free republican government.

Martin Kellogg Cady.—A record of the men conspicuous in New London affairs during the period between the years 1833 and 1876 would be sadly incomplete with the name of Martin K. Cady omitted. A

leading merchant for more than forty years, upright and honorable, and beloved by all, well and justly deserves a tribute from the pen of the chronicler of passing events in New London County.

Mr. Cady was born in Bolton, Conn., June 29, 1813. He subsequently removed with his parents to Salem, later to Guilford, and in 1828 located in this city, and in the same year entered the employ of Charles Bolles as clerk. He remained with Mr. Bolles one year, when he was offered a clerkship by P. C. & I. Turner, which he accepted, and three years later—Jan. 1, 1833—commenced business with a Mr. Brewster, under the firm-name of Brewster & Cady, which continued one year. He then went into the mercantile business for himself. He was always kind to the young man who was struggling for a beginning, and numbers of the leading men of to-day of New London received their business training in the store of Martin K. Cady. He was kind and considerate with his employes, many of whom were unusually long in his service, frequently becoming independent in their circumstances. Honesty and a strict attention to business, coupled with an indomitable will, rendered his life a success. He retired from active business life in January, 1876, and was in the enjoyment of his *otium cum dignitate* when death laid his hand upon the strong man, and he died Jan. 3, 1881, passing away peacefully,—

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Aug. 5, 1841, Mr. Cady united in marriage with Miss Sarah Way, a native of New London, and their children are as follows: Harriett Allen, wife of Capt. R. P. H. Durkee, U.S.A., of New York, now a member of the firm of Palmer & Durkee, attorneys, Chicago, Ill.; Martin Kellogg, eldest son, is assistant coiner in the United States mint at San Francisco, and has been for some years. He married Jeannie B., daughter of Hon. Charles Gorham, of Maysville, Cal. Walter Claffin, youngest son, resides with his mother in New London.

Amos Cady, father of Martin K., was born in Vernon, Conn., May 11, 1780, and his mother, Hannah Kellogg, was born in Amherst, Mass., July 14, 1786.

Martin K. Cady inspired all with whom he came in contact with unbounded confidence in his common sense and uncompromising integrity. He was a thoroughly practical man, possessing a strong will, and when once his plans were formed was diligent and resolute in their speedy and complete execution. He ever manifested a lively interest in all matters tending to advance the welfare of his adopted city. His residence of fifty-three years in New London covered an important part of its history, with which Mr. Cady was closely identified, and no man commanded more universal respect. He was a consistent churchman, a member of St. James' Church, and for many years a vestryman; he was also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

His name is honored, his memory cherished at home and abroad by a wide circle of acquaintance, and it will be many years before his place in New London is made good.

Josiah Crosby Waldo.—Rev. Josiah Crosby Waldo was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Dec. 5, 1803. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where also he was educated at the Chesterfield Academy. This was a locally celebrated institution, where the greater portion of the graduates from Dartmouth College were prepared. In 1824 he went to Saratoga Springs and taught school one year, when he returned to Chesterfield and placed himself under the training of the Rev. Hosea Ballou for the ministry. He soon after supplied various pulpits of the Universalist Church in and about Boston, and in 1828 removed to Cincinnati and became pastor of a young and growing church, since known as the First Universalist Society of Cincinnati. He entered into the work of the ministry in that city with vigor and persistency, and succeeded in building up one of the most flourishing and powerful Universalist societies in the United States. It is not too much to say that the growth of that body from a small beginning to one of power and influence was due almost entirely to the earnest efforts in its behalf put forth by Mr. Waldo. Notwithstanding his pastoral duties demanded much of his attention, he established, soon after his settlement, the *Sentinel and Star*, a Universalist journal, and until 1831 was its managing editor. He wielded a graceful and trenchant pen, and under his able editorial management the paper secured a wide circulation and took prominent rank among the provincial press. In 1832 he resigned his pastorate and withdrew from the management of the *Sentinel and Star* and returned to Boston. He subsequently officiated in the pastoral office in Lynn, Mass., which after a very successful labor of six years he resigned and located at Arlington, Mass., as pastor of the church at that place, where he remained eight years. He then removed to Troy, N. Y., where he preached until 1854, when, in consequence of the failing health of his wife, he gave up his pastorate and removed to New London, where he has since resided. Upon his removal to this city he supplied the pulpit of the Universalist Church for twelve years; he then retired, and is now enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* at his beautiful villa in East New London.

In 1831 he united in marriage with Elmira Ruth Ballou, daughter of Rev. Hosea Ballou, who died in June, 1856. In 1865 Mr. Waldo married Caroline Mark, widow of David Mark, of Pekin, Ill., and daughter of Winslow Wright, of Boston, a noted merchant. Mr. Waldo has three children living,—George Curtiss Waldo, editor of the *Bridgeport Daily Standard*, Clementina Grace, and Maturin Ballou. Politically Mr. Waldo has been a Republican since the second election of Lincoln. Previous to that time he was a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson.



J. C. Waldo



C. B. P.



Isaac F. Brown



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Charles D. Boss was born in Newport, R. I., March 27, 1812. He was educated at the common schools, and at the age of ten years began work as an apprentice at the baking business in Newport, and remained there until he was nineteen years of age. In 1831 he came to New London and entered the employ of William Gray, proprietor of the pioneer cracker manufactory in this city, which occupied the site of the present establishment of C. D. Boss & Son. He, however, remained with Mr. Gray but one year, and then, in company with his brother, Philip M., commenced the manufacture of crackers on Potter Street. Soon after they purchased Mr. Gray's establishment, and about one year later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. C. D. Boss becoming sole proprietor, and continuing as such until 1863, when his son, C. D. Boss, Jr., became associated with him, and the business has since been conducted under the firm-name of C. D. Boss & Son. From a small beginning this establishment has kept abreast with the rapid strides in mechanics' arts during the last twenty years, and to-day is one of the largest institutions of the kind in this country. The annual product amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars, and the establishment has a daily capacity for using one hundred barrels of flour. One hundred and thirty kinds of crackers are manufactured. This establishment is a monument to the business ability, honesty, and integrity of the subject of this sketch, who for a period of nearly forty years was its active manager and business head. Mr. Boss is a member of the Second Congregational Church. Politically he was formerly a Whig, later a Republican, and is now a Prohibitionist. The temperance cause finds in Mr. Boss an able and uncompromising champion. He is one of New London's most honored citizens, and has done much to advance the material, moral, and religious interests of his adopted city.

May 18, 1835, he united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mason, and their family consists of two sons and one daughter, viz.: Thomas, pastor of the Congregational Church at Springfield, Vt.; Charles D., Jr., who is associated with his father in business; and Eliza Edith, wife of Robert R. Congdon, who is also associated with Mr. Boss in business.

Israel F. Brown was born in Salem, Conn., Dec. 31, 1810. Soon after his parents removed to Norwich, where he remained until sixteen years of age. He then went to Macon, Ga., and commenced work in a machine-shop at wood-turning. Three years later Mr. Brown removed to Clinton, Ga., and commenced the manufacture of cotton-gins with Samuel Griswold. He subsequently, in company with Mr. Daniel Pratt, located at McNeil's Mills, near the Alabama River, where he remained about two years and returned to Macon, and soon after (1843) removed to Girard, Ala., and in company with E. T. Taylor established a cotton-gin manufactory under the firm-name of E. T. Taylor & Co. Two years later he removed to Columbus, Ga.,

where he erected a large factory, and remained until the year 1858, when he came to New London.

The war paralyzed the business in the Southern States. Mr. Brown, however, continued to manufacture largely for the Brazilian market. Soon after the war manufacturing for the Southern market was resumed, and in 1869 Mr. Brown organized the Brown Cotton-Gin Company, and has been its president since its organization. Mr. Edward T. Brown was its first secretary and treasurer, and has officiated in that capacity to the present time. In addition to the large buildings now occupied in the manufacture of gins, the company is now erecting an immense structure on Pequot Avenue, just below Fort Trumbull. This will be one of the largest cotton-gin manufactories in the United States. Mr. Brown is a thoroughly practical man, and is the owner of thirty valuable patents of his own invention.

In 1837 he united in marriage with Miss Ann Smith, of Macon, Ga., who died in 1864. Their family consisted of the following, all of whom were born in Georgia: Edward T., Sarah A., wife of George Colfax, Esq., and George C. The latter is a prominent resident of Macon, Ga.

Mr. Brown was married a second time to Emma Conant, May, 1866, a niece of the late William Albertson.

Israel F. Brown's life has been one of steady and active devotion to business, and his success has been the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistency in accordance with his convictions. He has gained nothing by mere luck, but everything by perseverance and well-digested plans, and the intelligent application of his energies to the end in view. In social life he is gentlemanly and affable, is a prominent member of the Universalist Church, and is one of New London's most enterprising and honored citizens. Democratic in politics.

Sidney Miner, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of New London, was born in this city in the year 1805, and is descended in direct line from Henry Miner, who was born in England in 1339. He traces his lineage through this long line without losing a name or date. He dates his ancestry in this country to Thomas Miner, who emigrated from England with Governor John Winthrop in the ship "Arabella." He first was one of the colony that located at Saybrook, but in 1643 came with Winthrop to Pequot, now New London, where he built a house and remained until 1654, when he removed to Stonington, and died there in 1690. His son Manassah was the first male child born in New London. Thomas Miner died, leaving a large landed estate, and the homestead still remains in the possession of his descendants. From him, in the sixth generation, descended Frederick, the father of the subject of our sketch, who was born in Stonington in 1768. He re-

moved to New London in about 1795, and engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1849, aged eighty-one years. He was a useful and reliable citizen, and held many important offices. He had four children, viz.: Hannah, married Rev. Charles Thompson, and subsequently Rev. Joel Lindsley, D.D.; Frederick, engaged in the whaling and sealing business, and died in New York in 1827; William Wood was a prominent physician in New London many years, and died in 1875.

Sidney, the third son, after acquiring a good common-school education, learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. Soon after, however, he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, but that business being distasteful to him, he returned to his trade. A short time after he entered the employ of Joseph Lawrence as clerk, where he remained a number of years, and finally became associated with him in business. Upon the death of Mr. Lawrence a new firm was formed, consisting of his sons and Mr. Miner, in the whaling and sealing business, which continued until 1855, when Mr. Miner withdrew, and since that time has lived a retired life.

In 1834 he united in marriage with Mary A. Ramsdell, of Mansfield, Conn., and their family consisted of three children. His wife died in 1843, and in 1844 he married Lydia, daughter of Col. William Belcher, of Granby, formerly of this city.

Politically Mr. Miner is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and has never swerved or deviated from the underlying principles of that honored organization. He has held various official positions within the gift of his fellow-townsmen, and has discharged his duties with eminent ability. He was first alderman for about eight years, assessor, board of relief, was on the school committee, and was financial treasurer until he resigned some years ago, since which time he has refused all public office. He is also a director in the Whaling Bank, and has been for many years.

Mr. Miner also manifests a decided interest in religious matters, and for a long time has been a member of the Society of the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in this city, and was very active in the erection of the fine church edifice which was completed in 1852. Mr. Miner's life has been one of great activity and usefulness, and although past the scriptural age of threescore years and ten, he still retains in a remarkable degree the vigor and elasticity of youth.

David P. Francis, M.D.—Dr. Francis is emphatically a New England outgrowth, and presents a notable example of the pluck and enterprise that have stamped their impress on the literature, politics, and thought of the land; that have made themselves felt and honored in every profession and calling, and become a power in national affairs.

Born Jan. 22, 1823, at Griswold, New London Co., Conn., he quickly discovered that his fortune must be

the work of his own hands, and that if he desired to reach upwards he must depend on his personal endeavor. His father, John Francis, though a leading man in his section, holding many positions of trust, including the probate judgeship, was too heavily burdened by the needs of a large family to help him beyond the advantages that a common-school education affords. The family was of French extraction, and young Francis had inherited the hopefulness of this race, mingled with enough of the Puritan element to make his determination firm and unyielding. He elected to follow the profession of medicine, and to accumulate the means that would enable him to study this began teaching school at the age of sixteen. His first professional studies were carried on in the office of Dr. Phinney, of Jewett City, and having there obtained a helpful insight into the mysteries of medicine, he entered the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1842, graduating in 1845. He was forced to teach during vacations to obtain the means to carry on his college course, and after graduating settled in New London, his sole capital being the few books he had been able to purchase, his professional knowledge, and the sum of fifty cents.

A thorough student, feeling that to keep abreast of his profession he must have a catholicity of thought that would allow him to examine and use all beneficial discoveries, Dr. Francis soon showed that skill and energy which are the keynotes of success, and became a leading member of the medical fraternity. He married, June 17, 1852, Miss Nancy W. Pinkham, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Pinkham, of Boothbay, Me., and after her death, in September, 1855, determined to visit Europe, and there obtain a broader knowledge of the calling he had chosen. He studied both in London and Paris, frequenting the hospitals, and attending in London the lectures of Profs. Fergusson, Erichsen, and Bowman, and in Paris those of Profs. Nélaton and Velpeau.

Returning with increased knowledge and skill, his care and thoroughness were soon widely acknowledged, and were rewarded by a practice that plainly demonstrated his usefulness. Generous in the matter of his services, prompt to answer the call of those from whom no reward could come as well as that of the wealthiest man in the section, keeping thoroughly informed regarding all matters pertaining to his profession, and calling to his aid its most advanced thought, his career has been an eminently successful one, and he has demonstrated what determination and study can do, and fills an honored and representative position.

November, 1864, Dr. Francis married his second wife, Miss Carrie C. Hull, of New York City. He is still hale and energetic, an earnest student, a careful practitioner, a steadfast friend, one who feels for the sufferings of his fellows, and stands ready to alleviate them to the full extent of his powers. His early religious training has made Dr. Francis cling to the



H. C. Francis M. D.



M. H. Huntstock
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Congregational Church, though his mind is far too broad to be warped or narrowed by the ruling of any creed. In politics he is Democratic, of that honest and stable Jacksonian type which holds the nation to be the paramount good of the people. As his liberal thought has made him abjure the sway of creeds, so has it kept him from being bound by such medical laws as to him seemed stultifying and void of help, and he makes use of all truths and scientific discoveries bearing on his profession, his practice being broad in its use of theories and ideas, and fully in accord with the advance and learning of his century.

W. H. H. Comstock.—The Comstocks are a proud old family, reaching away back through a registered pedigree in the "Muniment Office" at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, nine generations previous to 1547, at which time Charles Von Komstohk, a baron of the German Empire, was imperiled in the "Von Benedict treason" and fled into England with other noblemen of Silesia and Austria. Their arms are or, two bears rampant, sable-muzzled gules in chief; in base a sword issuing from a crescent, point downward, all red. Upon the arms a baronial helmet of Germany, mantled or, and gules, surmounted by a baron's coronet, jeweled proper; issuing therefrom an elephant rampant, also proper. The bears imply courage, the sword shows that the family had fought against the Turks, the elephant shows personal prowess and sagacity in those bearing the name when the coat of arms was granted. Peter Comstock, late of Lyme, father of W. H. H. Comstock, gives this account of his immediate ancestry: "My father, Capt. Peter Comstock, of Montville, Conn., was born in the year 1732, and died in April, 1802. From him I learned something of the history of his ancestors. He said that there came from England four brothers of that name to New London, Conn., from 1635 to 1640; one of them, by the name of John, had a grant of land on the west side of the river Thames, five miles above New London, extending two miles westerly from said river, on which he settled; one settled in Rhode Island, one in Fairfield County, Conn., and one on the Connecticut River, near the line of East Haddam and Lyme. John left two sons,—John and Samuel. John² and descendants possessed the old grant, and have continued in possession of almost the entire tract ever since. Samuel's descendants lived in the north part of Montville. One of his grandsons was Nathaniel, who was an elder in the church in New London (North Parish). He had three sons, who settled in Montville, on the estate of their father. Their names were Nathaniel, Jared, and Zebulon. Nathaniel left one son, Peres, who settled in Hartford. Jared left five sons. Samuel and Jared settled in the State of New York. David and Joseph inherited the land of their father. John², who settled on the old grant, left five sons,—James, John³, Benjamin, Peter, and Daniel. James was killed at Fort Griswold, at the storming of that fort by the British, at about eighty years of age, consequently he must

have been born about the year 1700. He left three sons,—William, James, and Jason. William settled at Cooper's Pattern, State of New York. The other two sons settled at Montville. John³ married Polly Lee, of Lyme, by whom he had two sons, John⁴ and Nathaniel. John⁴ was a lieutenant in the colonial army, and was killed at the orchard fight on Long Island. He left three sons,—Oliver, who settled on the homestead in Montville, represented said town in Legislature several times, was many years a justice of the peace and church deacon; Joshua, settled in the State of New York; Elkanah, went as a missionary to Michigan soon after the war of 1812 and settled in Pontiac. Nathan, brother of John⁴, died young, leaving two sons,—Nathan and Asa. Nathan inherited the estate of his grandfather, John. Benjamin left two sons,—Benjamin and Daniel. Daniel's two sons, Elisha and Daniel, settled in Montville. Elisha had four sons,—Ebenezer, Alpheus, Jeremiah, Perigrene, all of whom were drowned. Peter followed the sea, became master, and died when about thirty years of age. He left four sons,—Peter², Ransford, Daniel, and Thomas. Peter² inherited the homestead, was captain in Latimer's regiment in the Continental army, and was stationed at Fort Trumbull when New London was burned. By his first wife, Betsy Fitch, he had two sons, George and Fitch, who settled in Independence, Ohio. He again married, this time a Sarah Mirick. They had four sons,—Peter³, Jonathan, Elisha Mirick, and Jeremiah. Ransford removed to New York State, and had four sons,—Charles, Jesse, Ransford, and Guy. Daniel settled in Shelburne, Vt., and had two sons,—Zechariah and Elisha. Thomas also went to Vermont, and was killed at the battle of Bennington, and left one son, Thomas. Peter³ and Elisha M. settled in Lyme; Jonathan and Jeremiah in Waterford. Peter³ (born in Montville), after moving to Lyme, married Sally, daughter of Hon. Moses Warren, of Lyme, became a merchant and a prominent man in the town, was judge of probate, held other local offices of trust, represented Montville in Legislature, and the Ninth Senatorial District in the same body. He died Oct. 29, 1862, aged eighty-three. He left four sons,—Moses Warren, Peter A., William H. H., and John J. William H. H. Comstock was born in Lyme, Conn., March 20, 1819. He was educated in the public and private schools of Lyme, and in early life worked on the farm and "clerked" in his father's store, and also was a clerk in New London. Before he was of age he engaged in trade in East Lyme as a merchant in company with his father, under firm-title of William H. H. Comstock & Co. This firm continued until 1840, when Mr. Comstock removed to New London and engaged in the grocery business, corner State and Main Streets, with Mr. Congdon, as Congdon & Comstock. Selling his interest in this in the fall of 1841, he went to East Lyme and engaged in general merchandise, continuing there as a

merchant till 1864, when, selling out, he rested for a year from active business, then removed again to New London, and engaged in business as grocer with Mr. Howard, with firm-title of Comstock & Howard. At the end of three years Mr. Comstock purchased the entire interest, and continued the business successfully alone until March, 1880, when he retired from trade, and has spent most of the time since traveling in Europe. He married, Dec. 15, 1842, Eliza A., only daughter of Dr. John L. and Fanny Smith, of Lyme. They have had five children,—Fanny E. (dec'd), Anna C. (dec'd), Mary E., Wilhelmine S. (dec'd), and Seth S. (dec'd).

In politics Mr. Comstock has been unswervingly Whig and Republican. As such represented East Lyme two terms in State Legislature (1848–59), and the Ninth Senatorial District in 1854 in the same assemblage. The same year he was drawn by lot, one of the six senior senators, as a member of the corporation of Yale College. He was for many years town treasurer, was paymaster-general of Connecticut (appointed by Governor Bissell), with rank of major. He has held the office of councilman in New London, and is a director of the New London City National Bank. He united with the Baptist Church of East Lyme years since, and now holds membership with the First Baptist Church of New London.

Orlando C. Gorton.—The honored subject of this sketch, son of Collins and Mary Gorton, was born in East Lyme, April 12, 1814. He was educated at the common schools in his native town, where he succeeded in securing an education that well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career.

Mr. Gorton remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Philadelphia, and subsequently embarked in the book trade, traveling extensively through the South and employing many agents. He was very successful in this business, in which he continued about twenty years, and succeeded in acquiring a handsome competency. He then closed up his business in the South, and returning to his native town, purchased the old farm upon which his father had resided for the past twenty years. Wishing to retire from the active management of the farm after about fourteen years, he removed to New London and purchased the place upon which his family now reside, and where his last days were spent.

Mr. Gorton was in every respect a self-made man, and his success was the natural result of his indomitable will and untiring energy. He was Republican in politics, and represented his town in the Legislature.

March 20, 1856, he married Fanny E., daughter of Calvin and Fanny Spencer, of East Lyme. Their family consisted of the following children: Orlando C., John S., Charles E., Henry (deceased), George A., Fannie, Elizabeth, and Ella.

Mr. Gorton died Nov. 12, 1874.

C. Arnold Weaver (oldest son of Wanton A. and Ann Weaver), one of the oldest merchants in the city of New London, was born in Lyme, Conn., April 12, 1821. His early boyhood was passed in his native town, and at the age of seven years removed with his parents to New London, where, with the exception of a few years, he has since resided. He received the advantages of a good school education; was diligent, and attentive to his studies, and obtained an education that well fitted him for his subsequent successful business career. Mr. Weaver's mercantile education was commenced in the store of Cady, Benjamin & King, where he remained one year, and in 1838 entered the employ of Weaver & Rogers, merchants, who were conducting business at the site now occupied by Mr. Weaver. In the spring of 1843, thinking to better his condition, he went to Sag Harbor, L. I., where he remained until January, 1846, when he returned to New London and entered into partnership with Weaver & Rogers, his former employers, in the ship chandlery and grocery business, where he has since remained in the active prosecution of the business. He was also engaged in the whaling business, which at one time was largely carried on by New London citizens. He has ever manifested a commendable interest in all matters tending to advance the material and religious interests of his adopted city. He is a leading member of the First Baptist Church, is a present member of the board of trustees, has been deacon of the church some twelve years, and served as the clerk over twenty-five years. Politically he is a Republican, and has been since the organization of that party. He has given his entire attention to his business, and has never sought political distinction; has, however, been a member of the Common Council, and was also a director in the First National Bank, now extinct. In November, 1846, he united in marriage with S. Augusta Brown, and their family consists of four children, viz.: Frank A., Annie A., Walter B., and Tillie L. In social life Mr. Weaver is gentlemanly and affable, and one of New London's most honored citizens.

In the year 1870, his health being such that a change and recreation was necessary, upon the recommendation of his physician he took a sea voyage to San Francisco, returning much improved in health and bodily vigor.

The residence of Mr. Weaver is located on Granite Street, in the most elevated and sightly portion of the city.

Charles Treadway, born in Salem, New London Co., Conn., was a descendant of Nathaniel Treadway, weaver, of Sudbury, Mass., 1640. This Nathaniel married Sufferance, daughter of Edward Howe, and removed to Watertown about 1645. He was repeatedly chosen selectman, and died in 1689. Treadway is not a common name in New England, and all who bear it are probably descended from Nathaniel, as he and his brother Josiah, who had no son, are the only





C Arnold Meyer



Ch. Leadey



Oscar Reiser M.D.

ones of the name whose arrivals are chronicled. Nathaniel had three sons,—Jonathan (of Sudbury), Josiah (last of Charlestown), and James. His daughter Lydia married Josiah Jones, Sr. Charles Treadway was the son of Charles and Lucretia Treadway. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and was a prisoner on the Jersey ships, which impaired his health and finally terminated his life. His father was a mechanic. The common schools of Salem afforded the entire educational advantages of Charles, but these were diligently improved, and when only sixteen we find him teaching a district school, and continued thus engaged, in a greater or less degree, for more than thirty years, including twelve and a half consecutive years in New London.

Mr. Treadway then engaged in merchandising in New London, in partnership with Daniel Lee, and continued in trade for nearly forty years.

Mr. Treadway was twice married. His first wife was Eliza H. Lee, of Waterford, Conn. Of their six children, none survived their father. He married his present wife April 18, 1865. She is the daughter of Joseph and Submit T. (Dunham) Woodward, of Mansfield, Tolland Co., Conn. Of their three daughters, but one, Jennie Woodward Treadway, is now living.

Mr. Treadway was a member of the Huntington Street Baptist Church of New London.

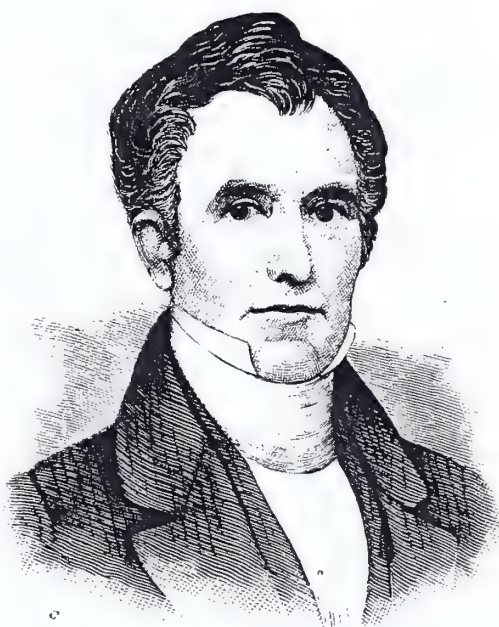
He was in early life a Whig in politics, but a Republican from the organization of that party, and was an earnest advocate of its principles. He represented New London in the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1852-53, held various town offices, all the duties connected therewith being done to the satisfaction of his constituents.

As a man, none were more valued than he among the citizens of New London for his sterling worth. Always unobtrusive, conscientious, and active, he was prominent in local politics, religion, and popular education. In the last he was especially interested. As a teacher, he was universally esteemed, and enjoyed the confidence of his pupils in an unusual degree. In all business matters and in all relations of life he was high-minded and honorable, and was actuated by the best motives, and when his death occurred, Dec. 3, 1878, he was sincerely and deeply mourned.

Oscar F. Sites, M.D., one of the oldest medical practitioners in New London, was born in Freistadt, Silesia, Prussia, March 23, 1810. He first attended the high school in Breslau, Silesia, and was studying medicine in Bonn, on the Rhine, in 1830, when he left the university and joined the revolutionary army of Poland. At the close of the war he went to France and studied homœopathy in that country and in Italy. In the year 1836 he came to America and located in New York City, where he taught music. He also continued the study of his chosen profession, and in 1842 graduated at the Geneva Medical College, at Geneva, N. Y., at that time one of the leading insti-

tutions of the day. In 1845, Dr. Sites came to New London, where he has since remained in the active practice of his honorable profession. Giving his profession his undivided attention, he has raised the standard of homœopathy in New London, has secured a good practice, and is highly esteemed by friends and fellow-townsmen.

Edward Hallam was born in New London, Conn., in 1779, received his education at the schools of his native town, and his early manhood was passed as a merchant there. He was largely concerned in



Edward Hallam

West India commerce and other shipping interests. In this he continued many years, and was a stirring, energetic business man, public-spirited also, and doing much for the good of New London. He at last met with financial reverses, and proceeded West to try new fields of labor. He engaged as an apothecary in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a few years, and about 1822 or '23 returned to New London, and ever after resided there, becoming largely interested in whaling voyages, which were very successful ventures. He continued thus engaged until his death, March 26, 1847. He married, first, Sarah Sage, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Sage) Johnson; second, Mary, daughter of Stephen and Esther (Sage) Rainey. He left no children, Mrs. Hallam surviving him ten years. He was of a warm, social disposition, fond of the company of friends, whom he entertained hospitably and pleasantly. He was fond of humor, was himself a great wit, and his friends were held by a strong tie. He was a member, and for several years warden, of the

Episcopal Church, and revered for his consistent Christian character. He never cared for office, and shrank from public life, but when he died he was more missed by a large circle of friends than many who were laden with worldly titles and honors. Mrs. Hallam died Nov. 18, 1857, and both lie buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London.

CHAPTER XIX.

NORWICH.

Geographical—Topographical—The Mohegans—The Indian Deed—The First Settlements—Survey of the Townships—Original Proprietors—Home-Lots—The Town Plot—Plan of the Ancient Settlement—Pioneer Schools—Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths—The First Mill—The First Chaise.

THE town of Norwich lies north of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Sprague, on the east by Lisbon and Preston, on the south by Montville, and on the west by Bozrah and Franklin. The surface of the town is diversified by hills and valleys and the soil is strong and fertile.

Two hundred and forty years ago but a faint wave of civilization had broken upon the primeval forest of the territory now embraced within the bounds of the State of Connecticut. There was a plantation on the Sound at Fairfield, also a small settlement at Hartford and New Haven, but for the most part it was in the undisputed possession of the red man. At the time of the settlement of the English the possession of the eastern part of the State was held by the Mohegans, and the territory now embraced within the present bounds of Norwich, Franklin, Bozrah, Sprague, Lisbon, and a portion of Preston known as the Nine-mile Square, was claimed by Uncas, the Mohegan chief, and was distinguished by the name of Mohegan.

The jurisdiction of the Mohegan territory was ceded to the colonial authorities by Uncas, Sept. 28, 1640, the deed being witnessed by William Thompson, Thomas Leffingwell, and Benjamin Brewster.

The Indian Deed.—The Indian deed of the town was executed June 6, 1659, and was as follows:

"Know all men that Onkos, Owaneco, Attawanhood, Indians of Mohegan, have Bargained, sold, and passed over, and doe by these presents sell and pass over unto the Towne and Inhabitants of Norwich nine miles square of land lying and being at Mohegan and the parts thereunto adjoining, with all ponds, rivers, woods, quarries, mines, with all royalties, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to them the said inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs and successors forever—the said lands are to be bounded as followeth, (viz.) to the southward on the west side of the Great River, ye line is to begin at the brooke falling into the head of Trading Cove, and soe to run west norwest seven miles—from thence the line to run nor north east nine miles, and on the East side the afores'd river to the southward the line is to joine with New London bounds as it is now laid out and soe to run east two miles from the foresh river, and soe from thence the line is to run nor nor east nine miles and from thence to run nor norwest nine miles to meet with the western line.—In consideration whereof the sd Onkos, Owaneco and Attawanhood doe acknowledge to have received of the parties aforesd the full and juste sum of seventy pounds and doe promise and engage ourselves, heirs and suc-

cessors, to warrant the sd bargain and sale to the aforesd parties, their heirs and successors, and them to defend from all claims and molestations from any whatsoever.—In witness whereof we have hereunto set to our hands this 6th of June, Anno 1659.

"ONKOS



his marks

"OWANECO



marks

"ATTAWANHOOD



marks

"Witness herenuto

"JOHN MASON

"THOMAS TRACY.

"This deed is recorded in the Country Booke August 20th 1663; as atest
"JOHN ALLYN, Sec'y."

This tract was described in the proprietor's records as follows:

The line commenced at the mouth of Trading Cove, where the brook falls into the cove; thence W. N. W. seven miles to a Great Pond (now in the corner of Bozrah and Colchester), the limit in this direction being denoted by a black oak marked N that stood near the outlet of the "Great Brook that runs out of the pond to Norwich river;" thence N. N. E. nine miles to a black oak standing on the south side of the river (Shetucket), "a little above Maw-mi-ag-waug;" thence S. S. E. nine miles, crossing the Shetucket and the Quinnebaug, and passing through "a Seader Swamp called Catantaquack," to a white-oak tree marked N, thirteen rods beyond a brook called Quo-qui-qua-song, the space from the Quinnebaug to this tree being just one mile and fifty-eight rods; thence S. S. W. nine miles to a white oak marked N, near the dwelling-houses of Robert Allyn and Thomas Rose, where Norwich and New London bounds join; thence west on the New London bounds, crossing the southern part of Mr. Brewster's land, two miles to Mohegan River, opposite the mouth of Trading Cove Brook, where the first bounds began.

The Settlement of Norwich.—The settlement of Norwich was made by inhabitants of Saybrook, under the leadership of the celebrated Capt. John Mason, a man familiar with the Indian country, well known to Uncas, the Mohegan sachem, and of much influence in the colony. The petition to the General Court for permission to begin the settlement was made in May, 1659. The court answered the petitioners as follows:

"Hartford, May 20, (59). This Court having considered the petition presented by the inhabitants of Saybrook, doe declare yt they approve and consent to what is desired by ye petitioners, respecting Mohegan, provided yt within ye space of three yeares they doe effect a plantation in ye place propounded."

Survey of the Township.—The preliminary step having been taken, the next move was for a survey of the province, which was made in 1659, when the

town plot was laid out, a highway opened, and the home-lots measured and assigned. A few of the settlers removed to the new plantation during the fall of 1659 and remained through the winter, but no goods were removed until the spring of the following year.

Original Proprietors—Home-Lots.—The statement has been made by various historians that the original proprietors numbered just thirty-five, but the painstaking and indefatigable Miss Caulkins, in her "History of Norwich," after thorough research, says,—

"The following list comprises those against whom not only nothing is found to militate against their being ranked as first proprietors, but, on the contrary, the records either prove conclusively or favor the idea that they belonged to that class: Rev. James Fitch, Maj. John Mason, Thomas Adgate, Robert Allyn, William Backus, William Backus, Jr., John Baldwin, John Birchard, Thomas Bliss, Morgan Bowers, Hugh Calkins, John Calkins, Richard Edgerton, Francis Griswold, Christopher Huntington, Simon Huntington, William Hyde, Samuel Hyde, Thomas Leffingwell, John Olmstead, John Pease, John Post, Thomas Post, John Reynolds, Jonathan Royce, Nehemiah Smith, Thomas Tracy, Robert Wade.

"Others having original home-lots and all the privileges of first proprietors were Thomas Bingham, John Bradford, John Gager, Stephen Gifford, Richard Hendy, Thomas Howard, Thomas Waterman, John Tracy, Josiah Reed, Richard Wallis.

"Of this second class, Bingham, Gifford, Howard, Reed, Tracy, and Waterman were probably minors when the plantation commenced. They were all married between 1666 and 1670, inclusive, and were all living except Howard in 1702, when a roll of the inhabitants was made in reference to a division of lands which distinguished the surviving first proprietors from the list of accepted inhabitants. Bingham, Gifford, Reed, Tracy, and Waterman were enrolled with the latter, which would seem to settle the point that they were not original proprietors.

"Most of these names, however, are necessary in order to make up the charmed number thirty-five. From the position these young men took and the prominence of their descendants in the history of the town they seem to have a higher claim to be ranked as proprietors than some of the earlier class,—Hendy and Wallis, for instance, of whom we know little more than their names, and Wade, who soon alienated his possessions. By dropping these three names and accepting the six minors we are brought back to the time-honored prescriptive number *thirty-five*.

"Stephen Backus, another minor, became a proprietor in the right of his father, William Backus, who died soon after the settlement."

The Town Plot.—"The town plot was laid out in a winding vale, which followed the course of the rapid, circuitous Yantic, and was sheltered for the greater part of the way on either side by abrupt and rocky

but well-wooded hills. A broad street or highway was opened through this valley, on each side of which the home-lots were arranged.

"A pathway was likewise cleared from the centre of the settlement to the Indian landing-place below the falls of the Yantic, near the head of the Cove, following the old Indian trail from Ox Hill to Yantic ford. This path, called by the settlers Mill Lane, was the most eligible route by which the effects of the planters could be conveyed. In some places the forests had been thinned of their undergrowth by fires, to afford scope for the Indians in their passionate love of the chase, and the beaver had done his part towards clearing the lowlands and banks of the rivers. A few wigwams were scattered here and there, the occasional abodes of wandering families of Indians at certain seasons of the year, who came hither for supplies of fish, fruit, or game; and the summits of some of the hills were crowned with disorderly heaps of stones, showing where some rude defense had been constructed in the course of their wars. But in every other respect the land was in its natural wild state. It was a laborious task to cut down trees, to burn the underbrush, to mark out roads and pathways, to throw temporary bridges over the runs of water, and to collect the materials for building.

"The home-lots comprised each a block of several acres, and were in general river-lands, favorable for mowing, pasture, and tillage. Here lay the prime advantage to be gained by a change of residence, the first proprietors being, with scarcely a single exception, agriculturists and farmers.

"Each homestead had a tract of pasture-land included in it or laid out as near to it as was convenient. Where the street approached the river the planters had their pasture-lots, in the same line with the house-lots on the opposite side of the stream.

"Near the centre of the town plot an open space was left for public buildings and military parades. This was soon known as the green, or plain. Here stood the first meeting-house, towards the south side, with the open common around it, and a steep pitch to the river. Of its erection there is no record.

"The dwellings of Mr. Fitch and Maj. Mason were near together, facing the green, and with the river in their rear. The road running from the green to the river, and spanning the stream with a bridge, separated the two homesteads. The allotment of Mr. Fitch, consisting of eleven acres, was on the southeast side of the green; the home-lot of Mason, 'eight acres more or less,'—the early measurements were extremely liberal,—was on the southwest side.

"The first wife of Mr. Fitch died at Saybrook in September, 1659. He came to Norwich a widower with six children, two of them sons—five and eleven years of age—who became active business men, and appear in so short a time taking part in the affairs of the town that it might be a pardonable inaccuracy were they ranked as original planters.

"Three acres of Mr. Fitch's home-lot he afterwards transferred to his son, Capt. James Fitch.

"On the northwest side of the green, covering the ledgy side hill, was the allotment of Stephen Gifford.

This was afterwards bought by the town for parsonage-land. On this hill, in the time of Philip's war, the meeting-house, the second sacred edifice of the town, stood.

"At the east end of the green was the homestead of Simon Huntington. His lot was laid out on both sides of the street, with a pleasant rivulet running through it and a lane winding into the woods on one side, separating his land from that of his neighbor, Bradford.

"On the river, southeast of Mr. Fitch, was the lot of John Olmstead, eight acres, and next to him that of William Backus, Sr., six acres. Mr. Backus died soon after the settlement, and left his accommodations to his son Stephen, in whose name they were subsequently registered.

"Memoranda: the footway six foote broad which goes through the home-lot of Mr. Fitch, John Holmstead, and Steven Backus was laid out by Towne order and agreement for the use of the towne in August, 1661."

"This path for more than a century remained a pent-way, with a gate and turnstile at each end, and when at last—that is, a little before the Revolutionary war—it was widened into a road and thrown open to the public it was dark with shrubbery and overhanging trees, and known as the road through the Grove.

"Thomas Tracy's home-lot of nine acres lay east of Simon Huntington's, on the south side of the street, which here runs nearly east and west.

"John Bradford, four acres, opposite Tracy, with the street and highways on all sides. 'Mr. John Bradford's corner' was quoted as a landmark. This was at the east end of his lot, where what was then called 'the road to Shetucket' began.

"Christopher Huntington, six acres, east of Thomas Tracy, with the brook between them.

"South of Huntington's corner was a ravine, with a pitch of several feet, through which in times of abundant rain another gurgling stream, formed by rivulets trickling down from Sentry Hill, passed into the dense alder swamp below. South of this ravine was the allotment of Thomas Adgate, whose land met that of Olmstead at the corner, completing the circle of home-lots around the central block.

"Opposite the homestead of Adgate a branch of the town street ascended Sentry Hill, and came down again to the main road below the corner, in the line of the old Indian trail towards the fords of the Yantic.

"Upon this side road, near where it came into the Town Street, was the lot of Sergt. Thomas Leffingwell, twelve acres, with an additional pasture-lot of ten acres, with Indian wigwams then upon it, 'abutting easterly upon the rocks.' The house-lot was eighty-six rods in length upon the narrow highway.

"Sergt. Leffingwell was peculiarly the soldier and guardsman of the new town, and Sentry Hill was the lookout post, commanding the customary Indian route from Narragansett to Mohegan. A sentry-box was built on the summit, and in times of danger and excitement a constant watch was kept from the height. Here, too, in the war with Philip a small guard-house was built, sufficient for some ten or twelve soldiers to be housed. It has of late been called Centre Hill, an unconscious change from Sentry that has probably obtained currency from the supposition that the name referred to its position among other elevations in this multitude of hills. Nor is the name at present inapplicable, this being not far from the centre of the modern township, though by no means central in reference to the original nine miles square.

"North of Leffingwell, and stretching towards Ox Hill, grants were laid out to Richard Hendy, Josiah Reed, and Richard Wallis, with the commons for their principal boundaries.

"Next to Leffingwell, on the street as it runs south, was the allotment of Thomas Bliss, five acres and a fourth, with a lane on the south leading to a watering-place at the river.

"John Reynolds, southeast of Thomas Bliss, six acres.

"Here was the eastern frontier of the town plot. A dense and miry thicket lay between the mill-lane and the upland plain below.

"Returning to the green which divided the settlement into East and West Ends, the proprietors were arranged along the street and river, west of Maj. Mason, in the following order:

"Thomas Waterman, seven acres.

"Thomas Bingham, four acres.

"John Post, six acres.

"John Birchard, seven and one-fourth acres; sixteen rods and eleven feet in front. Mr. Birchard's house, according to tradition, was fortified in the time of Philip's war, and a garrison kept in it, who made port-holes under the roof, through which to fire if they should be attacked.

"Robert Wade, six acres; sixteen rods front. This lot was sold in 1677 to Caleb Abell, and better known as the Abell homestead.

"Adjoining Wade, but with boundaries and situation uncertain, was the lot of Morgan Bowers.

"Opposite Post and Birchard, on the northeast side of the street, were the allotments of William Hyde and his son Samuel, extending back into the commons. The Hyde house stood a few rods back from the town street, upon the 'highway into the woods,' as the lane was then called.

"Next west of Robert Wade, on the river side of the street, was the home-lot of John Gager, eleven and a half acres.

"Thomas Post, adjoining Gager, on the upland, six acres; 'a burying-place excepted that lyeth within his lot, and also a way to it.'

"On the other side of the street were the locations of Nehemiah Smith and Thomas Howard.

"Beyond Thomas Post on the northwest, with lots reaching from the town street to the river, were the following proprietors in regular succession:

"Richard Edgerton, six acres; William Backus, six; Hugh Calkins, six; John Calkins, four and three-fourths; Francis Griswold, seven; Robert Allyn, five; Jonathan Royce, six; John Baldwin, five; John Tracy, twelve; John Pease, seven, with the river on the northwest, west, and south.

"This was at the western limit of the town plot, where the river by a sudden turn to the southwest crossed the street at right angles.

"These thirty-eight lots were the first laid out, and though not all in 1659, and some perhaps not till several years later, those who held them, whether immediate possessors or not, were commonly reckoned original proprietors.

"After the first thirty-eight proprietors, the next inhabitants who come in as grantees of the town are John Elderkin and Samuel Lathrop. Elderkin had two home-lots granted him in remuneration of services. The first grant of 1667 was laid out in the town plot, but being at too great a distance from his business, it was conveyed, with consent of the townsmen, to Samuel Lathrop, 24th August, 1668. Another was given him at the old landing-place below the Falls, where, according to contract, he built a grist-mill for the convenience of the town.

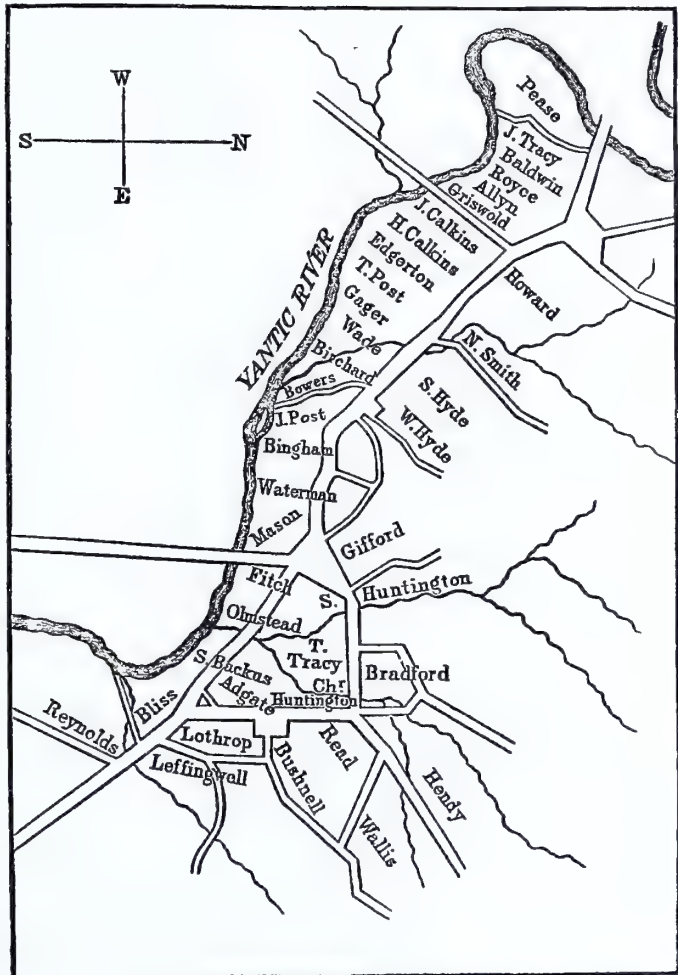
"The Lathrop house-lot comprised six acres, and had a street, highway, or lane on every side of it. Probably it lay on the side-hill opposite Adgate's. The early intermarriages in the families of Lathrop, Leffingwell, Adgate, and Bushnell, leading them to divide house-lots and settle in contiguous homes, make it difficult to determine the precise situation of each original grant. We can be confident only that these families had their first dwellings near together at the east end of the town plot.

"The first Samuel Lathrop appears to have erected a house on the town street before 1670.

"Samuel Lathrop, Jr., in 1679 had a piece of land given him by the town to build upon 'near his father's home-lot,' upon which he is supposed to have built the house that subsequently belonged to Col. Simon Lathrop, and still later to Rufus Lathrop Huntington. A noted pine-tree, originally of great size and height, stood near and pointed out the site even after the house was demolished.

"The next householders after these were the older sons of proprietors, of whom the most distinguished were John and Daniel Mason, sons of the major, Capt. James Fitch, and Richard and Joseph Bushnell, sons of Mrs. Adgate. These are all ranked as first-comers, taking part in the affairs of the first generation.

"Richard Bushnell's residence stood conspicuously upon the side-hill. Courts of larger or lesser signifi-



PLAN OF THE ANCIENT SETTLEMENT, 1660.

cance and meetings of various kinds were held there. One of the Courts of Commission appointed by royal authority to settle the Mohegan controversy is said to have held its sessions in the great square room of the Bushnell house.

"A careful examination of the grants and proprietary records shows that in 1672 land had been recorded to only seventy-seven persons within the town limits.

"In April, 1661, the first division land was laid out (this included the Little Plain); in 1663 the second division land, which lay towards Lebanon; and in 1668 the third, upon Quinnebaug River. After a few

years almost every citizen owned land in eight or ten different parcels. For the first eighty or one hundred years very few of the homesteads seem to have been alienated. They passed from one occupant to another by quiet inheritance, and in many cases were split into two or three portions among the sons who settled down by the side of their fathers.

"There was a peculiarity in the foundation of Norwich that distinguishes it from most other settlements in this part of the country. It did not begin in a random, fragmentary way, receiving accessions from this quarter and that till it gradually grew into a compact form and stable condition, but came upon the ground a town and a church. The inhabitants were not a body of adventurers fortuitously thrown together, but an association, carrying their laws as well as their liberties with them, each member bound to consult the general good as well as his own individual advantage. Steady habits, patient endurance, manly toil, and serene intelligence settled with them, inspiring and efficient though quiet house-mates. In the early days of the township the inhabitants labored hard, but every man helped his neighbor. Trespasses were rare; a grand decorum of manners prevailed; sympathy, kindly counsel, and friendly assistance softened the rigors of the wilderness, and the hearts of all were strengthened with the constant cheer of gospel promises. All the enactments and proceedings of these fathers of the town, all that we can gather concerning them from records or tradition, exhibits a well-organized community,—a people, bold, earnest, thoughtful, with the ring of the true metal in their transactions.

"The whole course of history furnishes no fairer model of a Christian settlement."

Indian Forts.—If any dependence can be placed on names and traditions, the Indians had at least three rude forts within the present bounds of Norwich. One at the Landing on the brow of the hill, which on this account was called at the first settlement Fort Hill. This was probably the citadel of Waweequaw, the brother of Uncas. Another upon Little Fort Hill, between the Landing and Trading Cove, belonging to Uncas himself. And a third, more ancient than either of these, on the southwestern side of the Yantic, below the junction of Hammer Brook. This stood upon a rugged platform of rock, surrounded and overshadowed with woods. It was a barren and secluded spot; but the tradition has been current, particularly among the Hydes and Posts, who first owned the spot, that here was an ancient Indian fortress. It consisted of a high stone wall, inclosing an area upon the brow of the hill, and must have been designed only as a hiding-place to which to retreat in times of invasion. The stones had been broken by the Indian builders into portable size, and about the year 1790 were removed and used in the building of a cellar and for other purposes by the owner of the land.

In 1685 a patent was obtained which confirmed to the town the original tract of nine miles square, to be an entire township, "according to the tenor of East Greenwich, in Kent, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by Knight's service." A copy of this patent is herewith given:

Patent of the Town of Norwich, A.D. 1685.

Whereas the General Court of Connecticut have forever granted unto the proprietors and inhabitants of the Towne of Norwich all those lands, both meadows and uplands, within these abutments (viz.), from the mouth of Trading-cove Brooke, the line to run as the Brooke to the head of the Brooke, to a white oske marked N: and from thence west northwesterly to a great pond, to a black oske marked N: which stands neere the mouth of the great Brooke that runs out of the pond to Norwich River, which is about seven miles from the said Trading Cove; and from thence the line runs North norcast nine miles to a Black oske standing by the river side, on the south of it, a little above maumagway, and from thence the line runs south southeasterly nine miles to a white oske standing by a brooke marked N: and then the line runs south southwesterly nine miles to a white oske neere Robert Aliys and Thomas Rose's Dwelling-houses, which tree is marked N: and from thence westerly as New London Bounds runs to Mobergan river, the whole being nine miles square, the said land having been by purchase or otherwise lawfully obtained of the Indian natives proprietors.—And whereas the said inhabitants and proprietors of the sd Norwich in the Colony of Connecticut have made application to the Governor and Company of the sd Colony of Connecticut, assembled in Court May 25th, 1685, that they may have a patent for the confirmation of the aforesaid land, so purchased and granted to them as aforesaid, and which they have stood seized, and quietly possessed of for many years late past without interruption. Now for a more full confirmation of the aforesaid unto the present proprietors of the sd Township of Norwich in their possession and enjoyment of the premises, know yee that the sd Governor and Company, assembled in General Court according to the Commission Granted to them by his majestie's charter, have given and granted, and by these presents doe give, grant, Ratifie, and confirme unto Mr. James Fitch, senr, Capt. James Fitch, Mr. Benjamin Brewster, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Lieut. Tho. Leffingwell, Mr. Christopher Huntington, Mr. Simon Huntington, Ensign William Backus, Mr. Thomas Waterman, Mr. John Burchard, and Mr. John Post, and the rest of the said present proprietors of the township of Norwich, their heirs, successors, and assigns forever; the aforesaid parcell of land, as it is Butted and Bounded, together with all the woods, meadows, pastures, ponds, waters, rivers, islands, fishings, huntings, fowlings, mines, mineralls, quarries, and precious stones, upon or within the said tract of land, and all other profits and commodities thereunto belonging, or in any wayes appertaining; and Doe also grant unto the aforesaid Mr. James Fitch, senr, Capt. James Fitch, Mr. Benjamin Brewster, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Lieut. Tho. Leffingwell, Mr. Christopher Huntington, Mr. Simon Huntington, Ensign Wm. Backus, Mr. Thomas Waterman, Mr. John Burchard, and Mr. John Post, and the rest of the proprietors, inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs, successors, and assigns forever, that the foresd tract of land shall be forever hereafter deemed, reputed, and be an intire towne-ship of itself—to have and to hold the said tract of land and premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, together with the privileges and immunities and franchises hereof given and granted unto the sayd Mr. James Fitch, senr, Capt. James Fitch, Mr. Benjamin Brewster, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, Mr. Christopher Huntington, Mr. Simon Huntington, Ensign Wm. Backus, Mr. Thomas Waterman, Mr. John Burchard, and Mr. John Post, and other the present proprietors, inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs, successors, and assigns for ever, according to the tenor of East Greenwich in Kent, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by Knite's service, they to make improvement of the same as they are capable, according to the custom of the country, yielding, rendering, and paying therefore to our sovereign Lord, the king, his heirs and successors, his dues according to Charter. In witness whereof, we have caused the Seale of the Colony to be hereunto affixed this twenty-first

of May, 1685, in the first year of the reign of our sovereign Lord James the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith.

ROBERT TREAT, Governor.

March 30th, 1687, per order of Gov^r and Company of the Colony of Connecticut.



Signed pr

JOHN ALLEN, Secy.

Entered in the pub. records, Lib. D: fo. 138, 139, Nov^r 27th, 1685: pr JOHN ALLYN, Secy.

Schools.—The first reference in the old town records to schools is in 1677, when John Birchard was chosen to keep school nine months of the year for £25, provision pay.

March 31, 1679,—

"It is agreed and voted by the town that Mr. Danill Mason shall be improved as a school-master for the towne for nine months in the yeare ensuing, and to allow him twenty-five pounds to be payed partly by the childreu, . . . and each child that is entered for the full time to pay nine shillings and other children that come occasionally to allow three pence the week; the rest to be payed by the Towne."

July 28, 1680, a special meeting was called to deliberate respecting the establishment of a town school, and the whole matter committed to the charge of the selectmen, with injunctions that they should see,—

"1st, that parents send their children; 2d, that they pay their proportion, according to what is judged just; 3d, that they take care parents be not oppressed, especially such who are disabled; 4th, that whatever is additionally necessary for the perfecting the maintenance of a school-master, is a charge and expense belonging to all the inhabitants of the town, and to be gathered as any other rates; 5th, whatever else is necessary to a prudent carrying through this occasion, is committed to the discretion of ye sd select men."

"Public works in those days were slow in progress, more from the want of hands to labor than from deficiency of skill or the absence of enterprise. A school-house for which appropriations had been made in 1680 was finally built in 1683 by John Hough and Samuel Roberts. These men were both from New London, but found employment in Norwich as house-builders, and about this period became residents of the town.

"1680, July 21.—Mr. Arnold accepted as an inhabitant: the Selectmen to provide him with 4 or 5 acres of land as convenient as may be.

"Mr. John Arnold was a schoolmaster and probably exercised his calling for several years in Norwich, although the records do not advert to him in that capacity. An allusion occurs to 'Mr. John Arnold, merchant,' who was doubtless the same person, as a variety of occupations, in a small way, were often pursued by one man in those days.

"Mr. Arnold afterwards removed to Windham, where his name is found on the list of the first twenty-two inhabitants, May, 1693. He settled in that part of the town which is now Mansfield, and the records of the place show that he had been master of a school in several different towns, and had children born at Newark, Killingworth, Norwich, and Windham.

"Schools in our early settlements were only kept a certain part of the year, varying from two to eight or nine months. In 1690 the selectmen were directed to

provide a schoolmaster, the scholars to pay 4d. a week, and the remainder of the salary raised on the list. No further notice is taken of schools, town-wise, until 1697, when Richard Bushnell is appointed to keep the school for two months that year, and to be paid in land.

"In 1698, David Hartshorn was engaged for the same time. Here it is probable that the town school died out.

"In the year 1700 a startling fact appears in the indictments of the grand jury of the county: '*Norwich presented for want of a school to instruct children.*'

"That measures were immediately taken to remedy this deficiency, we may infer from the fact that £6 was added to the next year's rate for repairing the school-house, and about the same time a tract of land was granted to David Knight in payment for work upon the meeting-house and school-house.

"It may not be true of all New England, but in some portions of it, for a considerable period after the first generation had passed away, education was neglected; the schools were of an inferior grade, and very grudgingly and irregularly sustained. This was probably owing to the paucity of good teachers and the superfluous activity of the people, which led them to break away impatiently from sedentary pursuits. But the inevitable consequence was that the grandchildren of the first settlers were more illiterate than either the generation before or after them.

"April 26, 1709, the town passed a resolution 'that they will have a schoolmaster, according to law.' This emphatic determination seems to imply an antecedent neglect. Richard Bushnell was again employed for a short period.

"Jan. 26, 1712. In town-meeting, Lieut. Joseph Backus, moderator:

"It was voted that a good and sufficient schoolmaster be appointed to keep school the whole year and from year to year; one-half of the time in the Town Plot and the other half at the farms in the several quarters."

"At this period 40s. on the list of every thousand pounds was granted by the country,—that is, by the General Court, for the benefit of schools, and each town was by law obliged to maintain a school for a certain part of the year.

"Schools were maintained by what was called a *country rate* of forty shillings upon the thousand pounds, and all deficiencies made up by parents and guardians. The schools were distributed over the town, and kept a longer or shorter period, according to the list of each society. In 1745 the appointment was as follows:

"School at the Landing Place to be kept.....	3 months and 17 days.
"two in the Town Plot, one at each end...	5½ months each.
"at Plain Hills.....	2 months 19 days.
"Wawekus Hill.....	1 " 16 "
"Great Plain.....	2 " 18 "
"Weguanuk.....	2 " 15 "
"on Windham road.....	2 " 11 "

"If any of these schools should be kept by a woman the time was to be doubled, as the pay of the mistress was but half that to the master."

A school was continued here during the Revolution, and was described as furnishing instruction to "young gentlemen and ladies, lads and misses, in every branch of literature, viz., reading, writing, arithmetic, the learned languages, logic, geography, mathematics," etc. Charles White, teacher.

In 1799 a Mrs. Brooks opened a girls' school on Little Plain, but it was of short duration.

In 1782 an academical association was formed in the western part of the town-plot, and a school opened, which continued about thirty years.

Dr. Daniel Lathrop, upon his death, left a legacy of £500 for the support of a free grammar school, which was opened in 1787, with Ebenezer Punderson as teacher. It was in operation about half a century.

In 1800, William Woodbridge commenced a school in Little Plain, but it lived but a few years. Among other schools which have flourished for longer or shorter periods in Norwich were the Select School, at the town plot; a preparatory school at the Landing, in 1797; the Chelsea Grammar School, organized in 1806; the Norwich Female Academy, incorporated in 1828.

Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The first birth in the plantation was that of Elizabeth Hyde, in August, 1660. She was the daughter of Samuel Hyde and Jane Lee. The second child born was Anne, daughter of Thomas Bliss. The first male child born was Christopher, son of Christopher and Ruth Huntington, Nov. 1, 1660.

The following births occurred during the first five years of the settlement:

- 1661.—Sarah, dr. of John Birchard; Deborah, dr. of Francis Griswold; both born in May. Sarah Birchard died young. Deborah Griswold married Jonathan Crane.
John, son of John Calkins, born in July.
Abigail, dr. of Thomas Adgate, in August.
Joseph, son of Simon Huntington, in September.
- 1662.—Elizabeth, dr. of Jonathan Royce, in January.
John, son of William Backus, February 9.
John, son of Richard Edgerton, June 12.
Thomas, son of John Baldwin; no record of his birth found, but his age shows that he was born this year.
- 1663.—Rebecca, dr. of Thomas Bliss, in March.
Lydia, dr. of John Gager, in August. She married Simon Huntington, who was born at Saybrook in 1659.
Samuel, son of John Calkins, in October.
John, son of Jonathan Royce, in November.
- 1664.—Sarah, dr. of Thomas Adgate, in January.
Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Huntington, in February, and died in infancy.
Mary, dr. of John Reynolds, in April. She married John Edgerton, above named (born 1662).
Abigail, dr. of John Post, November 6.
Thomas, son of Thomas Post, in December.
- 1665.—Thomas, son of Christopher Huntington, March 18.
Samuel, son of William Backus, May 2; died young.
James, son of John Birchard, July 16.
Daniel, son of Rev. James Fitch, in August.
Samuel, son of Francis Griswold, in September.
Sarah, dr. of Jonathan Royce, in October.

The first death was that of Sarah, wife of Thomas Post, in March, 1661, and William Backus, June 12, of the same year.

The first marriage was that of the widowed minister, Rev. James Fitch, to Priscilla Mason, in October, 1664.

The First Mill.—One of the greatest inconveniences met by the early settlers was the want of mills for grinding corn, and this matter was usually given the early attention of the town.

The earliest vote concerning a mill was under date Dec. 11, 1660, which is the renewal of a contract stated to have been made at Saybrook, Feb. 26, 1655 [probably should be 1659–60], between John Elderkin on the one hand, and "the town of Moheagan" on the other, to erect a corn-mill, either by the homelot of John Pease [at Yantic, western extremity of the town plot], or at No-man's Acre, to be completed before Nov. 1, 1661, under penalty of forfeiting twenty dollars. The toll allowed was to be $\frac{1}{16}$, and a tract of land was pledged as a compensation for the erection of the mill.

Elderkin's mill, erected first at No-man's Acre, was soon removed to a situation below the falls, and new grants and privileges were bestowed upon the proprietor, that it might be well sustained. Here for a long course of years stood the mill and the miller's house. This had formerly been a noted landing-place of the Indians. A fine spring of pure water gushed copiously from the side-hill near by, which was literally a perpetual fountain of sweet water, with no record or tradition of its having failed but once, and that was in the great drought of 1676.

The Mill Falls, Elderkin's Mill, "the valley near the mill in which the spring is," "the deep valley that goeth down to goodman Elderkin's house," and "the island before his house at the Mill Falls," are all referred to in the early records.

The First Chaise.—The first chaise in town was owned by Samuel Brown, who was fined for riding in it to meeting. Col. Simon Lathrop owned a chaise about this time, but the use of it was excused on his part in consequence of the frailty of his wife.

During the Revolutionary period there were six chaises in town, as follows: Gen. Jedediah Huntington owned the first one that was furnished with a top that could be thrown back. It was large, low, square-bodied, and studded with brass nails with square and flat heads. Gen. Hezekiah Huntington was the owner of one. Dr. Daniel Lathrop's chaise had a yellow body, with a red morocco top, and was furnished with a window on one side. This was considered a splendid establishment. Other owners of chaises were Dr. Theophilus Rogers, Elijah Backus, and Nathaniel Backus.

CHAPTER XX.

NORWICH—(Continued).

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Maj. John Mason—Rev. James Fitch—Adgate—Allyn—Buckus—Baldwin—Bingham—Birchard—Bliss—Bowers—Bradford—Hugh Calkins—John Calkins—Edgerton—Gager—Gifford—Griswold—Hendy—Howard—Huntington—Hyde—Leffingwell—Olmsted—Pease—Post—Reel—Raynolds—Royce—Smith—Tracy—Wade—Wallis—Waterman—Abel—Brewster—Bushnell—Elderkin—Lathrop—Allen—Allerton—Ames—Andrews—Armstrong—Arnold—Avery—Baker—Bacon—Badger—Barrett—Barstow—Bates—Belden—Bell—Blackmore—Boom—Burton—Burley—Capron—Carson—Carpenter—Carter—Case—Cathcart—Chapman—Chappell—Cleveland—Coolidge—Cole—Cotteral—Craut—Crocker—Cross—Cullenin—Culver—Culverswell—Darby—Davis—Deans—Dean—Decker—Denison—Dennis—Dowd—Edgecombe—Fairbanks—Fales—Fargo—Field—Fillmore—Ford—Fowler—Fox—Frasier—French—Gaylord—Gibbons—Gookin—Gould—Gorton—Gove—Green—Grist—Grover—Hull—Hamilton—Hammond—Barrington—Harris—Harteborn—Haskins—Hazen—Heath—Hendrick—Hill—Hodges—Hough—Hutchins—Hutchinson—Jennings—Jones—Johnson—Kelly—Kennedy—Kimball—King—Kingsbury—Kirby—Kuowles—Knowlton—Ladd—Lamb—Lawrence—Lee—Loomer—Lord—Low—Lyon—Marshall—Meade—Metcalf—Merrick—Moore—Morgan—Moseley—Munsell—Norman—Ormsby—Palmer—Pasmoe—Peck—Pember—Pettis—Phillips—Pierce—Pike—Pitcher—Polly—Prior—Raymond—Richards—Roberts—Rogers—Rood—Rosebrough—Rudd—Sabine—Shuman—Smallvent—Spalding—Stone—Stickney—Stoddard—Story—Swetland—Tenny—Todd—Thomas—Tubbs—Walker—Warren—Way—Welsh—White—Whitaker—Wightman—Williams—Willoughby—Wood—Woodworth.

Sketches of Original Proprietors and Other Early Settlers.¹—MAJ. JOHN MASON. Every memoir of Mason is obliged to take him up at the prime of life, for of his birth,² parentage, and early years no certain information has been obtained. When he first appears in history he is in the English army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, fighting in the Netherlands in behalf of the Dutch patriots against the bigotry and tyranny of Spain.

He is supposed to have emigrated to this country in 1630, with Mr. Warham's company, that sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20th, and arrived at Nantasket May 30th of that year. But this cannot be stated with absolute certainty, as he has not been actually traced on this side of the ocean before December, 1632, when he was engaged in a cruise with John Gallop, under a commission from the Governor and magistrates of Massachusetts, to search for a pirate called Dixy Bull, who had for some time annoyed the coast with petty depredations. He was then called Lieut. Mason, but soon afterwards attained the rank of captain. In 1634 he was one of a committee appointed to plan the fortifications of Boston Harbor, and was specially employed in raising a battery upon Castle Island.

In March, 1635, he was the representative of Dorchester to the General Court, but in the latter part of the same year or early in the next removed with the major part of Mr. Warham's people to the Connecticut Valley. Here the emigrants planted themselves,

on the western bank of Connecticut River, above Hartford, and founded the pleasant and honorable town of Windsor.

With the residence of Capt. Mason at Windsor all the stirring scenes of the Pequot war are connected. This was the great event of the early history of Connecticut, and the overshadowing exploit of Mason's life. He was instrumental in originating the expedition, formed the plan, followed out its details, fought its battles, clinched, as it were, with iron screws its results, and wrote its history. This war was begun and ended when Connecticut had only two hundred and fifty inhabitants, comprised principally in the three towns of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor. Out of these Mason gathered a band of seventy men, and passing down Connecticut River, landed in the Narragansett country, and being joined by a band of friendly Indians, marched directly into the heart of the hostile territory, assailed the Pequots in their strongest fortress, destroyed it, laid waste their dwellings, and killed nearly half of the whole nation. This expedition occupied three weeks and two days. The skill, prudence, firmness, and active courage displayed by Mason in this exploit were such as to gain him a high standing among military commanders. From this period he became renowned as an Indian-fighter, and stood forth a buckler of defense to the exposed colonists, but a terror to the wild people of the wilderness.

In 1637 he was appointed by the General Court the chief military officer of the colony, his duty being "to train the military men" of the several plantations ten days in every year; salary, forty pounds per annum.³ At a later period (1654) he was authorized to assemble all the train-bands of the colony once in two years for a general review. The office was equivalent to that of major-general. He retained it through the remainder of his life, thirty-five years, and during that time appears to have been the only person in the colony with the rank and title of major.

When the fort at Saybrook was transferred by Col. Fenwick to the jurisdiction of the colony, Mason was appointed to receive the investment, and at the special request of the inhabitants he removed to that place and was made commander of the station. Here he had his home for the next twelve years.

The people of New Haven were not entirely satisfied with their location, and formed a design of removing to a tract of land which they had purchased on the Delaware River. In 1651 they proposed this matter to Capt. Mason, urgently requesting him to remove with them and take the management of the company. This invitation is a proof of the high opinion his contemporaries had formed both of his civil and military talents. The offers they made him were liberal, and he was on the point of accepting,

¹ Condensed from Miss Calkins' History of Norwich.

² That he was born about 1600 may be inferred from his age at the time of his death—upwards of seventy—in 1672.

³ "The said Capt. Mason shall have liberty to traine the said military men in every plantation tenne dayes in every yeare, soe as it be not in June or July."—*Conn. Col. Rec.*, i. 15.

when the Legislature of Connecticut interfered, entreating him not to leave the colony, and declaring that they could by no means consent to his removal. Finding that his presence was considered essential to the safety of Connecticut, he declined the offers of New Haven. If he went there was no one left who could make his place good; neither had New Haven any person in reserve who could fill the station designed for him, and therefore the projected settlement never took place. The active disposition of Mason, however, never lacked employment. There was scarcely a year in which he was not obliged to go on some expedition among the Indian tribes to negotiate, or to fight, or to pacify their mutual quarrels. At one time his faithful friend Uncas was in danger from a powerful league of the other tribes, but the seasonable preparations of Mason for his relief frightened the foe into peace and submission. At another time he was sent with arms and men to the assistance of the Long Island Indians against Ninigrate, the powerful sachem of the Nahanticks, who threatened them with extirpation. This service he gallantly performed, but only two years afterwards was compelled to appear again on that island with a band of soldiers, in order to chastise the very Indians, mischievous and ungrateful, whom he had before relieved.

We find him at the same time, and for several years in succession, holding various public offices, all arduous and important. He was Indian agent, Indian umpire, and the counselor of the government in all Indian concerns; captain of the fort, justice of the peace, and empowered to hold courts as a judge; a member likewise of two deliberative bodies, the Connecticut Legislature and the Board of Commissioners of the United Colonies; major-general of the militia at home, and the acting commander in all expeditions abroad. In 1660 he was chosen Deputy Governor, to which office he was annually re-elected for eight years, five under the old form and three under the king's charter, which united Connecticut with New Haven. The same year he was actively employed, in conjunction with Mr. Fitch and others, in effecting the settlement of Norwich, and also in purchasing of the Mobegans a large tract of land in behalf of the colony.

At this time also, for nearly two years, he performed all the duties of the chief magistrate of the colony, Winthrop, the Governor, being absent in England engaged in negotiations respecting the charter.

Thus the life of Mason on this continent may be distributed into four portions. The first was given to Dorchester, and the remainder, in nearly equal parts, to the three towns in Connecticut that he assisted in planting:

Lieutenant and captain at Dorchester, five and a half years.

Conqueror of the Pequots, magistrate and major at Windsor, twelve years.

Captain of the fort and commissioner of the United Colonies at Saybrook, twelve.

Deputy Governor and assistant at Norwich, twelve.

He was not chosen Deputy Governor after 1668, but continued in duty as an assistant, and was present for the last time at the election in May, 1671.

Of the original band of Norwich purchasers, Mason was one of the earliest laid in the grave.¹ He died Jan. 30, 1671-72. According to Trumbull, he was in the seventy-third year of his age. His last hours were cheered by the prayers and counsels of his beloved pastor and son-in-law, Mr. Fitch. Two years before he had requested his fellow-citizens to excuse him from all further public services, on account of his age and infirmity, so that the close of his life, though overshadowed by suffering from an acute disease, was unharassed by care and responsibility. There is no coeval record that points out his burial-place, but uniform tradition and current belief in the neighborhood from generation to generation leave no reason to doubt that he was interred where other inhabitants of that generation were laid,—that is, in the Post and Gager burial-ground, or first cemetery of Norwich.

He had been for twelve years an inhabitant of Norwich. It was his chosen home, and no urgent motive can be assigned for his interment elsewhere. Moreover, it was midwinter, when a traveling procession in a new country, with the imperfect accommodations of that period, would have been almost impracticable. Had he been removed under such circumstances to any other place for interment (to Saybrook or Windsor, for example) the event would have been of public notoriety throughout the colony, and must inevitably have been recorded somewhere in the annals of the day.

All the probabilities, therefore, are in favor of his having been buried in Norwich.

Mason is one of the prominent figures in our early history. He shines forth as a valiant soldier and a wise counselor. He was prudent and yet enterprising, fertile in resources, prompt and heroic in the field of action. The natural ardor of his mind, fostered by early military adventures, and continually called into exercise by great emergencies, made him a fearless leader in war. Sturdy in frame and hardy in constitution, regardless of danger, fatigue, or exposure, he was invaluable as a pioneer in difficult enterprises and a founder of new plantations. He was also a religious man and a patriot, of virtuous habits and moderate ambition. Though he sustained many high and hon-

¹ Richard Hendy had deceased before this period, but no prominent proprietor except William Buckus, Sr. The precise date of Mason's death is ascertained from a contemporary journal kept by Rev. Simon Bradstreet, of New London, whose record is as follows:

"Jan. 30, 1671 (O. S.). Major Jno. Mason who had severall times been Deputy Govern^r of Connecticut Colony dyed. He was aged about 70. He lived the 2 or 3 last years of his life in Extream misery with ye stons or strangury or some such disease. He dyed with much comfort and assur^t it should be well with him."—*Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, 9, 46.

orable offices in the infant colony, he is best known by the simple title of captain. Trumbull comprises his peculiar traits in these few words: "He was tall and portly, full of martial fire, and shunned no hardships or dangers in the defense and service of the colony."

Yet, viewing the character of Mason at this distance of time, we become aware of some rigid and imperious features. Though faithful to his convictions of duty, he was stern and unrelenting in the execution of justice, and as a magistrate and commander, dictatorial and self-reliant.

Roger Williams, in his correspondence with Winthrop, of New London, refers to Mason in terms which lead us to infer that the latter, as a neighbor, was not particularly acceptable to other plantations:

"Since I mention Capt. Mason, worthy sir, I humbly beg of the Father of Lights to guide you in yours converse and neighbourhood with him."
"Sir, heape coales of fire on Capt. Mason's head, conquer evil with good, but be not cowardly and overcome with any evil."

Again, alluding to dispatches that he had received from Capt. Mason, he says,—

"The letters are kind to myself but terrible to all these natives, especially to the sachims."

Uncas and his tribe were peculiarly the wards and adherents of Mason, and he seemed pledged to defend them against all complaints. We may be disposed to charge him with cruelty to a vanquished foe, but the same taint lies on most of the early colonists. He only shared in the ferocious character of the age, and, we may add, in that misconception of the spirit of Christianity which devoted its enemies to immediate and vindictive destruction.

Of the first marriage of Capt. Mason no date or specification has been recovered. A memorandum in the old church-book at Windsor gives the number of those who had died in the plantation before the year 1639, and mentions as one of them *the captain's wife*. No other inhabitant is known to have had at that time the title of captain, and therefore this may be pronounced without hesitation the wife of Mason. In July, 1639, he was married to Anne Peck, who was the mother of the seven children recorded at Norwich, which list is supposed to comprise his whole offspring.

Mrs. Anne Mason died at Norwich before her husband. A memorial sermon, preached by Mr. Fitch, represents her as a woman of eminent piety, and "gifted with a measure of knowledge above what is usual in her sex."

"I need not tell you," says the preacher, "what a Dorcas you have lost; men, women, and children are ready with weeping to acknowledge what works of mercy she hath done for them."

The family is registered at Norwich with this heading: "The names and ages of the children of Maj. Mason." The day of the month is not given, nor the place of birth. The list is as follows: Priscilla, born in October, 1641; Samuel, born in July, 1644; John,

born in August, 1646; Rachel, born in October, 1648; Anne, born in June, 1650; Daniel, born in April, 1652; Elizabeth, born in August, 1654.

The first three were probably born in Windsor, the others at Saybrook.

Of this group three were ingrafted into the Fitch family. Rev. James Fitch married for his second wife, in October, 1654, Priscilla Mason; John Mason (2) married Abigail Fitch; and James Fitch (2) married Elizabeth Mason, Jan. 1, 1676.

Rachel Mason became the second wife of Charles Hill, of New London. They were married June 12, 1678, and she died in less than a year afterwards.

Anne Mason married, Nov. 8, 1672, Capt. John Brown, of Swanzy.

John Mason, second son of the major, succeeded to his father's accommodations in Norwich.

This gallant young captain was severely and, as it proved, fatally wounded in the great swamp fight at Narragansett, Dec. 19, 1675. It is probable that he was brought home from that sanguinary field by his Mohegan warriors on an Indian bier. His wounds never healed. After lingering several months, he died, as is supposed, in the same house where his father expired, and was doubtless laid by his side in the old obliterated graveyard of the first comers. Though scarcely thirty years of age at the time of his death, he stood high in public esteem, both in a civil and military capacity. He had represented the town at three sessions of the Legislature, and was chosen an assistant the year of his decease. In the probate of his estate before the County Court he is called "the worshipful John Mason." The Rev. Mr. Bradstreet, of New London, records his death in these terms:

"My hon'd and dear Friend Capt. Jno Mason one of ye magistrates of this Colony, and second son of Major Jno Mason, dyed, Sept. 18, 1676."

He left two young children,—Anne, who married John Denison, and John, born at Norwich in 1673, afterwards known as Capt. John Mason, being the third in lineal succession who had borne the name and title. He is best known as an Indian claimant, visiting England to assert the rights of the heirs of Maj. Mason to those lands which the latter purchased as agent of the colony. His connection with this long Mohegan controversy will bring him at another period within the range of our history.

The other sons of Maj. Mason, Samuel and Daniel, settled in Stonington, on an ample domain given by the colony to their father, near the border of Long Island Sound. Samuel was chosen an assistant in 1683, and acquired the same military rank as his father, being known also as Maj. Mason. He was one of the four purchasers of Lebanon, but never removed thither. He died at Stonington, March 30, 1705, leaving four children, all daughters. His only son, John, died ten days before him, aged twenty-eight, and unmarried. The male branch in this line

here became extinct, but the name was continued in the line of the oldest daughter, Anne, who married her cousin, the third John Mason, before mentioned.

Lieut. Daniel Mason, the early schoolmaster of Norwich, died at Stonington, Jan. 28, 1736-37, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His first wife was Margaret Denison, of Roxbury, and his second Rebecca Hobart, of Hingham. His oldest son, Daniel, married Dorothy Hobart, and settled in Lebanon, where he died, July 4, 1706, thirty years before the decease of his father, leaving only one child, an infant son, named Jeremiah, after his grandfather, Rev. Jeremiah Hobart.

REV. JAMES FITCH died at Lebanon, and the monumental tablet that marks his grave bears the following judicious and comprehensive summary of his life and character:

"In this tomb are deposited the remains of the truly Reverend Mr. James Fitch: born at Bocking, in the county of Essex, England, December 24, 1632: who after he had been well instructed in the learned languages, came to New England at the age of 16, and passed seven years under the instruction of those eminent divines, Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone. Afterward he discharged the pastoral office at Saybrook for 14 years, from whence, with the greater part of his church, he removed to Norwich, and there spent the succeeding years of his life, engaged in the work of the Gospel, till age and infirmity obliged him to withdraw from public labor. At length he retired to his children at Lebanon, where scarcely half a year had passed, when he fell asleep in Jesus, Nov. 18, 1702, in the 80th year of his age. He was a man, for penetration of mind, solidity of judgment, devotion to the sacred duties of his office, and entire holiness of life, as also for skill and energy in preaching, inferior to none."

Mr. Fitch was, next to Capt. Mason, the most influential man in the little settlement. As a pastor he was zealous and indefatigable, and labored earnestly to advance the material as well as the spiritual welfare of the plantation.

THOMAS ADGATE was a deacon of Mr. Fitch's church, but at what period chosen to that office is not known. He was older than his pastor, and perhaps his coeval in office. It is probable that he exercised the functions for at least half a century. His will, dated May 22, 1704, commences, "I, Thomas Adgit, being in the eighty-fourth year of my age," etc. He died July 21, 1707. Mrs. Mary Adgate, his relict, died March 29, 1713.

ROBERT ALLYN was of Salem in 1637, and enrolled as a member of the church May 15, 1642. He removed to New London in 1651, where he obtained a grant of a large farm on the east side of the river, at a place still known as Allyn's Point, in the town of Ledyard. He was one of the first company of purchasers of Norwich, and resided for several years in the western part of the town plot. In 1661 he styles himself of "New-Norridge," and held the office of constable in 1669, but in a deed of 1681 uses the formula, "I, Robert Allyn, of New London."

Robert Allyn had doubtless relinquished his house in Norwich to his son John, and retired to his farm on the river, within the bounds of New London, where he died in 1683. His age is unknown, but he

was freed from training in 1669, probably upon attaining the age of sixty, the customary limit of military service; this would make him about seventy-five at death.

BACKUS.—Little is known of the history of William Backus, Sr. He is supposed to have been living at Saybrook as early as 1637.

William Backus, before removing to Norwich, married Mrs. Anne Bingham, and brought with him to the new settlement three daughters, two sons, and his wife's son, Thomas Bingham. The three young men were of mature age or near maturity, and are all usually reckoned as first proprietors. The daughters were subsequently united in marriage to John Reynolds, Benjamin Crane, and John Bayley.

The house-lots of the younger William and of Stephen Backus are both recorded as laid out in 1659, but the latter was the allotment of his father, who dying at an early period after the settlement, and the land records being made at a later date, it was registered in Stephen's name, who had received it by bequest from his father. Hence William Backus, Sr., does not appear on the town record as a landholder.

STEPHEN BACKUS.—The rights and privileges of William Backus, Sr., were transferred so soon after the settlement to his son Stephen that the latter is accounted the original proprietor. The house-lot was entered in his name, as to a first purchaser. It lay upon the pent highway by the Yantic, between the town green and the allotment of Thomas Bliss.

WILLIAM BACKUS, JR.—The second William Backus married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. William Pratt, of Saybrook. She was born Feb. 1, 1641. The date of the marriage is not registered at Norwich, and it is probable that the young couple did not remove to the new settlement till after the birth of their first son, William, May 11, 1660. John, the second son, born Feb. 9, 1661-62, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bingham. Hannah Backus, one of the daughters of the family, found a partner in the second Thomas Bingham. Both marriages have the same date, Feb. 17, 1691-92. It was not uncommon in that day for families to be linked and interlinked and the knots doubled and twisted, as in the case of the Backuses and Binghamis. William Backus (2) is found on record with the successive titles of sergeant, ensign, and lieutenant, though he styles himself in deeds simply *yeoman*. His will and inventory were presented for probate in April, 1721.

William Backus, third son of the above, sold his accommodations in Norwich to his father in 1692 and removed to "the nameless new town lying about ten miles northwest of Norwich." His brother John also emigrated to the same place, afterwards named Windham, and both are reckoned among the early proprietors of that town. The present Windham green was part of the original home-lot of William Backus.

Joseph and Nathaniel, the younger sons of William

Backus (2), remained in Norwich. Joseph married Elizabeth Huntington, and Nathaniel, Elizabeth Tracy, daughters of the proprietors Simon Huntington and John Tracy. Joseph and Simon Backus, the first two graduates of Yale College of the name of Backus, were sons of Joseph. The former graduated in 1718, and some eight or ten years later was styled by his contemporaries *Lawyer Backus of Norwich*.

A large number of the Backus family have acquired distinction in the various walks of life. Elijah Backus, whose iron-works at Yantic were so serviceable to the country in the Revolutionary war, was a grandson of Joseph. He married Lucy, daughter of John Griswold, of Lyme. His sons, and his son-in-law, Dudley Woodbridge, were among the first emigrants to the banks of the Ohio. James Backus, one of the sons, as agent of the Ohio Company, made the first surveys of Marietta, and is said to have built the first regular house in that town. He afterwards returned to Norwich, and died at the family residence, Sept. 29, 1816.

The second Elijah Backus, an older brother of James, graduated at Yale College in 1777, and for several years held the office of collector of customs of New London. His first wife was Lucretia, daughter of Russell Hubbard, who died at New London in 1787. He afterwards married Hannah, daughter of Guy Richards, and removed with his family to Marietta, Ohio, where he died in 1811. His daughter Lucretia, born at New London in 1787, married Nathaniel Pope, of Kaskaskia, Ill., delegate in Congress from Illinois in 1816, and judge of the United States District Court. Maj.-Gen. John Pope, U.S.A., is their son, born March 12, 1823. His mother, Mrs. Lucretia Pope, in remembrance of the place of her father's nativity, and of her own early associations, came from her Western home to attend the bi-centennial jubilee at Norwich in September, 1859.

Among the descendants of William Backus who were natives of the old town of Norwich the following clergymen are of note:

1. Simon Backus, son of Joseph, born at Norwich, Feb. 11, 1701, graduated at Yale College in 1724, and was ordained pastor of the church at Newington in 1727. He attended the expedition to Cape Breton as chaplain of the Connecticut troops, and died while on duty at that place, in May, 1746. His wife was a sister of President Edwards of the New Jersey College.

2. Rev. Simon Backus, son of the above, was pastor in Granby, Mass., and died in 1828, aged eighty-seven.

3. Rev. Charles Backus, D.D., of Somers, born in that part of Norwich which is now Franklin, Nov. 9, 1749, died in 1803. He had a high reputation as an acute and able theologian, and prepared between forty and fifty young men for the sacred office. Dr. Dwight said of him, "I have not known a wiser man."

4. Rev. Isaac Backus, A.M., of Middleborough, Mass., was born at Norwich, within the limits of the

old town plot, Jan. 9, 1724, and died Nov. 20, 1806. He was first a Separatist, and afterwards embracing Baptist principles, became eminent in that denomination as a preacher, and the author of several historical works relating to the diffusion of the Baptist faith in New England.

5. Rev. Azel Backus, D.D., born in Franklin, Oct. 13, 1765, was a nephew of Rev. Charles Backus, of Somers. His father died when he was a youth, and left him a farm, which, he said, "I wisely exchanged for an education in college." He settled at Bethlehem, Conn., as the successor of Dr. Bellamy, but in 1812 was chosen the first president of Hamilton College. The most noted of his writings is an election sermon preached at Hartford in 1798, on the character of Absalom,—a political discourse of strong partisan tendency.

JOHN BALDWIN. A family tradition has been current that he came to this country in his youth with a relative, but had no brothers. His first appearance on record is at Guilford, where he married, April 25, 1653, Hannah Burchet.

Of the decease of the proprietor there is no account. His oldest son, John, removed to Lebanon. He was one of the grantees of that plantation in 1695, one of the selectmen of the newly-organized township in 1699, and at the time of his decease, in January, 1705, was a deacon of the church.

Capt. Ebenezer Baldwin, the third son of Thomas and Sarah Baldwin, was born May 7, 1710, and married Bethiah Barker, the nuptial contract being made sure "per Jacob Elliot."

Ebenezer, the oldest son of Ebenezer and Bethiah Baldwin, born July 3, 1745, was a graduate and tutor of Yale College; ordained pastor at Danbury in 1770, entered the army as chaplain in 1776, and died in October, 1777, aged thirty-one.

Hon. Simeon Baldwin, so long known as Judge Baldwin, of New Haven, one of the sterling men of Connecticut, was also a son of Capt. Ebenezer and his wife Bethiah. He was born at Norwich, Dec. 14, 1761, graduated at Yale College in 1781, was member of Congress from Connecticut from 1803 to 1805, associate judge of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors, and mayor of the city of New Haven, where he died, May 26, 1851, in his ninetieth year.

His son, the Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, held the offices of Governor of Connecticut and United States senator, serving his native State in her highest executive and confederated capacity. He died at New Haven, Feb. 19, 1863.

Jabez Baldwin, the fourth son of the first Thomas, died in his twenty-fifth year without issue.

THOMAS BINGHAM. The house-lot of Thomas Bingham bears the date of April, 1660, though at that time he could not have been over eighteen years of age. He married, Dec. 12, 1666, Mary Rudd, who is supposed to have been the daughter of Lieut. Jonathan Rudd, of Saybrook. Her image rises before

us enveloped in a haze of romance, on account of her probable connection with the story of Bride Brook.

THOMAS BURCHARD, aged forty, embarked for New England in a vessel called the "True Love," Sept. 20, 1635, with his wife, Mary, and six children, one of them a son named John, aged seven, and the others daughters. Thomas *Bircher*, made free at Boston, May 17, 1637, and Thomas *Birchwood*, or Birehard, of Hartford, in 1639, were probably the same person. He is subsequently found at Saybrook, and was deputy from that township to the General Court in 1650 and 1651. After this there seems to be no trace of him at Saybrook, except in a land sale made in 1656 by Thomas Birehard, "of Martin's Vineyard," to William Pratt, wherein he quits claim for himself and in behalf of his son, John Birehard.

There can be little hesitation in assuming that John, son of the above Thomas (aged seven in 1635), was the John Birehard that became a proprietor of Norwich. He appears to have been a man of considerable note in the company, particularly as a scribe, serving for several years as town clerk and recorder.

John Birehard was one of the ten inhabitants of Norwich accepted as freemen at Hartford in October, 1663, clerk of the County Court in 1673, a commissioner or justice of the peace in 1676, and deputy to the General Court in October, 1691.

THOMAS BLISS, SR. and JR., had house-lots and divisions of land in Hartford as early as 1640.

The allotments of Thomas Bliss in Saybrook were eastward of the river, in what is now Lyme. His house-lot of thirty acres lay between John Olmsted (Olmstead) on the north and John Lay south. He sold it, July 23, 1662, to John Comstock. His home-lot in Norwich was also near to that of John Olmstead, extending originally at the northwest to the pent highway. That part where the house stands has never been alienated. Seven generations have dwelt on the same spot, and the house is supposed not to have been entirely rebuilt since it was erected by the first proprietor.

Thomas Bliss died April 15, 1688.

In the inventory of Thomas Bliss his estate is estimated at £182 17s. 7d. He had land besides his home-lot over the river,—on the Little Plain, at the Great Plain, at the Falls, in Yantic meadow, in meadow at Beaver Brook, in pasture east of the town, and on Westward Hill.

MORGAN BOWERS came from that part of Saybrook which lay east of the river and is now Lyme. His home-lot in these Lyme grants was on or near Black Point, and had been in his possession about five years. Little is known of him. He was on the jury of the County Court in 1667, and again in 1680. No trace is found of wife or children, but probably he had both. It was disreputable at that period for a man without a family to live as a householder by himself. In his old age, however, he seems to have been both lonely and infirm.

JOHN BRADFORD was the son of William Bradford, the Pilgrim Governor of Plymouth colony. His mother was Dorothy May, the earliest of our May-flowers, the herald of those that give fragrance to the airs of spring, and the graceful prototype of the white-winged bark that bore her and the pioneers of freedom over the ocean.

Dorothy May was the first wife of Governor Bradford. She embarked with her husband for the Promised Land, but, like Moses, only saw it at a distance. After the vessel had anchored in Cape Cod Harbor, she fell overboard and was drowned, Dec. 7, 1620, her husband being absent at the time in a boat or shallop exploring the coast and selecting a place for a settlement.

John Bradford was not the companion of his parents in this voyage, and it is not ascertained when he came to this country. Very little is known of his early history, for neither Morton nor Prince, the earliest authorities respecting Plymouth Colony, give any hint of the existence of this son of Governor Bradford.

He was of Duxbury in 1645, afterwards of Marshfield, and deputy to the General Court of both places. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas Bourne, of Marshfield, but had no children.

The home-lot of Mr. Bradford, in Norwich, bears the date of the oldest proprietors, 1659, and it is probable that he soon removed to the spot. His farm in Duxbury was sold by "John Bradford, gentleman," to Christopher Wadsworth in 1664.

Mr. Bradford was one of the *townsmen* of Norwich in 1671, but his name seldom occurs on the records. His will was exhibited at the County Court in September, 1676. His widow married, after a short interval, her opposite neighbor, Lieut. Thomas Tracy. The period of her death is not ascertained, but the lieutenant was living with a third wife in 1683.

HUGH CALKINS (or Caulkins¹) was one of a body of emigrants, called the Welsh Company, that came to New England in 1640 from Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, on the border of Wales, with their minister, the Rev. Mr. Blinman. The larger portion of this company settled first at Marshfield, but soon transferred their residence to Gloucester, upon the rough promontory of Cape Ann. From thence, after eight years of experiment, most of them removed to New London, hoping probably to find lands more arable and productive, and allured also by affectionate attachment to Mr. Blinman, whom Mr. Winthrop had invited to his plantation.

Hugh Calkins was in 1660 deputy from Gloucester to the General Court of Massachusetts, and chosen again in 1651, but removing early in that year to New London, the vacancy was filled by another election.

While living at New London he was chosen twelve

¹ The name appears on the early records, written indifferently, with or without the *u*, and with or without the final *s*.

times deputy to the Connecticut Assembly (the elections being semi-annual), and was one of the townsmen or selectmen invariably from 1652 till he removed to Norwich.

From Norwich he was deputy at ten sessions of the Legislature, between March, 1653, and October, 1671, and was one of the first deacons of Norwich Church. At each of the three towns in which he was an early settler and proprietor he was largely employed in public business, being usually appointed one of committees for consultation, for fortifying, drafting soldiers, settling difficulties, and particularly for surveying and determining boundaries. These offices imply a considerable range of information, as well as activity and executive talent, yet he seems to have had no early education, uniformly making a bold H for his signature.

JOHN CALKINS, the oldest son of Hugh, was probably born about 1634. He was old enough to be summoned to work with other settlers on the mill-dam at New London in 1652. He married, at New London, Sarah, daughter of Robert Royce, and his oldest child, Hugh, was born at that place before the removal to Norwich.

John Calkins was one of the selectmen of Norwich in 1671, and on the jury of the County Court so late as 1691. He died Jan. 8, 1702-3. Sarah, his relict, died May 1, 1711, aged seventy-seven years.

RICHARD EDGERTON and Mary Sylvester were married April 7, 1653. The birth of three daughters is registered at Saybrook, reaching to September, 1659, and in November of that year we have the date of his house-lot at Norwich.

WILLIAM GAGER came to America in 1630 with Governor Winthrop, but died the same year from a disease contracted by ill diet at sea, which swept off many of the emigrants. He is characterized by contemporary journalists as "a skillful surgeon, a right godly man, and one of the deacons of our congregation." His son John, the only child that has been traced, was one of the company that settled at New London with John Winthrop the younger. His name is there found on the earliest extant list of inhabitants.

He had a grant from the town of New London of a farm of two hundred acres east of the river, near the straits (now in Ledyard), to which he removed soon after 1650, and there dwelt until he joined in the settlement of Norwich and removed thither. His house-lot in the new town bears the date of the oldest surveys, viz., November, 1659. He was constable of Norwich in 1674 and 1688.

His oldest son, born in September, 1647, who in 1688 is styled "John Gager, of New London, son to John, Sr., of Norwich," died in 1691 without issue.

The will of John Gager, the proprietor, dated Dec. 21, 1695, has the descriptive passage, "being now aged and full of days;" but he lived eight years longer, dying Dec. 10, 1703. His will provides for wife Elizabeth, bequeaths all real estate to "only son Samuel,"

and adds, "to my six sons that married my daughters, viz., John Allyn, Daniel Brewster, Jeremiah Ripley, Simon Huntington, Joshua Abel, and Caleb Forbes, twenty shillings each, having already given their wives considerable portions in movables and lands."

It was much the custom in those days for men who had children arrived at maturity to become in great part their own executors, distributing their estates by deed and assignment before death, reserving only a needful portion for themselves, to be disposed of afterwards. This accounts for the slenderness of many ancient inventories. That of John Gager in 1703 amounted to £49 16s.

Among the items enumerated are one great Bibell, one white-faced stag.

This last we may imagine to have been a domestic pet of the old people. Several articles are mentioned belonging to the old-fashioned fireplace, which the modern use of stove, furnace, and range has rendered almost obsolete, such as *two tramills, a peal and tongs, a snit, warming pan, and andirons.*

A *peal* (or *peel*) was a large flat shovel used to draw bread from the oven. A common shovel was often termed a *slice*, and *snit* was probably used for snuffers.

Other articles that seem antique and homely to the present generation were porringers, wooden trenchers, and syllabub pots.

Many curious things are found in these old inventories; very common articles are *canns*, of pewter or silver, piggins, keelers, pewter basins, and a cow-bell.

Samuel Gager, only surviving son of John, born February, 1654, married Rebecca (Lay), relict of Daniel Raymond, of New London, in 1695. He was a man of good repute and considerable estate, a resident in the parish of New Concord, but interred at his own request, as heretofore stated, in the old neglected graveyard of the first-comers in the town plot, where some fragments of the stone may yet remain.

William Gager, one of the sons of Samuel, born in 1704, graduated at Yale College in 1721, and in 1725 was settled in the pastoral office at Lebanon. He died in 1739.

Othniel Gager, who has held the office of town clerk in Norwich for over forty years, is of the sixth generation in descent from the first proprietor in the line of John, oldest son of Samuel.

STEPHEN GIFFORD's first marriage was with Hannah Grove, in May, 1667. She died Jan. 24, 1670-71, leaving two children, Samuel and Hannah. He married, second, Hannah, daughter of John Gallop, of Stonington, May 12, 1672. Four children are subsequently recorded to him,—John, Ruth, Stephen, and Aquilla.

The proprietor and his second wife lived together more than half a century, and died the same year.

Samuel Gifford removed to Lebanon in 1692, and there died, Aug. 26, 1714. The two daughters of Stephen, the proprietor, also settled in Lebanon, as

the wives of Samuel Calkins and Jeremiah Fitch. John, Stephen, and Aquilla Gifford, sons of the first proprietor, were inhabitants of Norwich in 1736.

LIEUT. FRANCIS GRISWOLD was a son of Edward and Margaret Griswold, born about 1632. He appears to have been a man of capacity and enterprise, and took an active part in the affairs of the plantation, serving as representative to the General Court for eleven sessions, beginning October, 1664, and ending May, 1671. It is not known when he was married, or to whom. Not even the household name of his wife is found in the records at Saybrook or Norwich.

RICHARD HENDY. This name is identical with Hendé, Hendys, and Handy. Richard Hendy seems to have been one of the first purchasers of Norwich, and to have had an early allotment in the neighborhood of the town plot. He also shared in the first divisions of land, but there is no evidence of his actual residence at any time in the settlement.

THOMAS HOWARD. The house-lot of Thomas Howard has the same date as those of Fitch and Mason. Of his antecedent history no information has been obtained. His family registry at Norwich is as follows:

"Thomas Howard and Mary Wellman were married in January, 1666. Children: Mary born in Dec. 1667. Sarah in Feb. 1669. Martha in Feb. 1672, and died one month after. Thomas born in March 1673, and Benjamin in June 1675."

Thomas Howard was slain at the Narragansett fort fight, Dec. 17, 1675.

"CHRISTOPHER AND SIMON HUNTINGTON probably settled at Saybrook as soon as they attained their majority. Christopher was there in 1649, apparently engaged in trade, and had written to his Uncle Baret, in England, for consignments of cloth and shot. In 1651 he was one of five persons who seized a Dutch vessel that was on the coast trading illegally with the Indians. He married Ruth, daughter of William Rockwell, of Windsor, Oct. 7, 1652. They lost one child, and perhaps more than one, in infancy, and when the removal to Norwich took place the parents had only their little daughter Ruth to carry through the wilderness. But a blessing soon descended upon their new home, a son was born, a second Christopher, Nov. 1, 1660,—the first-born male in Norwich.

"The children of Christopher Huntington were subsequently increased to seven in number, while Simon had a family of ten. They both lived to embrace their children's children, and to see the family hives swarm, and emigrants pass off to alight in the woods and wastes of Windham, Mansfield, and Lebanon.

"Thomas, the second son, born in 1664, was one of the early settlers of Windham.

"Christopher Huntington, 1st, died in 1691, as is indicated by the probate of his estate that year. No other record gives the date. He was probably buried in the Gager and Post burial-ground, and no stone marks his grave.

"The second Christopher Huntington, the first-born son of Norwich, executed the office of town clerk and recorder for twenty years, and was deacon of the church from 1696 to 1735.

"The two wives of Deacon Christopher were Sarah Adgate and Judith, widow of Jonathan Brewster. He had a family of twelve children; seven sons and four daughters survived him. His oldest child, Ruth, was the mother of Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, the founder of the first Indian school at Lebanon, and the first president of Dartmouth College.

"Christopher Huntington, 3d, was born in 1686. Christopher Huntington, 4th, born in 1719, was a physician in the parish of New Concord. These four Christophers were in the direct line, each the oldest son of his father, but the fifth Christopher was the youngest son of the fourth. He succeeded his father as a physician in New Concord, or Bozrah, where he died in 1821. His oldest son, the sixth Christopher, settled in Hartford, where he died in 1834, and with him the direct line of the Christophers ends, other names in the family of the last-mentioned Christopher taking the place of the old heirloom.

SIMON HUNTINGTON. The title of deacon became very early a familiar appendage to the name of Huntington. Out of twenty deacons of the first church, seven have been Huntingtons,¹ six of whom held the office over thirty years each. In the line of Simon the deaconship descended from father to son through four successive generations, Simon 1st, Simon 2d, Ebenezer, and Simon 3d, covering a period of one hundred and twenty years. Deacon Barnabas Huntington, of Franklin, was also a progenitor of deacons.² Other churches in the vicinity have been prone to select their ministering servants from the same cognomen. Near the close of the last century there were six Deacon Huntingtons officiating at one period in as many different parishes of Norwich and the neighboring towns.

"Simon Huntington, the proprietor, was united to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Clarke, of Saybrook, in October, 1653. They lived together fifty-three years, and she survived him fifteen, dying in 1721, at the age of eighty-eight. This was probably the earliest, but not the only one of the first thirty-five wedded pairs that could have celebrated the golden period of their connubial life, if at that day such festivals had been in vogue.

"Deacon Simon left an estate appraised at £275.

¹ Eight if we include the first Christopher Huntington, who is usually placed on the list, but there does not appear to be any contemporary evidence that he held the office. The statement is derived from minutes made by Dr. Lord, in which the first Christopher was probably confounded with the second.

² "The old Franklin homestead was for a long period in the possession of deacons, and what is not a little remarkable, these deacons, each in his day and generation, kept tavern under the sign of the Seven Stars, which shone with steady lustre for the benefit and bountiful cheer of wayfarers on the old Lebanon road."—Speech of Hon. Asahel Huntington, of Salem, Mass., at the Huntington gathering at Norwich, Sept. 3, 1857.

The inventory of his books may be worth quoting as a specimen of what was doubtless a fair library for a layman in 1706:

"A great Bible 10s. Another great bible 8s. Rogers his seven treatises, 5s. A practical Catechise 1s. 6d. William Dyer, 1s. Mr. Moody's Book 8d. Thomas Hooker's Doubting Christian, 9d. New England Psalm Book, 1s. Mr. Adams' Sermon. The bound book of Mr. Fitch and John Rogers 2s. The same unbound 8d. The day of doom 10d."

"At the time of Deacon Simon's death his six sons and three daughters were all heads of families. His sons-in-law were Solomon Tracy, Deacon Caleb Forbes, of Preston, and Joseph Backus. Four of his sons—Simon, Nathaniel, Daniel, and James—settled near their parents in Norwich, though not all in one parish. Joseph went to Windham, and Samuel to Lebanon.

"The oldest son, Simon, born in Saybrook before the removal to Norwich, married Lydia Gager, Oct. 8, 1683, and had four children. The oldest of these, bearing his own name, the third Simon in direct descent, was the person killed by the bite of a rattlesnake just after he became of age.

"This second Deacon Simon Huntington had two other sons besides the one so suddenly removed, viz., Ebenezer and Joshua, and in the series descending from these are found several names of more than common distinction. The last-named son was born Dec. 30, 1698, and is known in local tradition as *Capt. Joshua*. He was a noted merchant, beginning business at nineteen, and pursuing it for twenty-seven years, during which time it is said that he traded more by sea and land than any other man in Norwich. In the prime of life, activity, and usefulness he took the yellow fever in New York, came home sick, and died the 27th of August, 1745, aged forty-seven.¹ He was the father of Gen. Jahez Huntington, of whom more will be said hereafter.

"Among the Huntingtons of note in this and the neighboring towns, besides the clerks and deacons already mentioned, we might enumerate five or six judges of the common courts, five members of Congress, one of them president of the Continental Congress and Governor of the State, and six or seven who acquired the military rank of colonels and generals, one of them a brigadier-general in the army of the Revolution. Of the clergy, also, a considerable list of Huntingtons might be made without going out of New London County for their nativity.²

"The name has also been widely disseminated in other States besides Connecticut, and rendered honorable by the talents and virtues of those who have borne it. But it is not on this account wholly that we give it special prominence in these details, but rather for this reason, that the Huntingtons are the only family among the proprietors with whom any

connection has hitherto been traced with Norwich in England. As we have seen, Margaret Baret, the mother of Christopher and Simon Huntington, appears to have been a native of Norwich, and it is not improbable that her children were also born there."

WILLIAM HIDE, or HYDE,—the first mode of spelling being the most ancient,—is found at Hartford before 1640, a resident and proprietor. The period of his emigration is not known. He removed to Saybrook perhaps as early as 1648.

On his removal to Norwich he sold his house and home-lot to Francis Bushnell, and other property to Robert Lay.³ He died Jan. 6, 1681–82. His age is not known, but he was styled "old Goodman Hide" in 1679.

SAMUEL HYDE,⁴—Thomas Lee, an emigrant, coming from England with his family to settle in America, died on the passage. His wife, whose maiden name was Phebe Brown, with her three children,—Thomas, Sarah, and Jane,—completed the voyage, and are afterwards found at Saybrook, or Lyme, where the relict married Greenfield Larrabee. Samuel Hyde's wife was the step-daughter of Larrabee.

After the removal to Norwich, the younger Hyde appears to have formed at first but one family with his father, though he afterwards settled at the West Farms. In August, 1660, on the Hyde home-lot, in a newly erected habitation standing upon the border of the wilderness, with a heavy forest growth in the rear, a new member—a welcome addition to the settlement—made her appearance. This was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Jane Hyde, the first child born of English parentage in Norwich.

Phebe, the second daughter of Samuel and Jane Hyde, born in January, 1663, married Matthew Griswold, of Lyme.

Samuel Hyde did not live to see the settlement of his daughters. He died in 1677, leaving seven children, the youngest an infant, and all sons but the two daughters above mentioned.

The five sons of Samuel Hyde were speedily multiplied into a numerous body of descendants.

Samuel married Elizabeth, daughter of John Calkins, Dec. 16, 1690. He lived first at West Farms (now Franklin), but removed to Windham, and afterwards to Lebanon, where he died in 1742, aged seventy-seven.

He was the grandfather of Capt. Walter Hyde, whose monumental inscription in the Lebanon cemetery states that he joined the American army in 1776, with an independent company of which he had com-

³ The sales are registered at Saybrook, with the following receipt:

"I William Hide of Mohegan do acknowledge to have received of Robert Lay of Six Mile Island the full and just sum of forty pounds which was the first payment specified in the agreement made 25th day of January 1659 for all the lands I had at Potapangue.

"Witness my hand 5th of May 1660.

his
"WILLIAM C C HIDE,"
mark.

⁴ "The marriage of Samuel Hyde with Jane Lee was in June, Anno Dom. 1659."—*Norwich Records*.

¹ "His epitaph says, 'Very justly lamented by the survivors.'"

² "The Genealogical Memoir of the Huntington Family, published by Rev. E. B. Huntington, of Stamford, is a work of great interest and value. It embodies the results of years of patient research, and is clear, full, and almost exhaustive in its details.

mand, and died at Greenwich, Sept. 18, 1776, aged forty-one.

He was also the ancestor of Col. Elijah Hyde, a neighbor and friend of Governor Trumbull, who commanded a regiment of light-horse during the war for liberty, and was on duty with the Northern Army at the surrender of Burgoyne, and of Gen. Caleb Hyde, who at the period of the Revolution was a sheriff in Berkshire County, Mass., but afterwards settled in Western New York.

THOMAS LEFFINGWELL, according to minutes preserved among his descendants, was a native of Croxhall, in England. The period of his emigration has not been ascertained. In his testimony before the Court of Commissioners at Stonington in 1705 he says he was acquainted with Uncas in the year 1637, and was knowing to the assistance rendered by the sachem to the English, then and ever after during his life. According to his age, as given in depositions, he must have been born about the year 1622, therefore at the time of the Pequot war not more than fifteen or sixteen years of age.

The earliest notices of his name connect him with Saybrook. From the colonial records we learn that in March, 1650, a petition was presented "from the inhabitants of Saybrook by Matthew Griswold and Tho: Leppingwell."¹ The births of his children are also registered at Saybrook, but under the simple heading of "Children of Thomas Leffingwell," the name of the mother not being mentioned. The list is as follows:

"Rachel born 17 March 1648; Thomas 27 August 1649; Jonathan 6 Dec. 1650; Joseph 24 Dec. 1652; Mary 16 Dec. 1654; Nathaniel 11 Dec. 1656."

It is probable also that Samuel Leffingwell, who married Anna Dickinson, Nov. 16, 1687, and died in 1691, was the son of Thomas, though his birth is not found recorded.

Following Mr. Leffingwell to his new home in Norwich, we find him an active and influential member of the plantation. He was one of the first two deputies of the town to the General Court, in October, 1662, an officer of the first train-band, and during Philip's war lieutenant under Capt. Denison in his famous band of marauders that swept so many times through Narragansett and scoured the country to the sources of the Quinnebaug.

He lived to old age, but the record of his death does not give his years, and no memorial stone marks his grave.

"Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell died about 1710.

"Mrs. Mary Leffingwell died Feb. 6, 1711."

The staff of the venerated lieutenant, reputed to have been brought with him from his native place, and bearing his initials on its silver head, is now in the

¹ Col. Rec., t. 205. Leppingwell and Leppenwell often appear on the early Norwich records. It is suggestive of the supposed origin of the name,—Leapiug-well, denoting a bubbling or boiling spring.

possession of one of his descendants, Rev. Thomas Leffingwell Shipman, of Jewett City, Conn. This memorial staff is interesting on the score of antiquity, but far more so from its association with the venerable men of successive generations to whom it has been a staff of support. It calls up from the misty past the image of the old soldier or the deacon on the Sabbath-day slowly marching up to his seat under the pulpit: we see his white hair and hear the steady sound of the staff brought down at every step.

Thomas Leffingwell, Jr., and Mary Bushnell were married in September, 1672, and might have celebrated their golden wedding in 1722, with a houseful of prosperous descendants gathered around them. The husband died March 5, 1723–24, leaving five daughters, all married to Bushnells and Tracys, and three sons, Thomas, John, and Benajah.

Mrs. Mary Leffingwell long survived her partner.

The inventory of Ensign Leffingwell, in 1724, shows that he was richly furnished, not only with the household comforts and conveniences of that era, but with articles of even luxury and elegance. He had furniture and linen in abundance, woodenware, and utensils of iron, tin, pewter, and silver;² wearing apparel valued at £27; wig, 20s.; walking-staff with silver head, 20s.; rapier with silver hilt and belt, £6; a French gun, £3; silver watch, £5; 3 tankards; 2 dram-cups; 4 silver cups, one with two handles; copper pennies and Erabians,³ £6.18.7. Total valuation of estate, £9793.9.11. It is doubtful whether, at that time, any other estate in the town equaled this in value.

The third Thomas Leffingwell, son of the Ensign, and born in 1674, is distinguished as *Deacon* Thomas. He married Lydia, daughter of Solomon Tracy, and died July 18, 1733. He had six children.

His brothers, Capt. John and Benajah Leffingwell, had large families, the former, eight daughters and four sons, the latter, eight sons and four daughters. Capt. John Leffingwell married, first, Sarah Abell, and second, Mary Hart, of Farmington.

Benajah Leffingwell married Joanna Christophers, of New London. Col. Christopher Leffingwell, of the Revolutionary period, was the third of his eight sons.

Thomas Leffingwell, 4th (son of Deacon Thomas), married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Lord, Jan. 23, 1729. He died in 1793, in the ninetyeth year of his age.

Thomas Leffingwell, 5th, born in 1732, died in December, 1814, aged eighty-two. These five generations were in direct succession, each the oldest son of the oldest son, but the lineage is here interrupted, as Thomas, the 5th, died unmarried.

The Leffingwell tree has a multitude of branches. Samuel Leffingwell, who married Hannah Gifford,

² In the inventory of Nathaniel Leffingwell, at an earlier date, we find a castor hat, one coffee-cup, a beaker, a pair of campaign boots, etc.

³ An Arabian is supposed to have been a small gold coin.

March 2, 1714-15, was the progenitor of several large families. A district in the southern part of the township is known by the familiar designation of *Leffingwelltown*, from the predominance of the name in that neighborhood. In a field upon old Leffingwell land, in this district, there is a quiet village of the dead, where Leffingwells, Chapmans, Posts, and other names of the vicinity are found. Here is the grave of Deacon Andrew Leffingwell, who died in 1803. He was the son of Samuel, and born Dec. 12, 1724.

Some of the Leffingwells, who lived on farms, have the traditionary renown of having been stalwart men, able horsemen, enterprising, robust, dreadnaught kind of people. They would ride to Boston in a day, with a led horse for relief, and return on the morrow, unconscious of fatigue. One of them, it is said, performed the feat with a single horse, but the noble animal was sacrificed by the exploit, being found dead the next morning.

JOHN OLMSTEAD married Elizabeth Marvin, and settled at Saybrook, where he was appointed leather-sealer in 1656. He is mentioned incidentally upon the Saybrook records in 1661 as "John Olmsted, of Mohegan, shoemaker," which shows that he had removed to the new plantation. At this place, however, he appears as a doctor or surgeon, and was undoubtedly the first physician of the settlement, though the articles enumerated in his inventory would imply that he still continued his practice with the last and lap-stone. For several years he was on the grand jury of the county.

He possessed a considerable estate, and was very precise respecting the date and bounds of his grants.

JOHN PEASE. The name of John Pease appears incidentally at New London in 1650, and it may be conjectured that he was a seaman, then belonging to Boston or Martha's Vineyard. It is probable that he resided for a time at Saybrook before joining the company of Norwich proprietors, and that he took a family with him to the new settlement. His home-lot was at the western limit of the town plot, and bore the date of November, 1659.

But in the course of a few years his family, if he had one, his possessions, and his character had all passed away. The court record for 1672 bears the following item:

"John Pease complained of by the townsmen of Norwich for living alone, for idleness, and not duly attending the worship of God.

"This Court orders that said Townsmen do provide that Pease be entertained into some suitable family, he paying for his board and accommodation, and that he employ himself in some lawful calling, which if he neglect or refuse to do, the townsmen may put him out to service in some approved family. Except he dispose of his accommodations and remove out of the town."

JOHN POST. The marriage of John Post and Hester Hyde, "in the last of March, '52," and the births of four children are found on record at Saybrook. Four other children are recorded at Norwich, and they likewise had a daughter Mary, not registered at

either place, born probably in 1662, comprising in all a family of two sons and seven daughters.

THOMAS POST. No reference to the family of this proprietor has been found at Saybrook. His existence seems not to be recognized anywhere but in Norwich. From the records of this place we learn that he married Mary Andrews in January, 1656, and that she died at Norwich in March, 1661, and was buried in a corner of her husband's home-lot, as heretofore related.

JOSIAH READ. The marriage of Josiah Read to Grace, the daughter of William Holloway, took place at Marshfield in November, 1666. At this time he had probably cleared his home-lot and prepared his domicile in Norwich. About the year 1687 he removed from the town-plot to a farm "over Show-tucket," and was probably the first permanent settler upon that gore of land which was then called *the Crotch*, but afterwards Newent. He had a brother John, at that time living "near Pease's farm," within the present limits of Bozrah.

JOHN REYNOLDS was a wheelwright by occupation, and removed from that part of Saybrook which is now Lyme. His housing and land were sold to Wolston Brockway, Dec. 3, 1659.

The births of his children are recorded at Norwich, but without mentioning the name of his wife. John, the oldest child, born in August, 1655, was killed by the Indians in Philip's war, as elsewhere related. Stephen, another son, died Dec. 19, 1687.

He died July 22, 1702. He bequeathed his instruments of husbandry and wheelwright tools to his son, with all his housing and lands, subject only to the widow's dowry. His wife, Sarah, and son Joseph were named executors, and he adds, "I do make choice of my loving kinsman, Ensign Thomas Leffingwell, overseer, to be helpful to them or either of them."

JONATHAN ROYCE was one of the five sons of Robert Royce, of New London, and probably the oldest, though no record of his birth has been found. He married Deborah, daughter of Hugh Calkins, in June, 1660, according to the registry in Norwich, but at New London it is recorded March, 1660-61. Allowing the latest date to be correct, the bride was barely seventeen years of age, her birth being recorded at Gloucester, Mass., March 18, 1643-44. This was a second hymeneal tie connecting the two families, John Calkins, of Norwich, having taken for his partner Sarah Royce, the sister of Jonathan.

NEHEMIAH SMITH was of Stratford, 1646, but removed to New Haven, and obtained a grant of land upon Oyster River for his accommodation in keeping sheep. He is occasionally called on the colonial records "Shepherd Smith." In 1652 he transferred his residence to New London, where his brother John had previously settled, and from thence came to Norwich in 1660, or soon afterwards. In 1663 he is styled "now of New Norridge."

THOMAS TRACY, from Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, came to New England in April, 1636. His name was enrolled at Salem, Feb. 23, 1637.

"Thomas Tracy, ship-carpenter, received an inhabitant, upon a certificate of divers of Watertown, and is to have five acres of land."

He left the bay for the new colony on the Connecticut, probably about 1640, and settled at Wethersfield, where he is supposed to have married the widow of Edward Mason in 1641. A few years later he removed to Saybrook, from whence, after a residence of twelve or fourteen years, he came to Norwich, bringing with him six sons and a daughter. Perhaps his wife also was then living, for neither the place nor period of her death has been ascertained. Two of his children, John and Thomas, were probably born in Wethersfield, and the others in Saybrook. Miriam, the daughter, was the middle member of the list, and at the time of the settlement about ten years of age, her brothers ranging above and below, from six to (perhaps) sixteen years.

Mr. Tracy was evidently a man of talent and activity, skillful in the management of various kinds of business, upright and discreet. The confidence placed in him by his associates is manifested in the great number of appointments which he received. His name is on the roll of the Legislature as representative from Norwich at twenty-seven sessions. The elections were semi-annual, and Mr. Tracy was chosen twenty-one times, beginning Oct. 9, 1662, and ending July 5, 1684. The others were extra sessions.

In October, 1666, he was chosen ensign of the first train-band organized in Norwich, and in August, 1673, lieutenant of the New London County Dragoons, enlisted to fight against the Dutch and Indians. In 1678 he was appointed commissioner or justice of the peace.

JOHN TRACY. The marriage of this young proprietor to Mary Winslow, June 10, 1670, is recorded at Duxbury, Mass. The bride was a daughter of Josiah Winslow the elder, who was brother to Governor Edward Winslow, of Plymouth.

John and Mary Tracy had five children,—four sons and one daughter; the latter married Nathaniel Backus. The oldest son, Josiah, died in infancy. The others, John, Joseph, and Winslow, all had families. Mr. John Tracy died Aug. 16, 1702; Mrs. Mary Tracy died July 30, 1721.

Mr. Tracy's inventory specifies the homestead, valued at one hundred and thirty pounds, and seventeen other parcels of land, comprising between three and four thousand acres. He had land at Yantic, at Bradford's Brook, Beaver Brook, Lebanon, Little Lebanon, Wawecos Hill, Potapaug, at Wenungatuck (on the west side of the Quinnebaug, above Plainfield), at Tadmuck Hill (east of the Quinnebaug), and at Mashamagwatuck, in the Nipmuck country. The land at Wenungatuck was part of a large tract purchased of Owaneco, sachem of Mohegan. In the division of the estate it fell to Nathaniel Backus.

John Tracy, of the second generation, was born in 1673; of the third, in 1702; of the fourth, in 1726; of the fifth, in 1755; of the sixth, in 1783. These six John Tracys were in the line of primogeniture, and all natives of Norwich except the first. Their partners in regular succession were Mary Winslow, Elizabeth Leffingwell, Margaret Hyde, Margaret Huntington, Esther Pride, and Susannah Hyde. The sixth in this line was the late John Tracy, of Oxford, N. Y., who was born in that part of Norwich which is now Franklin, and was a man of acknowledged ability and integrity, devoting himself for many years to the service of the public as postmaster, representative, judge, and for six years Lieutenant-Governor of New York. He died June 18, 1864. He leaves no son to continue the line.

Dr. Elisha Tracy, a distinguished physician of Norwich of the Revolutionary era, was a son of Capt. Joseph Tracy, second son of John the proprietor. He was the father of the late Dr. Philemon Tracy, two of whose sons, Phineas L. and Albert H., have been representatives in Congress from New York. Capt. Jared and Frederick Tracy, in the mercantile line, who have descendants in various parts of the Union from New York to Missouri, were of the same lineage.

Uriah Tracy, of Litchfield, born at Norwich, West Farms, in 1755, and United States senator from 1796 till his death, was a descendant of Winslow Tracy, the youngest son of the first John. He died at Washington, July 19, 1807, and was the first person interred in the Congressional Cemetery.

ROBERT WADE. The name of Robert Wade is found at Dorchester in 1635; a person bearing the same name was admitted as a freeman at Hartford in 1640; at a later period it is found among the inhabitants of Saybrook, and still later at Norwich. All these notices probably refer to one person. In August, 1657, Robert Wade was divorced from his wife by the General Court at Hartford, the act being recorded in the following terms:

"This Court duely and seriously considering what evidence hath bene presented to them by Robert Wade, of Seabrooke, in reference to his wines vnworthy, sinfull, yea, unnaturall cariage towards him the said Robert, her husband, notwithstanding his constant and comendable care and indeanor to gaine fellowship with her in the bond of marriage and that either where shee is in England, or for her to line with him here in New Englane; all with being slighted and rejected by her, disowning him and fellowship with him in that solemn covenant of marriage betwene them and all this for neare fiftene yeares: They doe hereby declare that Robert Wade is from this time free from Joane Wade his late wife and that former Covenant of marriage betwene them."

We assume that this was the Robert Wade that appeared a few years later among the proprietors of Norwich, with wife Susanna.

His house-lot, between those of John and Thomas Post, was subsequently transferred to Caleb Abell in exchange for a situation better adapted to farming.

RICHARD WALLIS. This name is probably identical with Wallace. Richard Wallis, though ranked as an original proprietor, was not one of the earliest

company that settled at Norwich. He was living at that time in the eastern division of Saybrook, now Lyme, and sold his house, with six acres of land, to John Borden, but yet delayed from year to year to vacate the premises. In 1670, Borden brought a suit against him before the County Court in order to obtain possession. The court ordered Wallis to deliver the premises to the purchaser, in good condition, within one month from the date of judgment. We assume therefore the year 1670 as the date of his removal to Norwich. He died early in 1675.

THOMAS WATERMAN was nephew to the wife of John Bradford. Robert Waterman and Elizabeth Bourn, of Marshfield, were married Dec. 9, 1638. Thomas, their second son, was born in 1644, and probably came to Norwich with his Uncle Bradford. In November, 1668, he was joined in wedlock with Miriam, only daughter of Thomas Tracy.

ABEL, or ABELL. Three of this name are found at an early period among the inhabitants of Norwich, —Caleb, Benjamin, and Joshua. It is a natural supposition that they were brothers, and nothing is known that disproves the relationship. In all probability they came from Dedham.

It will not be inappropriate to advert here to a late worthy descendant of Caleb Abell, of Norwich, who has left no posterity to perpetuate his line. Gen. Elijah Abell, a gallant officer in the army that contended against England for liberty and independence, was born within the old municipal bounds of Norwich, but after the conclusion of the war settled in Fairfield, and for nearly twenty years served as sheriff of the county. In later life he returned to the old homestead in Bozrah, and there died, June 3, 1809, aged seventy-one. He was a graduate of Yale College, well informed, energetic, and upright.

JONATHAN BREWSTER was the oldest son of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower colony, but came over in the "Fortune," 1621, a year later than his father. He settled at Duxbury, and represented that town in 1639. With others of the Plymouth colony, he engaged actively in the trade with the Indians of Long Island Sound and Connecticut River. This trade was carried on in sloops and shallops. Some of the first settlers of Windsor appear to have been carried thither in Brewster's vessel. Jonathan and William Brewster were witnesses to a deed of land purchased by the Dorchester people of the Indians at Windsor, April 15, 1636.

These voyages brought Mr. Brewster into contact with the younger Winthrop, the founder of New London, to which place he removed in 1649 and found immediate employment, not only in the old path of Indian traffic, but as recorder or clerk of the plantation, many of the early deeds and grants at New London being in his handwriting.

"16 May, 1650. 'This day were made Freemen of this jurisdiction John Winthrop, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Brewster,' &c."

Nine or ten years before the settlement of Norwich,

Mr. Brewster had established a trading-post near the mouth of Poquetannock Creek. The point of land formed by the junction of the creek and river is still called Brewster's Neck. A large tract of land was here given by Uncas to Mr. Brewster as a bonus to induce him to establish the post, and it was confirmed to him by the townsmen of New London, within whose original bounds it was included.

He commenced operations at Brewster's Neck in 1650, without waiting to obtain a license from the authorities of Connecticut, who claimed the jurisdiction. The General Court, at their session in May of that year, censured him for the way of proceeding, but legalized the undertaking itself.

"Whereas Mr. Jonathan Brewster hath set up a trading-house at Mohegan, this Courte declares that they cannott but judge the thinge very disorderly, nevertheless, considering his condition, they are content hee should proceed therein for the present, and till they see cause to the contrary."

From this time forth Brewster's Neck and Trading Cove, on the opposite side of the river, became the principal places of traffic with the Mohegans. Mr. Brewster maintained an agency here, and kept his family at the post for several years, but at length relinquished the trade to his son Benjamin and returned to Pequot Harbor, as New London was then called. In May, 1657, he was chosen "assistant for the towne of Pequett."

BUSHNELL. The marriage of Richard Bushnell and Mary Marvin, Oct. 11, 1648, is recorded at Hartford. Mary Marvin was a daughter of Matthew Marvin, afterwards of Norwalk. Richard Bushnell's name also appears in 1656, among the owners of home-lots in Norwalk, but he is not afterwards found in the list of early settlers, and it is supposed that he became a resident of Saybrook, and there died about the year 1658. His relict appears in 1660, at Norwich, as the wife of Thomas Adgate. Her children were brought with her to the new settlement, and their births are found registered with those of the Adgate family.

JOHN ELDERKIN. Our acquaintance with John Elderkin begins at Lynn in 1637, when he was about twenty-one years of age. From thence he may be traced to Boston, Dedham, Reading, Providence, New London, and at last to Norwich, which was probably his latest home and final resting-place.

In a deposition taken in 1672 he gives his age, fifty-six, and says that he became an inhabitant of New London the same year that Mr. Blinman and his company came there to dwell. We find a grant of house-lot recorded to him at that place in October, 1650, in anticipation of his coming.

Elderkin was a house-carpenter and millwright, crafts which in the circumstances of the country were better than a patent of nobility in gaining for him a welcome reception, esteem, and influence. In the places where he sojourned he built mills, meeting-houses, probably also bridges, and the better sort of dwelling-houses. At New London he built the first

meeting-house, constructed two or three saw-mills in the neighborhood, and occasionally tried his hand in building vessels.

SAMUEL LATHROP, or Lothrop, as the name was then generally spelled (with the pronunciation *Lot-rop*), was a son of the Rev. John Lothrop, who had preached in London to the first Independent or Congregational Church organized in England, as successor to Mr. Jacob, under whose ministry the church was formed. The congregation was broken up by ecclesiastical rigor, and Mr. Lothrop suffered an imprisonment of two years' duration, from which he was released only on condition of his leaving the country. He came to America in 1634, and was the first minister both of Scituate and of Barnstable.

Samuel was his second son, and probably about fourteen years of age when the family emigrated. His marriage is recorded at Barnstable, in his father's handwriting: "My sonn Samuel and Elizabeth Scudder married att my house, Nov. 28, 1644."

Samuel Lothrop was a house-carpenter, and found occupation for a time in Boston, from whence he went to New London, then called Pequot, in the summer of 1648. Just twenty years later he removed to Norwich, where, after a residence of more than forty years, he died, Feb. 29, 1700.

Col. Simon Lothrop, third son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Adgate) Lothrop, born in 1689, was a man of more than ordinary local renown. He commanded one of the Connecticut regiments in the successful expeditions against Annapolis and Louisburg, and was valued for his judgment in council as well as for his gallant bearing in the field. At one period he was left for a considerable time in the chief command of the fortress at Cape Breton.

Col. Lothrop was of a prudent, thrifty disposition, fond of adding land to land and house to house. There was a doggerel song that the soldiers used to sing after their return from *Capertoon* that alludes to this propensity.

Col. Lothrop died Jan. 25, 1775, aged eighty-six. He was an upright man, zealous in religion, faithful in training up his family, and much respected and esteemed for his abilities and social virtues. His wife was a Separatist, and he carefully abstained from any interference with her predilections, but was accustomed every Sunday to carry her in his chaise up to her meeting, half a mile beyond his own, then return to his own place of worship, and after the service was over go up town again after his wife.

Col. Lothrop was the father of Simon and Elijah Lathrop, who were prominent inhabitants of the town, and for a long period proprietors of the mills at Norwich Falls.

The following is a list of inhabitants that came in after the first settlers and appear as residents of the town plot, or as grantees on the commons and outlands. The earliest date is given at which the name has been noticed, but in some instances the person

may have been upon the ground for several previous years:¹

Timothy Allen married, Oct. 11, 1714, Rachel, daughter of Joseph Bushnell; adm. 1715; removed subsequently to Windham.

Thomas Allerton had his cattle-mark registered in 1712.

John Allerton was one of the selectmen in 1721. His wife was Elizabeth, and he had nine children, the births ranging from 1713 to 1735. The name of Isaac appearing among them suggests a connection with Isaac Allerton, of Plymouth and New Haven, but his antecedents have not been ascertained.

Ames, Emms. Joseph Eames had a son Joseph, baptized April 2, 1710. He died in 1734. Three sons were brought to view in the settlement of the estate,—Joseph, Ebenezer, and Josiah. The relict, Mary, married Daniel Palmeter.

Andrus, Andross. Jeremiah Andrews, adm. May 7, 1714.

John Andrews, Sr., adm. 1716.

These were probably sons of Francis Andrews, who died at Fairfield in 1663, and in his will enumerated nine children, among whom were John and Jeremiah.

John Andrews, Jr., adm. 1716.

John and Sarah, children of John Andross, Jr., were baptized July 5, 1713.

David and Benjamin Andross appear also as inhabitants about 1715.

Jonathan Armstrong settled before 1670 at Misquamicut (Westerly), where he had a stormy experience of several years' continuance amid the riots, inroads, writs, and judgments that disturbed the debatable lands on the borders of the two colonies, Connecticut and Rhode Island. In partial redress of his grievances, the Legislature of Connecticut granted him, in October, 1677, one hundred acres of land near the bounds of Norwich.

Nathaniel Armstrong was a grantee of the town in 1679, and Benjamin in 1682.

Benjamin Armstrong died Jan. 10, 1717–18, leaving four sons,—Benjamin, John, Joseph, and Stephen,—all of age. Benjamin married Sarah Raymond, and in 1703 was one of the patentees of Mansfield. Stephen settled in Windham. Joseph was a householder in 1716. John married, in 1710, Anne Worth, and had a numerous family.

Lebbeus Armstrong, a descendant of John, removed about 1770 to Bennington, Vt.

John Arnold was a landholder, both by grant and purchase, in 1683. He removed a few years later to Windham.

Benedict Arnold took the freeman's oath in 1739.

Jonathan Avery, adm. 1724.

Joseph Baker, an inhabitant before 1690, was received with his wife into the West Farms Church in 1721.

¹ Adm. stands for admitted inhabitant by public vote.

Nathaniel Baker, a resident in 1718. Ebenezer, adm. 1724.

John Bacon, adm. 1713; wife Hannah received into the church and four children baptized in 1718.

Nathaniel Badger, adm. 1721, probably came from Newbury.

Daniel Badger married Sarah Roath, Oct. 22, 1719. The births of three children—Daniel, Gideon, and David—are recorded in Norwich.

Ezekiel Barrett, 1711. Isaac, 1716.

Job, the son of John Barstow, born at Scituate, March 8, 1679, adm. at Norwich in 1708. He and his wife Rebecca, who was the daughter of Joseph Bushnell, were baptized and received into the church Aug. 9, 1709. In 1725 he was one of the selectmen. He had three sons,—Jonathan, born in 1712; Ebenezer, in 1720; and Yet-once, July 17, 1722.

William Bates, cattle-mark registered 1678.

Stephen Belden, adm. 1720.

Robert Bell came from Ipswich about 1720. He appears to have been a physician, and had married at that place, Nov. 7, 1717, Abigail, relict of John Fillmore. He died Aug. 23, 1727, and his wife in November of the same year. They left three children,—Samuel, born in Ipswich, 1719; Benjamin and Deliverance, natives of Norwich.

[This Robert Bell may have been a son of Robert, of Hartford, as the latter had a son Robert born in 1680.]

Samuel Blackmore, one of the Separatist party in 1748.

George Boorn, or Bourn, a resident in 1726, and had a son George baptized March 8, 1729.

Ebenezer Brown, son of Capt. John Brown, of Swansey, and grandson of Major Mason, married Sarah, daughter of the second Samuel Hyde, Feb. 25, 1714. They removed to Lebanon, where he died in 1755. His relict long survived him, and died in Windham, March 1, 1797, aged ninety-nine years and two months.

Samuel Burton, a resident in 1719.

Jonathan Burley, adm. 1727; married, March 30, 1730, Elizabeth White.

Walter Capron, 1730.

Thomas Carew married, Sept. 10, 1724, Abigail, daughter of Daniel Huntington. Joseph Carew, brother of Thomas, married, in 1731, Mary, daughter of the same, and died in 1747, leaving seven children; estate, £2847.

Palmer Carew was an inhabitant in 1730.

John Carpenter, adm. 1723; probably son of William, of Rehoboth. His wife Sarah was received into the church the same year.

John Carter united with the church in 1722.

Moses Case, adm. Sept. 13, 1726.

John, son of John Case, baptized in 1729.

Robert Cathcart, an inhabitant in 1728.

Joseph Chapman, probably son of William, of New London, adm. 1715; died June 10, 1725. His wife Mercy died seven days previous. Eight children are

recorded. Two of the sons, Moses and Daniel, are on the list of Separatists in 1748.

Caleb Chappell, son of George, of New London, was resident in 1694, but removed to Windham.

Isaac Cleveland, adm. 1709, was probably son of Moses, of Woburn, who had a son Isaac, born May 11, 1669. Samuel and Josiah Cleveland, early settlers at Canterbury, appear to have been his brothers. In 1715, Elizabeth, wife of Clement Stratford, mariner, administered on the estate of her former husband, Isaac Cleveland. No mention is made of children.

Samuel Coolidge, a resident in 1694.

"The inventory of Ambrose Cole, of Norwich, deceased," was presented to the County Court in 1690. Probably the family came from Scituate.

Gershom Cotterel, a resident in 1678.

Jonathan Crane, probably from Killingworth, had land registered in 1672, and married, Dec. 19, 1678, Deborah, daughter of Francis Griswold. He removed to Windham, where he had a thousand-acre right; built the first mill in that plantation; was one of the selectmen in 1692, and a patentee of the town in 1703.

Samuel Crocker settled at West Farms about 1700, and was one of the selectmen in 1722. He was probably son of Thomas, of New London, and born at that place in 1677. He had four children—Samuel, John, Jabez, and Hannah—baptized in 1709.

Peter Cross had land recorded in 1672, and was a resident in 1698; afterwards removed to Windham.

George Cross, a resident in 1719.

Benjamin Cullum, adm. 1715. Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Cullum, baptized in 1718.

The marriage of Edward and Sarah Culver is recorded Jan. 15, 1681; the births of seven children follow.

Edward Culver was on the board of listers in 1685. In 1698 he removed to Lebanon, and was living there in 1716.

John Culver and his wife Sarah united with the church at Norwich in 1721.

Thomas Culverswell died April 15, 1725.

Samuel Darby, a resident in 1700.

Ephraim Davis was on the roll of 1702. Thomas, Comfort, and Joseph appear as inhabitants soon after 1712. Thomas had daughter Mercy baptized in 1711.

Abraham Daynes, of North Yarmouth, married Dec. 27, 1671, Sarah, daughter of William Peake. This marriage is recorded at New London, with the births of three children,—Jobanna, John, and Thomas. Three others are on record at Norwich, viz., Ebenezer, Sarah, and Ephraim. The sons are found among the inhabitants of the town in the next generation, but the name is more frequently written Deans. James and Oxenbridge Deans were young men in 1738.

Nathaniel Dean, adm. Dec. 28, 1714; wife Joanna probably from Taunton. Seth Dean, 1739.

Joseph Decker and wife Thankful were received into fellowship with the church in 1714. They removed to Windham.

Capt. Robert Denison, adm. 1718. His farm of five hundred acres, conveyed to him by Owaneco, with the consent of the Legislature, in 1710, lay upon the border of Mashipaug, or Gardner's Lake, and was then supposed to fall within the Nine-mile Square. He began his improvements at that place in 1716, but when the bounds of the town were more accurately defined the greater part of his farm, including his family residence, was found to lie within the limits of New London North Parish, and after 1720 his connection with Norwich ceased.

Capt. Denison died in 1737, and was interred in a cemetery prepared by himself on his farm, where a group of Denison graves, with granite curbstones marked with initials and dates, still remain.

His son, the second Capt. Robert Denison, was an officer in the French war, and removed to Nova Scotia.

John Dennis, a resident at the Landing in 1739.

The cattle-mark of Abraham Dowd was recorded in 1723. He was probably the son of John Dowd, of Guilford, born in 1697.

Thomas Edgecombe, born in New London, 1694, settled in Norwich before 1720, and there died Sept. 16, 1745. His first wife was Katherine Copp; his second, Esther Post, who survived him but a few months.

The sons of Thomas Edgecombe by his first wife were Thomas, John, Jonathan, and Samuel.

Thomas died in Norwich in April, 1755.

John was a soldier in the expedition against Cape Breton, and there died, after the surrender in 1746, at the age of twenty.

Jonathan, a seaman, was taken by a Spanish privateer, Aug. 3, 1752; carried first to Campeachy, and from thence to Old Spain, where he was kept confined for several months, but at length picked the lock of his prison, escaped, and reached a French port in safety. Here he found an English vessel, on board of which he worked his passage to England, but had scarcely touched the island when he fell into the hands of a press-gang and was enrolled on board of a man-of-war. After a year's service he contrived to escape, and through various other adventures finally reached home Nov. 30, 1754. He afterwards settled in Vermont.

Samuel, the fourth son, was Deacon Samuel Edgecombe, of Groton, Conn., who died Aug. 14, 1795, aged sixty-five.

Samuel Fairbanks, a resident in 1722.

Samuel Fales, adm. 1708; received into communion with the church in 1711; died 1733. He was son of Mr. James Fales, of Dedham, and son-in-law to John Elderkin. His inventory included a more than ordinary number of religious books. It is probable that he was a theological student.

Moses Fargo came from New London about 1690, and in 1694 obtained a grant of land "on the hill above the rock where his house stands." He was on the roll of 1702, and died about 1726. Name often written Firgo.

Verdict of a jury upon the body of Gregory Field: "Found dead in Shoutucket River, in Norwich, 29 April, 1710."

Fillmore. John, son of John Fillmore, was born at Ipswich, March 18, 1702. His father was a mariner, and died at sea about the year 1711. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Tilton. She married for her second husband, Robert Bell, and removed with him to Norwich West Farms. Her son, John Fillmore, returning from sea, was united Nov. 9, 1724, to Mary Spiller, of Ipswich, and on the 28th of the same month made a purchase of lands in Norwich, where he planted his hearth-stone and spent the remainder of his days.

Some extraordinary incidents are connected with his previous history. While out on a fishing voyage he had been captured by a noted pirate of the name of Phillips, and compelled to perform duty as the helmsman of the freebooting craft; but after nine months of this odious service, he combined with several other prisoners that had been subsequently taken, and at a concerted signal, making a desperate attack upon their captors, they killed and threw overboard the captain and a number of his crew, disabled the rest, took possession of the vessel, and navigated her to Boston, where they arrived May 3, 1724, and gave their prisoners up to justice. Three of them were executed in Boston, and three sent to England, where they suffered at Execution Dock. The gun, sword, tobacco-box, buckles, and rings of the captain of the corsair were awarded by the Court of Admiralty to young Fillmore, as spoils won by his valor and decision. A part of these articles are still preserved as relics by his descendants.

He was subsequently known as Capt. John Fillmore, of Norwich West Farms, a man of probity, and a useful citizen, a member of the church, and captain of a military company. He was three times married, and his will mentions fourteen surviving children. He died Feb. 22, 1777, aged seventy-five years.

Nathaniel, one of the sons of his second wife (Dorcas Day, of Pomfret), born in 1740, married Hepzibah Wood, and settled at Bennington, Vt., when that part of the country was new and unsubdued. He served as a soldier in the French war and in the war for independence, and died at Bennington in 1814. His son Nathaniel (2), born in 1771, married Phebe Millard, of Bennington, and he and his brothers, following the example of their ancestors, removed into the wilderness, and settled in Western New York, where they became farmers, and in the course of time clerks, teachers, justices, and members of the Assembly. This Nathaniel (2) was the father of Millard

Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, who was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1800.

The descendants of Capt. John Fillmore emigrated not only to Vermont, but to Nova Scotia and other provinces, and have been widely scattered; yet representatives of the name and family were left in Norwich and Franklin, where the lineage is still to be found, comprising descendants of the brave Capt. John and also of his brother Ebenezer, who married Thankful Carrier in 1733.

John Ford, adm. 1722; married, May 26, 1729, Ann Holloway.

Fowler. Jonathan Fowler married, Aug. 3, 1687, Elizabeth Reynolds. The widow Fowler is incidentally mentioned in 1698.

Thomas Fowler, of Lebanon, died in 1707.

Isaac Fox, adm. 1721; Thomas, 1722.

Colin Frasier married, in 1718, Sarah, daughter of Paul Wentworth. In January, 1724, Mrs. Frasier was arrested on the charge of killing an Indian woman in a fit of insanity. On the 24th of February, while imprisoned at New London, the unhappy woman, in another access of her malady, to which she was constitutionally subject, plunged a knife into her own throat, but the wound did not prove fatal. She was tried in March, and fully acquitted on the ground of *distraction*.

John French, Sr., of the West Farms, adm. 1724; died April 20, 1730, leaving sons,—Abner, John, Joseph, and Samuel.

John French, Jr. [Maj. John French], married, Aug. 21, 1729, Phebe, daughter of Thomas Hyde.

Josiah Gaylord, 1675. He was probably son of William, of Windsor, and step-son of John Elderkin. He is on the roll of 1702; his "house at Pock-nuck" is mentioned in 1720. He died in 1727.

John Gibbons, 1719. "Hambleton Gibions," connected with a disturbance in the meeting-house, 1723.

Edward Gookin, adm. Sept. 13, 1726. He had four children baptized at dates ranging from February, 1723, to March, 1730. He was probably son of Daniel Gookin, of Sherborn, whose wife was a daughter of Edmund Quincy, and who had a son Edmund, born March 31, 1688.

Edmund, of Norwich, had wife Sarah and two sons, Samuel and Daniel. The former has not been traced, but Daniel, with his parents and their three daughters, who lived to be aged spinsters, all sleep together in the town burial-ground.

Nathaniel Gould, 1730.

Benjamin Gorton, from Warwick, R. I., on the 20th of September, 1717, purchased the valuable farm of Peter Mason, near the Great Pond, or Mashipaug Lake, five hundred acres, with dwelling-house and other buildings, for five hundred pounds. This farm was then supposed to lie within the bounds of Norwich, and he was for several years considered an inhabitant. He died in 1737.

Samuel and Nathaniel Gove, adm. 1723.

Robert Green, of Peagscomsuck, 1696.

Thomas Grist married Ann Birchard, Aug. 14, 1721; adm. 1726.

Ebenezer Grover, first mentioned about 1720.

Thomas Hall, adm. 1701; probably came from Woburn. Thomas, Jr., adm. Dec. 21, 1712.

Solomon Hamilton, a resident in 1738.

Joseph Hammond, 1712. Caleb, married Nov. 21, 1723, Mary Brewster; adm. 1727. Elijah, adm. 1730.

Isaac, of Norwich, bought a farm on Mohegan Hill in 1734, for six hundred and sixty pounds.

Isaac Harrington died 1727; left wife Sarah and four children,—Isaac, Silvanus, James, and Patience.

John Harris, adm. Dec. 21, 1712, died 1728; left wife Susannah; other legatees, "brother Robert and his son John of Brookline, in New England."

Gibson, son of Samuel Harris (of New London), born 1694, settled in 1726 on a farm in New Concord, now Bozrah. His wife was Phebe, daughter of Capt. George Denison. He died in 1761. He was the father of Dr. Benjamin Harris, of Preston.

David and Jonathan Hartshorn, brothers, from Reading, settled at the West Farms, and are on the roll of inhabitants in 1702.

David was a physician; selectman in 1709; built a saw-mill on Beaver Brook in 1713; was one of the first deacons of the West Farms Church; died Nov. 3, 1738, aged eighty-one. He was a man of good report and a valuable citizen. His wife was Rebecca Batcheler.

Jonathan Hartshorn, probably son of Jonathan above named, married in 1709 Lucy Hempsted, of New London, and in 1726 removed with his family to Cecil County, Md.

Haskins, or Hoskins. Richard and John were early residents. Richard died in 1718, leaving nine children; estate, £1257. John died in 1719, leaving seven children.

Daniel, adm. Dec. 5, 1721, married Mehitabel Badger.

Thomas Hazen, adm. Dec. 21, 1712. He and his wife were received to church membership by letter from the church in Bosford.

John Hazen, adm. 1715. Joseph and Jacob also became residents near this time.

John Heath came from Haverhill. His wife, Hannah, was received into the church, and her son Josiah baptized 1715.

Isaac Hendrick, a resident in 1721.

Charles Hill, a Separatist in 1748.

Ephraim Hodges, adm. 1729.

John Hough, 1678, son of William Hough, of New London, and there born, Oct. 17, 1655. He was a house-builder, and much employed both in Norwich and New London, acquiring lands and houses in each place. He died at New London, Aug. 26, 1715, suddenly deprived of life by a fall from the scaffolding of a house on which he was at work. He was a large man, of a military turn, and active also in civil affairs,

extensively known and highly esteemed. The sudden stroke that swept him into eternity resounded through the country with startling emphasis.

The wife of Capt. Hough was Sarah Post, of Norwich. He had a farm in New Concord Society, the land being an original grant from the town in payment for building a school-house. His youngest son, Jabez, born in 1702, inherited this farm, and there died, Jan. 24, 1725, only seventeen days after his marriage with Anne Denison, of New London. The farm was after this the homestead of his elder brother, John, and from him it went to his son Jabez, who married Phebe Harris, who died at the age of ninety-two, July 23, 1820.

John Hutchins, adm. Dec. 20, 1715; a constable in 1726 and 1727.

Thomas Hutchins, inn-keeper at Newent in 1733.

Joshua Hutchinson, adm. April 29, 1729.

Land granted to Jonathan Jennings in 1677. In 1684 he had other grants at Senemancutt and Sucksumscot. He removed to Windham, and there died June 27, 1783, in his seventy-ninth year. His son, Ebenezer, was the first male child of English parentage born in Windham.

John Jones, a resident in 1712; died 1749.

"Ten acres of land at Lebanon Valley," granted to John Johnson in 1677; also a grant at Westward Hill. His cattle-mark was registered in 1683; he was a lister in 1698.

Isaac Johnson, of Norwich, died Jan. 7, 1708.

Ensign William Johnson, of Canterbury, who probably went from Norwich, died Feb. 23, 1713.

Ebenezer Johnson, of the West Farms, 1718, married Deborah Champion.

Joseph Kelly, a resident in 1716.

Thomas, adm. 1719. Probably both came from Newbury.

Robert Kennedy, a resident in 1730; had wife Mary.

Richard Kimball, 1722.

Edward King, a resident in 1699; adm. 1701; died before 1726.

Joseph Kingsbury, from Haverhill, Mass., with his sons, Joseph, Jr., and Nathaniel, adm. 1710. The wife of the elder Joseph was Love Ayres, and of the younger, Ruth Denison, both of Haverhill. The wife of Nathaniel has not been ascertained. He had son John, born in 1710, and Nathaniel in 1711.

Joseph Kingsbury, Sr., was one of the first deacons of the West Farms Church, chosen in 1718. Joseph, Jr., was one of the eight pillars, and their wives, Love and Ruth Kingsbury, were among the earliest members received. Deacon Joseph Kingsbury died in 1741.

Joseph Kingsbury, Jr., was an ensign in 1721, selectman in 1723, captain of a company in 1726, chosen deacon in 1736, and died Dec. 1, 1757, aged seventy-five. He had thirteen children.

Mrs. Ruth Kingsbury, relict of the second Deacon Joseph, died May 6, 1779, aged ninety-three, leaving

behind the remarkable number of two hundred and thirty-one descendants, viz., five children, sixty-one of the next generation, one hundred and fifty-two of the fourth, and thirteen of the fifth. The homestead farm is still in possession of descendants of the same name.

Andrew Kingsbury, an officer of the Revolution, and subsequently, from 1793 to 1818, State treasurer of Connecticut, was a descendant of Joseph, Jr., in the line of his son Ephraim.

Richard Kirby, adm. 1721.

Thomas Knowles, adm. 1710.

Joseph Knowlton, accidentally killed, 1718; "no estate but two cows."

Mary, daughter of Thomas Knowlton, a member of the church in 1709.

In 1709, Samuel Ladd, from Haverhill, Suffolk Co., Mass., purchased land of David Hartshorn, "on the hill beyond Thomas Hide's farm." Adm. 1710.

Nathaniel Ladd was selectman in 1721, but in 1729 had removed from the town.

David Ladd, another earlier settler at the West Farms, married Mary Waters. His family, and that of Capt. Jacob Hyde, were linked together by a triple marriage of their children. The three brothers, Samuel, Ezekiel, and Joseph Ladd, married the three sisters, Hannah, Ruth, and Silence Hyde, both parties in the natural order of seniority, and each of the sisters at the age of nineteen years.

Ebenezer Lamb married, May 6, 1690, Mary Armstrong.

David, Isaac, and John Lamb were residents about 1718. John died Aug. 16, 1727.

Isaac Lawrence owned the church covenant in 1700; was adm. 1702. Isaac Lawrence, Jr., had four children baptized at dates from 1711 to 1718.

Richard Lee, adm. 1705; died Aug. 7, 1713; left widow, Sarah, and nine children, the oldest son, Thomas, forty years of age; Richard, thirty-four; Joseph, thirty-two; and Benjamin, thirty.

Samuel Loomer, of the parish of New Concord, adm. Sept. 13, 1726.

Cyprian, a younger brother of Rev. Benjamin Lord, settled in Norwich about 1720, and married, in 1725, Elizabeth Backus.

Low. The only person of this name found on the records is David, adm. 1709; died Feb. 10, 1710, aged twenty-three. His estate was settled by Thomas Lefingwell. The low semicircular headstone that marks his grave is one of the oldest in the town plot cemetery.

Ebenezer Lyon, 1722.

"Abial Marshall, of Norwich, and Abiah Hough, of New London, were married Nov. 18, 1708." Their oldest son, the second Abial Marshall, died in Bozrah, Dec. 1, 1799.

John Meach is on a list of 1698.

Ebenezer Metcalf, from Dedham, married, in 1702, Hannah, daughter of Joshua Abel, of the West

Farms, and had five children baptized, extending to 1711. He was on the roll of inhabitants in 1718, but removed to Lebanon, and there died Nov. 5, 1755, aged seventy-six. He was a descendant of Michael Metcalf, who had lived at Norwich, in England, but emigrated to this country with his wife and nine children in 1637 and settled at Dedham.

Stephen Merrick married Mercy Bangs, Dec. 28, 1671, he being twenty-five and she twenty years of age. Mercy and Apphia Bangs were twin daughters of Edward Bangs, of Plymouth colony, and were married the same day,—Apphia probably to John Knowles.

Stephen Merrick came to Norwich about 1672. He was a constable in 1681, and appointed county marshal or sheriff in 1685.

Grants of land were made to William Moore in 1677 and 1682. He had land also at Potapaug and "over the river at a place called Major's Pond." He married the relict of Thomas Harwood in August, 1677, and twenty years later removed to Windham.

Morgan. Two of this name are found early at Norwich and left families there, William and Peter. William was probably son of William and Margaret (Avery) Morgan, of Groton (born 1697).

Peter was a son of John Rose-Morgan, of New London, born in 1712. His wife was Elizabeth Whitmore, of Middletown, and his house stood under the hill, upon the site afterwards built upon by Rev. Joseph Strong, and now the residence of D. F. Gulliver, M.D. Peter Morgan removed to the Great Plain.

Moseley, or Maudsley. The earliest notice of this name is found in the baptismal record:

"Increase and Sarah, children of Increase Maudsley, bap. 6: 9: 1715," that is, Nov. 6, 1715.

Increase Moseley, the father, died in 1731.

Increase, the son, born May 18, 1712, married, in 1735, Deborah Tracy, of Windham, and removed about 1740 to Woodbury, settling in that part of the town which is now Washington. He there sustained various offices of trust and honor, representing the town in the Legislature for some fifteen successive years, but removed to Clarendon, Vt., in 1781, and there died May 2, 1795.

His son, the third Increase Moseley in direct succession, probably born also in Norwich, settled in Southbury, and was a colonel of one of the Connecticut regiments during the Revolutionary war.

Rev. Peabody Moseley, son of the first Increase, was born at Norwich in 1724. He was a Baptist clergyman, but about the year 1780 joined the Shaker society of New Lebanon.

Elisha Munsell, 1720. Elisha, Jr., 1721. The latter was on the list of Separatists in 1748.

James Norman, adm. Dec. 20, 1715. He was captain of a vessel, kept also a shop of merchandise, and in 1717 was licensed to keep a house of entertainment. He died June 28, 1743.

John Ormsby, adm. Dec. 20, 1715; died July 11, 1728. His relict, Susannah, died in 1752.

Joseph, adm. 1720; wife Abigail united with the church in 1721.

Daniel Palmeter, adm. 1724.

The inventory of Joseph Pasmore, of Norwich, was exhibited in 1711, comprising a Bible, psalm-book, sword, articles of apparel, and twelve acres of land.

Benjamin Peck, adm. 1700. The church record gives the name of eight children of "brother Benjamin Peck" that were baptized from 1703 to 1718. He died in 1742. Joseph, his eldest son, born in 1706, was father of the late Capt. Bela Peck, of Norwich.

The ancestor of this family was Henry Peck, of New Haven, whose twin sons, Joseph and Benjamin, were born Sept. 6, 1647.

John Pember, adm. 1722, son of John and Agnes Pember, of New London. He married in 1716, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hyde, and settled at West Farms, where he died in 1783, aged eighty-five.

Samuel Pettis, adm. 1727.

George Phillips, adm. 1726.

Jonathan and Ebenezer Pierce, adm. 1712.

Elizabeth, wife of John Pike, baptized Aug. 5, 1711; son John baptized 1712, and other children onward to 1723.

Samuel Pitcher, supposed to be a son of Andrew, of Dorchester, had son Benjamin baptized in Norwich, March 20, 1714. He was one of the selectmen in 1721, but in 1735 removed to Woodbury, Conn. A part of the family remained, and the name has been continued in the town to the present day.

Matthew Polly, 1719; probably from Woburn.

Abigail, wife of Daniel Polly, died June 8, 1725.

Joshua Prior, a householder in 1733.

Samuel Raymond, of Norwich, and Lydia Birchard, of Lebanon, were united in marriage March 6, 1717. They had sons Samuel and Daniel, the former born Dec. 25, 1720.

Nathaniel Richards, an inhabitant in 1716.

Andrew, adm. 1727.

Samuel Roberts, 1678, son of Hugh Roberts, an early settler in New London. He came to Norwich as a house-carpenter in company with John Hough. These two men were often associated in work, and called themselves *near kinsmen*, the mother of each being a daughter of Hugh Calkins. The first school-house in Norwich of which we have any notice was built by John Hough and Samuel Roberts, and paid for in land in 1683. They were the master-builders of many early houses in the town plot,—the regular, substantial houses that followed the temporary habitations of the first encampment.

Samuel, son of Samuel Roberts, was born May 9, 1688.

Theophilus Rogers, 1720; a native of Lynn, Mass., and reputed to be a descendant of John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr. He had studied physic and sur-

gery in Boston, and settled at Norwich in the practice of his profession. He died Sept. 29, 1753. Two of his sons, Ezekiel and Theophilus, were physicians, and two others, Uriah and Col. Zabdiel, were conspicuous as active citizens and patriots of the Revolutionary period.

Thomas Rood was an early settler upon the outlands of the township. His wife, Sarah, died in March, 1668, and he in 1672. Nine children are recorded, the dates of birth ranging from 1649 to 1666, but the place of nativity is not given.

Thomas, Micah, Samuel, and George Rood are on the roll of inhabitants in 1702. Micah obtained some local notoriety on account of a peculiar variety of apple that he brought to market, which was called, from him, the "Mike apple," and has since been more extensively propagated. It is an early species, has a fair outside, an excellent flavor, and each individual apple exhibits somewhere in the pulp a red speck, like a tinge of fresh blood. Several fanciful legends have been contrived to account for this peculiarity. Micah Rood died in 1728, aged about seventy-six.

In 1693 the proprietors granted to George Rosebrough "three or four acres of land, where his house stands." No other reference to the name has been observed.

Jonathan and Nathaniel Rudd, brothers, came from Saybrook. The former settled east of the Shetucket, and the latter at the West Farms. It is probable that they were sons of that Jonathan Rudd who was married at Bride Brook in the winter of 1646-47.

Nathaniel Rudd married, April 16, 1685, Mary, daughter of John Post. His homestead was in that part of the West Farms which is now Bozrah. He died in April, 1727, leaving an estate valued at £689.

Daniel Rudd, one of the sons of Nathaniel, born in 1710, married for his second wife (July 1, 1745) Mary Metcalf, a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Metcalf, of Falmouth, Me. She had previously been living with her relatives in Lebanon, to which place she came from her far-off home, according to tradition, in a three-days' journey, riding on a pillion behind Capt. James Fitch. Her son, Daniel Rudd, Jr., born June 10, 1754, married Abigail Allen, of Montville, who died Jan. 20, 1857, wanting only a few months of being one hundred years of age. Lucy Rudd, one of the daughters of this couple, married, first, Capt. Henry Caldwell, of the United States Marines, and second, Maj.-Gen. Henry Burbeck, an officer of the Revolutionary war and of that of 1812. Gen. Burbeck died at New London, Oct. 2, 1848, aged ninety-five. His relict, Mrs. Lucy Burbeck, is still living. It is a singular coincidence, occurring, it is presumed, very rarely in the history of families, that Mrs. Burbeck's father, Daniel Rudd, and her husband, Henry Burbeck, were born on the same day, June 10, 1754.

Sabin, often upon early records written Sabiens. Isaac, adm. 1720.

Thomas Sluman married, December, 1668, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Bliss; constable in 1680; died 1683, leaving a son Thomas and five daughters. His relict married Solomon Tracy. Thomas Sluman (2) was on the roll of 1702.

Mark Smallbent died Dec. 26, 1696; left two young daughters; estate, £143.

Andrew, son of Philip Spalding, was baptized July 15, 1722.

Starr. Samuel, son of Jonathan, of Groton, married Ann, daughter of Capt. Caleb Bushnell, in 1727, and settled in Norwich.

Amos Stickney, 1725.

Thomas Stoddard, a resident in the parish of New Concord, 1708; present at a church-meeting in 1714.

Samuel Story and wife were received into the church in 1722. They came undoubtedly from Ipswich. The inventory of his estate, taken in 1726, has among its items "a wood-lot in Ipswich." He left a numerous family: five sons who were living are noticed in his will, the children of Ephraim, deceased, and six married daughters, viz., Elizabeth Hidden, Mary Andrews, Dorothy Day, Hannah Noltén, Anna Proctor, and Margaret Choate.

John, son of John Swetland, was baptized in 1708; another son, Joseph, in 1710. The family, in all probability, dwelt near the western bounds of the town, within the present area of Salem.

Joseph Tenny, adm. 1723.

Thomas Todd died Aug. 29, 1727. He owned one-third of a sloop called the "Norwich." His relict, Martha, married a Lathrop.

Ebenezer Thomas, adm. 1727. He owned lands in Duxbury, and was probably son of Jeremiah Thomas, of Marshfield, born Nov. 1, 1703. Ebenezer, Simeon, and Thomas L. Thomas, active men of business during the latter part of the century, were his sons. He died Oct. 16, 1774.

Mary, wife of Joseph Tubbs, received adult baptism in 1718.

Jonathan Walker, adm. 1722.

Robert Warren, a resident in 1713; selectman in 1721.

John Way, adm. 1722.

John Welsh, adm. 1705; died 1728; estate, £333; inventory presented by his son John.

Daniel White, adm. April 30, 1723. He married Elizabeth Ensworth, June 10, 1723, and died Sept. 9, 1727, leaving a wife and three small children. Estate, £407.

Jonathan Whitaker, 1710. He married, in 1718, Abigail Lambert.

Daniel Wightman, 1727.

Joseph Williams, adm. 1702; Charles, of Preston, 1687.

John Willoughby, 1718.

Joseph, adm. Dec. 5, 1721. He afterwards purchased a farm in the North Parish of New London.

Thomas Wood, a resident in 1716.

Ebenezer, adm. Dec. 2, 1718; married Mary Rudd, March 12, 1718.

Isaac Woodworth, adm. 1705; died April 1, 1714, leaving wife, Lydia, and nine children between the ages of eight and twenty-seven.

Moses, adm. 1719.

CHAPTER XXI.

NORWICH—(Continued).

The Landing—Weequaw's Hill—Early Votes—Ship-yards—Highways—Chelsea—The Parade—Pioneer Homes—Old Settlers—Hotels—Streets—Commerce—Early Business Men—The First Druggist, Dr. Daniel Lathrop.

FOR seventy years after the settlement of the town what is now the city of Norwich was technically a "sheep-walk," used by the inhabitants of the eastern part of the town for pasturing sheep and cattle. The location was first known as Weequaw's Hill, Rocky Point, and Fort Hill. Miss Caulkins says,—

The reservation extended from No-man's Acre to the mouth of the Shetucket, and was inclosed with a general fence. A cartway through it was allowed, and in 1680 "a pair of bars" connected with this cartway was maintained by the town, near the Shetucket, and another pair below the house of John Reynolds. The whole space between Yantic Cove and the Shetucket was a wilderness of rocks, woods, and swamps, with only here and there a cow-path or a sheep-track around the hills, where the trunk of a fallen tree thrown over a brook or chasm served in lieu of a bridge. Not only in the spring floods, but in common heavy rains a great part of East Chelsea and all the lower, or Water Street, up to the ledge of rocks on which the buildings upon the north side of that street are based, were overflowed; and even in the dry season these parts of the town were little better than swamps. What are now only moist places and slender rills were then ponds and broad, impetuous brooks.

In January, 1634, a committee was appointed to lay out and bound for the town's use sufficient land for a public landing-place and a suitable highway connected with it, after which they passed the following restrictive decree:

April, 1684. "It is agreed and voted that the rest of the ungranted and unlayed out land at the mouth of Showtuck shall be and remain for the benefit of cattle-watering, and never to be disposed of without the consent of eight or ten of the families at the east end of the town."

It was not long, however, before this act became a dead letter. Sites at the water's edge were soon in great demand for commercial purposes. These were prudently doled out by the town in plots of three or four rods each. In 1686, Capt. James Fitch, the first of these grantees, was allowed sufficient land near the water-side to accommodate a wharf and warehouse. Not long afterwards, Capt. Caleb Bushnell obtained a simi-

lar grant. These facilities were near the mouth of Yantic Cove. It was here that the wharfing, building, and commercial enterprise of Norwich Landing began.

1692. A committee appointed by the town to go with John Elderkin and to state a highway to the old Landing-place, with convenience also for a warehouse.

October, 1694. Mr. Mallat, a French gentleman, desiring liberty of the town that he might build a vessel, or vessels, somewhere upon our river, the town grant the said Mr. Mallat liberty to build, and also grant him the liberty of the common on the east side of Showtucket River to cut timber for building.

Mallat's ship-yard is supposed to have been at the Point. It was not long occupied, and the fee of course reverted to the town.

In 1707 a vote was passed of the following emphatic tenor:

"No more land to be granted at the salt water, and no way shut up that leads to the salt water."

The first masters of vessels at the landing of whom we obtain any knowledge were Capts. Kelley and Norman. These, in 1715, were engaged in the Barbadoes trade.

May 11, 1715. Capt. Kelley in the Norwich sloop sailed for Barbadoes.

Sept. 8. Capt. Kelley sailed for Barbadoes.

Dec. 13, 1716. Capt. Norman sailed.¹

Capt. Kelley very soon established a regular ship-yard at the Landing, the town granting him the necessary facilities.

Jan. 10, 1716-7. Joseph Kelley, shipwright, has free liberty to build vessels on the Point, where he is now building, the town to have the use of his wharf.

[This grant was not revoked till 1751.]

The same year Caleb Bushnell applied for a situation by the water-side convenient for building vessels, which was granted by the following vote:

Dec. 3, 1717. The town grants to Caleb Bushnell 20 feet square upon ye water upon the west side of the rockie Point at ye Landing-place.

Between 1721 and 1724, similar grants of "twenty feet square on the west side of Rockie Point" were made to Simon Lothrop, Joshua and James Huntington, and Daniel Tracy, a sufficiency for the town's use being reserved on which they were not to encroach. These were all enterprising young men, just entering into business. Simon Lothrop afterwards purchased the Elderkin rights on Yantic Cove and at the falls.

April 20, 1723. The town grants liberty to Capt. Caleb Bushnell to set up and maintain two sufficient cart-gates across the highway that goeth to the Little fort.

Feb. 25, 1724. Voted to build a town wharf at the Landing-place.

Liberty is granted to Lieut. Simon Lothrop to build a wharf at the Landing-place at his own charge, provided it shall be free to all mortals.

1734. Permission granted to Lieut. Simon Lothrop to build a warehouse on the side hill opposite his dwelling-house, 30 feet by 20, to hold the same during the town's pleasure.

The limited extent of these grants shows that they were highly prized, and that but few such privileges could be obtained. A narrow margin of level land at

¹ Diary kept at New London.

the base of water-washed cliffs comprised the whole accommodation.

With the exception of these footholds upon the water's edge, the land lay in common. Along the cove and around the falls the woods and waters were reeking with rank life, both animal and vegetable. The rock ledges were the haunts of innumerable serpents; the shores were populous with water-fowl, the river with shoals of fish. The young people from the farms around Norwich, when haying was over, came in parties to the Landing to wander over the hills, eat oysters, and take a trip down the river in canoes or sail-boats.

In 1718 there was a division of proprietary lands called the forty-acre division. In 1726 the undivided lands that remained were mainly comprised in two sheep-walks. A public meeting was called in which the names of the proprietors of each were distinctly declared and recorded, in order to prevent, if possible, all future "strifts and lawsuits." The East Sheep-walk, of nine hundred acres, more or less, was divided into shares of twenty acres each, and ratified and confirmed to forty-two proprietors, mentioned by name, or to those who claimed under them. The West Sheep-walk, by estimation seven hundred acres, was in like manner divided and confirmed to thirty-seven proprietors.

Rev. John Woodward and Rev. Benjamin Lord were admitted on the footing of original proprietors, as were also the representatives of the earliest class of accepted inhabitants, viz.: Bushnell, Elderkin, Roath, and Rood of the east end, Abel and Armstrong of the west. To these were added Moses Fargo of the west and Edward King of the east, each allowed a half-share, making seventy-nine in all, who were acknowledged as representatives of the original grantees of the town plot. From this division it was understood that farmers out of the town plot, and all persons not claimants under the first grantees, were excluded.

Israel Lothrop and James Huntington were the town agents in making the division of the East Sheep-walk. The lots extended along the water from the Shetucket ferry to the cove, reserving a highway through them two rods wide. A second tier was laid out in the rear of these, and so on. Each share was divided into tenths, and the tenths into eighths, and distributed apparently by lot. It is expressed in the records by *making a pitch*, as thus: "Capt. Bushnell made his pitch for his portion of the sheep-walk" at such a place.

The titles to land in this part of Norwich are derived from these forty-two proprietors of the east end, and the dates begin at 1726. After this division houses and inhabitants increased rapidly, and in the course of a few years Rocky Point became a flourishing hamlet and trading-post, called in common parlance *The Landing*, but gradually acquiring the name of New Chelsey, or Chelsea Society.

The earliest householders at the Landing of whose residence there we find any certain account were Daniel Tracy, Benajah Bushnell, and Nathaniel Backus. A little later Capt. Joseph Tracy and Capt. Benajah Leffingwell were substantial inhabitants, and Caleb Whitney kept a public-house. Boating was brisk in the river, and small vessels were built and sent away for sale.

Among those who were efficient in opening avenues of trade and bringing business to the new port, none were more conspicuous than Capt. John Williams and Capt. Joshua Huntington. The former resided with his family at Poquetannock, and the latter in the town plot, but each had a wharf and warehouse at the Landing, and here was their place of business. Capt. Huntington occupied the Point, near Kelley's ship-yard. It was by heirship from him that this locality went into the Bill family, Capt. Ephraim Bill having married his only daughter, Lydia.

Great are the changes that have been made around the water-line of Norwich port. All the sharp angles and projecting rocks, the trickling streams and gullies, have disappeared. Central wharf spreads out far in advance of the old town wharf and the water-line where Fitch and Bushnell had their first *conveniences*; and the granite ridge at whose base Kelley built his coasting craft, and the Huntingtons, Bills, and others had their warehouses, has been leveled to a platform occupied by the freight depot and other accommodations of the railroad.

The division into freeholds gave a powerful impetus to the growth of the Landing. Trade became suddenly the presiding genius of the place. Those merchants who had been so fortunate as to obtain situations upon the water's edge entered at once into commercial pursuits. From a report prepared by authority in Connecticut, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, probably before 1730, we learn that four sloops were at that time owned in Norwich and engaged in the West India and coasting trade, viz.: "Martha and Elizabeth," forty tons; "Success," forty tons; "Olive Branch," twenty-five tons; "Mary," twenty tons.¹

Not long afterwards the Norwich traders sent a sloop and a *schooner* to Ireland. As these we suppose to have been their first adventures across the ocean, every item relating to them is interesting. They probably sailed in company, but the schooner returned without her consort.

"7 Nov. 1732.—The Norwich schooner, Nath: Shaw master, came in from Ireland."—*Hempstead's Diary*.

The sloop was under the charge of Capt. Absalom King, and appears to have been owned by himself

¹ Hinman's *Antiquities*, p. 352. The date of the document is not given, but it was undoubtedly between 1720 and 1730. The whole number of vessels in the colony was forty-two, the largest of which was a brigantine of eighty tons, owned at New London. They were mostly small sloops. New Haven and New London had each five; Hartford and Norwich four.

and those who sailed with him. They sold the craft in Ireland, probably in accordance with the plan of their voyage, as vessels were then frequently built in the river, where timber was plenty, and sent elsewhere for a market. The crew embarked for home in the schooner with Capt. Shaw, but during the voyage five out of the fifteen persons on board died of the smallpox. Among the victims was Capt. King, who died in mid-ocean, Sept. 3, 1732.

Capt. Absalom King came to Norwich from Southold, L. I., and had been for several years in the West India trade. His wife was Hannah, daughter of John Waterman. His youthful widow married, Nov. 8, 1733, Benedict Arnold.

This is the earliest notice that we find at Norwich of Benedict Arnold, a Rhode Island emigrant, whose name, when afterwards borne by his son, became synonymous with treason and apostasy. No intimation is given of the causes that brought him to Norwich, but he appears to have been at first a seaman, and it is not improbable that some connection with Capt. King in that capacity first introduced him to the town and afterwards obtained for him the favorable notice of the bereaved wife. He and his brother Oliver are both distinguished by the title of *captain*.

In 1740 a memorial was presented to the town by Joshua Abel, John Hutchins, and others, praying for a convenient highway to be opened to the Landing. This was strenuously opposed by the landholders on the line of the proposed highway, and rejected by the town at that time. But a few years later the object was happily accomplished, and two convenient avenues were opened, one on each side of the central hill. The two pent highways that had been previously used, that on the east through land of Col. Hezekiah Huntington, and the one on the west through land of Col. Simon Lothrop, were exchanged for streets laid out through the same lands, but more direct in course, and left open for public use. These improvements were sanctioned by all concerned.

The eastern avenue thus opened coincided with Crescent and a part of Union Streets, terminating at the house of Nathaniel Backus, in Union, not far from the corner of Main Street. The western avenue coincided with the greater part of Washington Street, and ended at "Capt. Bushnell's old warehouse." The committee for making these improvements consisted of William Morgan, Hezekiah Huntington, Philip Turner, and Joseph and Simon Tracy.

In 1750, Daniel Lathrop, Nathan Stedman, and Capt. Philip Turner were appointed a committee to open a highway by the water-side, connecting the above-named streets. This was the first laying out of Water Street.

After this, "the old highway over Waweecos Hill, between the Little Plain and Landing Place," was seldom used, and Capt. Benajah Bushnell obtained permission to inclose it, on condition of maintaining convenient bars for people to pass.

The Little Plain—so called in distinction from the Great Plain, in the southern part of the town, towards Mohegan—was at this time private property, included in grants to the early settlers, with no part open to the public except the streets above mentioned leading to the Landing.

In making these highway improvements, and in other works of public interest requiring public spirit and skillful management, Capt. Turner and Nathan Stedman were zealous and persevering agents. These were comparatively new inhabitants. Stedman was an attorney, son of John Stedman, of Lyme, and not of the Hampton family of Stedmans. After a few years' residence in Norwich he removed to Ashford. Philip Turner spent the remainder of his short career in the town, and his dust is mingled with its soil.

Dec. 1748. It is ordered that warnings for town meetings shall for the future be set up at the Landing-place, on some post to be provided by the inhabitants there.

A sign-post was accordingly set up at Mr. Peter Lannan's corner as the most central and conspicuous situation.

1751. Voted, that the district for highways at Chelsea be divided as follows: Beginning at the water, south of the westerly corner of Daniel Tracy, Jr.'s house at the Landing-place, thence a straight line to where the highway goes across Waweecos Hill,—thence to the N.E. corner of John Bliss's land,—thence a straight line to the parting of the paths on the Little Plain, at Oliver Arnold's corner,—thence a straight line to the N.W. corner of Joshua Prior's dwelling-house.

The common lands and flats upon the cove, extending as far up as "Elijah Lathrop's grist-mills," were laid out in 1760 or near that period. The shares were divided into tenths, and each tenth into eight several parcels or lots, as the sheep-walks had been.

From the general list of 1757 it appears that there were then eighty-seven resident proprietors of rateable estate in "the society of New Chelsy," and twenty-five non-residents.

In 1790 Middle or Main Street in Chelsea was opened at an expense of one hundred pounds, which was paid partly by the city and partly by individual subscription. About the same time Crescent Street, the ends of which were at the store of Capt. Thomas Fanning and the house of Rev. Walter King, was greatly improved through the liberality and exertions of Capt. William Hubbard.

The western avenue to Chelsea, now Washington Street, was also at this time rectified, and a new section thrown open by the adjoining landholders.

The broad plateau intersected by these streets was then known as the Little Plain. It seemed not to have had any more distinctive name. On the 11th of September, 1793, the Twentieth Regiment of infantry, Joseph Williams colonel, was here reviewed, and upon this occasion it was called *the Parade*. This was probably the first regimental review at this place. The general trainings had previously been held on the Great Plain, near Morgan's tavern, upon the road to New London.

Very little improvement had heretofore been made

in this part of the town, but the period had arrived for bringing it into notice. Several building-lots had been purchased and houses erected upon its borders, but the central part of the plain lay untitled and unfenced, the owners being non-residents, descendants of the original grantees, John Reynolds and Matthew Adgate. The larger portion comprised a single field, popularly called "Adgate's three-square lot."

It was certainly desirable, both as a matter of taste and convenience, that this area should be kept open to the public, and fortunately men of liberal minds stood ready to bring about this result.

Joseph Perkins and Thomas Fanning, two of the neighboring land proprietors, apparently at their own motion and private expense, undertook to clear this central area of all claims and incumbrances, that it might be made a public square for the use of the town. This they effected, and having obtained quitclaim deeds of the several heirs, conveyed the fee as a free gift to the town. The deed of cession has the following preamble:

We, Thomas Fanning and Joseph Perkins, both of Norwich, for and in consideration of the good will we have and do bear to the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich, and in consideration of the desire we have that said inhabitants may continually and at all times be furnished and accommodated with a free, open, unincumbered piece of land or ground, convenient for a public *Parade* or *Walk*, do give, grant, remise, release, and forever quit claim unto Doctor Joshua Lathrop, one of the principal inhabitants of said town, and to all the rest of the inhabitants of said Town of Norwich in their corporate capacity, and to their successors forever, for the use and purpose of a Public *Parade* or open *Walk*, to be unincumbered with any kind of building or buildings, public or private, or nuisance whatever, and for no other purpose.

Dated 5th day of April, 1797.

All honor to the generosity and enlightened foresight of those men who secured this great privilege to the town. They struck at the right time, just when the spirit of progress had reached the spot. A little later, and in all probability the area would have been carved into building-lots, and the town would never have possessed this her most graceful ornament. Without this central plain Norwich would seem deprived of half her beauty.

This public square has hitherto had no established name. The prevailing idea in the minds of the grantees seems to have been that of providing an open space for military exercises. Its earliest designation was therefore *the Parade*. Col. Elisha Edgerton's regiment of cavalry was reviewed on the *Parade* Sept. 4, 1798. But of late years it has acquired more of the character of a park, and from the long residence—more than half a century—of Gen. Wm. Williams upon its border, it has obtained the current and acceptable name of Williams Park.¹

In 1801 the rage for setting out Lombardy poplars ran through the town like an epidemic. The quivering, silver-lined poplar—the slender, quick-growing poplar—was in high repute for convenience, use, or-

nament, and health. The *Parade* received a full share of the general adornment, and was entirely girdled with poplars. These Italian shades are, however, short-lived in our climate, and the first growth has been seldom renewed. Here, as in most parts of the country, they soon gave place to the more hardy and umbrageous natives of the forest. The elms and maples that now gird the park were set out since 1820.

Early Habitations, Etc.—A house on the border of the *Parade*, latterly known as the residence of Capt. Walter Lester, was built by Joseph Carpenter, but left unfinished at his death in 1797.

On the northeast side a dwelling-house was erected about the year 1785 by Capt. Henry Billings. It was the first house of any note upon the plain, and was successively occupied by Capt. Billings, by Ebenezer Backus, and by the relict of the latter with her second husband, A. S. Destouches, a French emigrant. In 1799 it was purchased by Maj. Rogers, a merchant from Southampton, L. I., and very soon afterwards we find an assortment of goods advertised for sale by "Uriah Rogers & Son, at their New Store on the pleasant plains of Chelsea, half a mile from Norwich port."

Maj. Rogers died in 1814, and this house afterwards became the residence of Rev. Alfred Mitchell, to whose fine taste and devout mind the woodland heights in the rear had a peculiar charm. They were his walk, his study, and his oratory. After Mr. Mitchell's decease, the place was for eight or ten years the seat of Mr. Charles Abbot's Family School for Boys. The house has since been removed to a different part of the town, and the site is occupied by one of the tasteful and costly mansions of modern times.

A house very nearly coeval with that of Capt. Billings, on the southwest side of the plain, was built by Maj. Ebenezer Whiting about 1790, and sold in 1795 to Capt. Daniel Dunham. The ground plot included the ancient Indian cemetery and sixteen acres of land, running down to the neighborhood of Lathrop's Mills, where Maj. Whiting had a distillery. In preparing for the foundation of this house a gigantic Indian skeleton was exhumed, and many rude stone tools and arrow-heads thrown up. The place was afterwards purchased by Calvin Goddard, and remained for nearly forty years in the possession of the family.

The brick house, or Williams mansion, was built in 1789 and '90, by Joseph Teel, of Preston, the site being a portion of the original Adgate lot. It was designed for a hotel, and immediately advertised as "the Teel House, sign of General Washington."

It was noted for its fine hall or assembly-room, where shows were exhibited, and balls, lodges, and clubs accommodated.² After Mr. Teel's death the

¹ In September, 1811, Geo. William Williams, then lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment of militia, held his regimental review upon this parade.

² An advertisement of May 29, 1794, announces the arrival at Mr. Teel's assembly-room of a party of Italian rope-dancers and tumblers, and the public are invited to call and see Don Peter and Clumey the Clown dance a hornpipe blindfold over fifteen eggs.

hotel was continued by his son-in-law, Cyrus Bramin, and when offered for sale in 1797 it was particularly recommended for its position,—“on the central plain between the town and Landing, which, according to the natural appearance of things, bids fair to be the seat of business for the town of Norwich.”

In June, 1800, the hotel was transformed into a boarding and day school under the preceptorship of William Woodbridge. After some other changes, it was purchased in 1806 by Carder Hazard, a retired merchant from Newport, by whom it was sold in 1813 to its present owner.

On the avenue leading from the east side of the Parade to the Landing, Christopher Leffingwell, Joshua Lathrop, and Joseph Perkins were considerable landholders, and each contributed towards opening and embellishing the street, freely relinquishing the land necessary for the public convenience. Col. Leffingwell planted the fine elms that now overshadow Broadway. Here were a tier of houses built before 1800, and occupied at the opening of the century by Rev. Walter King, Capt. Solomon Ingraham, and Thomas Coit (afterwards by Jabez Huntington). Here also were the L'Hommedieu house and ropewalk, and the twin houses of Hezekiah Perkins and Capt. Z. P. Burnham. This row of buildings had the high granite ridge that projects into the centre of Chelsea in their front. The triangular plot between the roads, now inclosed as the Little Park, was formerly called the Everett lot. It belonged to Col. Leffingwell, and after his death was purchased jointly by Hezekiah Perkins and Jabez Huntington, and in 1811 presented by them to the city, on condition that it should be inclosed and used only as a park.

The residence of Thomas Mumford, embowered by large trees, with a spacious garden and several vacant lots on the south and east, comprising in all eight acres, occupied the plot at the head of Union Street. Mr. Mumford died Aug. 30, 1799, and the place passed into the possession of Levi Huntington. The street forming the continuation of Broadway was opened in 1800 by Christopher Leffingwell and the heirs of Mumford.

The house which was for over sixty years the residence of Joseph Williams, Esq., was built before 1800 by Capt. Samuel Freeman, and sold six years later to Mr. Williams.

On leaving the plain and turning the steep pitch of the hill, in the lower part of Union Street, were the dwellings of Jeremiah Wilber, Lemuel Warren, Israel Everit, and Christopher Vaill.

These comprise all the householders that have been traced in this part of the town, at or near the beginning of the century. From that time forward improvements ceased for many years. The next houses built in this quarter were those of Maj. Joseph Perkins and Russell Hubbard. The former, a solid stone mansion, was completed in 1825, Mr. Hubbard's the succeeding year.

A costly dwelling-house, combining various elements of beauty in structure, situation, and prospect, was erected by Charles Rockwell in 1833, on the height between Broadway and Washington Streets. This was one of the first experiments in grading and cultivating this rugged woodland ridge. Many other beautiful seats, with choice gardens and groves, have risen since that period to adorn this part of the town.

A considerable portion of Washington Street was originally opened through land belonging to Col. Simon Lathrop, and here on the river side of the street a house was built in 1780 by Elijah Lathrop.

In 1795, Samuel Woodbridge purchased one of the Lathrop lots, and erected a dwelling-house in what was then considered a wild and secluded spot, but exceedingly beautiful in situation. A contemporary notice speaks of it as “an excellent place for rural retirement.” This property was purchased in 1811 by Richard Adams, Esq., a gentleman from Essequibo.

The next house that made its appearance in this part of Washington Street was erected by Theodore Barrell, an Englishman, who had been in business at Barbadoes, and had several times visited Norwich for commercial purposes. He brought his family to the place in 1808, purchased a lot of the heirs of Rufus Lathrop, built upon it, and continued his inhabitancy till 1824, when he sold his house and grounds to William P. Greene and removed to New London.

In the year 1809 the Lathrop house (built in 1780) was purchased by Mr. John Vernett, who had it removed to a position lower down on the same street, where it now stands. On the site left vacant by the removed building Mr. Vernett caused a new dwelling-house to be erected, at a cost and in a style of elegance beyond what had been previously exhibited in Norwich. The area purchased by him consisted of twenty-five acres, comprising six or eight choice building-lots. The land bordering on the Yantic in this vicinity still retains its native luxuriance, its varied surface and woodland beauty. A scientific or collegiate institution might here have found a well-adapted and beautiful site.

Mr. Vernett was a native of Sarsbourg, on the Rhine. Having acquired a handsome fortune by trade at St. Pierre, he designed to withdraw from business and spend the remainder of his life in retired leisure at Norwich. Scarcely were his family settled in their new residence when he met with sudden embarrassments and losses which entirely deranged his plans, and he sold the place in 1811 to Benjamin Lee, of Cambridge.

These were the first noted houses of Washington Street. They sprang up after a prosperous period of trade, to which the war with Great Britain in 1812 gave a crushing blow, and no others were built for twenty years. The next that appeared was that of William C. Gilman, completed in 1831.

Washington Street is now skirted on either side

with elegant and even princely mansions of more recent origin, exceedingly varied in position and style of architecture, but all indicative of taste, wealth, and home comfort.

The Breed family residence, near the corner of Washington, Main, and Church Streets, is probably the most ancient house now remaining in Chelsea. It was built by Gershom Breed about the year 1760.

Church Street was at first known as Upper or Third Street. It was laid out along the steep side-hill, with the whole rocky height—the elephantine granite back of Chelsea, crowned with woods—towering in its rear. In 1800 the principal residents on this street were Shubael Breed (collector of the United States revenue during the administration of the first President Adams), Nathaniel Peabody, Rev. John Tyler, and Dr. Lemuel Boswell. Capt. Benajah Leffingwell occupied the three-story house opposite Breed's corner, and there died, Sept. 27, 1804. The next house to the westward was that of Capt. Oliver Fitch.

The principal householders in West Chelsea were Elijah Herrick, Jedediah Willet, Dewey Bromley, Thomas Gavitt, Septimus Clark, Stephen Story, and Luther Edgerton. These men were all engaged in ship-building, or in some of the crafts connected with that business. A rope-walk, established by the Howlands in 1797, was for nearly seventy years a conspicuous object upon the hillside.

The Baptist meeting-house was raised in 1801.

The low brick building at the corner of Main and Union Streets has the reputation of being the first brick edifice constructed in Norwich. It is not known when or by whom it was built. According to current tradition, it was occupied as a public-house before the opening of the Revolutionary war, and at one time had the honor of entertaining and lodging Gen. Washington and several officers of his staff. This was probably the night of the 30th of June, 1775,¹ at which time Washington was on his way to assume the command of the American army in the neighborhood of Boston. He arrived at Cambridge July 2d.

The brick corner was afterwards famous as an auction stand. John Richards, auctioneer, occupied the premises from 1800 onward for several years.

¹ It is probable that to this particular night spent at Norwich, Elisha Ayers, the wandering schoolmaster from Preston, referred in a brief interview that he had with Washington at Mount Vernon in 1788. The general was standing by his horse, prepared to ride to another part of his estate, when the traveler arrived. The details of the interview are given by the latter with amusing simplicity:

"He inquired my name and what part of Connecticut I was from. I told him about seven miles east of Norwich City and near Preston village. I know where Norwich is, he said. I told him that I remembered the time when he and his aide stayed a night at Norwich, when he was on his way to the American army at Boston, and the next morning he went east to Preston village. At Preston village you were joined by Col. Samuel Mott, a man that helped to conquer Canada from France, and there were two young recruiting captains for the Revolutionary war; one was Capt. Nathan Peters, and the other was Capt. Jeremiah Healey. These went with you several miles on your journey to Boston. The general said, I remember something about it. I told him he went in sight of my father's house, two miles north of Preston village. Very likely, he said. The general asked if I had been to breakfast," etc.

Another old hotel stood in Water Street, nearly in the rear of the Merchants' Bank, with its upper story on a level with Main Street. Reuben Willoughby left the stand in 1804 for a new hotel in Shetucket Street, since called the American House. Ralph Bolles was his successor in Water Street, but removed in 1809 to the house built by Mr. Levi Huntington, after the fire of 1793, which he opened as the Chelsea Coffee-house. This hotel was then situated in a breezy plot, open to the water, a sloping lawn in front graced with a row of poplars, and a garden enriched with fruit-trees.

The Merchants' Hotel was built in 1797 by an association of business men, and in style and accommodation was far superior to any previous hotel in Norwich. Newcomb Kinney, one of the proprietors, was for many years the well-known and popular landlord.

In the early part of the century East Chelsea, or Swallow-all, was noted as the hive of sea-captains. There was then no road to the river, nor to the present Greenville; all the land in that direction lay in rough pasturage. East Main Street was narrow and crooked. Wells, fences, gardens, shops, and dwelling-houses projected far into the present street. The whole district was rugged with rocks and water-courses, frowned on by circumjacent hills and washed by frequent floods. Franklin Street was *the road to Lisbon*. Here were the dwellings of Capts. Christopher Culver, Charles Rockwell, James N. Brown, John Sangar, and Seth Harding,—the latter usually called Commodore Harding. Other inhabitants were Jonathan Frisbie, Seabury Brewster, Judah Hart, Ezra Backus, Joseph Powers, and Timothy Fillmore.

In 1830 a great improvement was effected in East Chelsea by the opening of Franklin Square. In connection with this enterprise, the road was widened and graded, steeps were leveled, hollows filled up, fences and buildings removed. From this time onward the march of improvement has never paused.

Commerce.—From a very early date the commerce of Norwich has been an important feature and contributed largely to the prosperity of the city. As early as 1753 there were sloops and freight boats and occasionally a schooner plying on the river. Among the first crafts were the sloop "Defiance," Obadiah Ayer, master; the sloop "Ann," Stephen Calkin, master; the London packet, Ebenezer Fitch, master; the Norwich packet, Capt. Thomas Fanning; the brig "Two Brothers," Capt. Asa Waterman; sloop "Betsey," Capt. William Billings; the "Nancy," Capt. Uriah Rogers; the "Charming Sally," Capt. Matthew Perkins, etc.

The West India trade which sprung up soon after the close of the Revolution was very beneficial to Norwich, many of her citizens engaging in the enterprise with rich rewards. Live-stock, provisions, and lumber were the principal exports, and rum, molasses, sugar, etc., were the principal imports. Two voyages a year was the maximum of success.

The following is a table of the exports and imports of Norwich from Jan. 1, 1788, to March 4, 1789:

EXPORTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
549 horses,	value.....	12	0	0	6,588	0	0
205 mules,	"	15			3,075		
205 horned cattle,	"	7			1,435		
321 sheep,	"	10			160	10	
556 hogs,	"	15			424	10	
1,903 bbls. beef,	"	40			3,806		
1,774 " pork,	"	60			5,322		
25,000 lbs. butter,	"	6			625		
92,120 " cheese,	"	4			1,535	6	8
6,600 " ham,	"	5			137	10	
16,000 bush. grain,	"	2	6		2,000		
175 M hoops,	"	70			612	10	
160 M staves,	"	80			640		
14,600 lbs. hayseed,	"	6			365		
586 bbls. potash,	"	5			2,880		
25,000 yds. homemade cloth,	"	2			2,500		
631 hhds. flaxseed,	"	40			1,264		
276 tons pressed bay,	"	60			828		
4 bbls. gingerbread,	"	5			20		
Total.....					£34,218	6	8

IMPORTS.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
European goods,	value.....			3,909	0	0
1,500 hides,	"	12		900		
7,675 bush. salt,	"	1	8	639	11	8
112,625 gals. molasses,	"	1	4	7,540		
18,300 " rum,	"	2	6	2,287	10	
1,271 lbs. bohea tea,	"	2		127	2	
20,700 " coffee,	"	1		1,045		
417,200 " sugar,	"			8,344		
Total.....				£24,793	3	8

Shipping belonging to the port at this time:

Twenty sloops.....	940 tons.
Five schooners.....	325 "
Five brigs.....	545 "
One ship.....	200 "
Total.....	2010 "

The following is a list of shipping belonging to the port of Norwich, Oct. 12, 1795:

Ship Mercury.....	280 tons.	Schooner Shetucket.....	70 tons.
" Columbus.....	200 "	Robinson Crusoe.....	120 "
" Modesty.....	240 "	Schooner Beaver.....	60 "
" Young Eagle.....	200 "	" Jenny.....	70 "
" George.....	364 "	Sloop Farmer.....	85 "
" Portland.....	220 "	" Crisis.....	72 "
" Charlotte.....	90 "	" Honor.....	65 "
Brig Union.....	130 "	" William.....	70 "
" Endeavor.....	120 "	" Prosperity.....	90 "
" Friendship.....	120 "	" Polly.....	80 "
" Betsey.....	130 "	" Negotiator.....	90 "
" Charlestown.....	60 "	" Friendship.....	90 "
" Polly.....	180 "	" Bud.....	35 "
" Sally.....	180 "	" 3/4 Betsey.....	45 "
Brig 1/2 Sally.....	60 "	" Mary.....	45 "
" Betsey.....	90 "	" Hercules.....	70 "
Schooner Polly.....	90 "	" Juno.....	55 "
" Allen.....	85 "	" Hunter.....	45 "
" Elizabeth.....	75 "	" Patty.....	35 "
" Chloe.....	75 "	" Nancy.....	70 "
" Washington.....	65 "		65 "

Total, seven ships, nine brigs, nine schooners, seventeen sloops—forty-two. Total, 4312 tons, of which only 210 tons is owned in the old parish, and 4102 is owned in the port or what is called Chelsea. The above does not include a number of river packets, or four New York packets.

Early Business Men.—Among the early business men, and some of a later date, are mentioned the following: Thomas Mumford, Joseph Howland, Capt. John Howland, Gen. Ebenezer Huntington, Gen. Jedediah Huntington, Thomas Coit, Jacob and John De Witt, Peter Lanman, father and son; the Breeds, father, son, and grandson; Samuel Tyler, Joseph Williams, Lynde McCurdy, Hezekiah Perkins, Andrew and Joseph Perkins, Farewell and Benjamin

Coit, Erastus Coit, Woodbridge & Snow, Samuel Rudd, Henry Gordon, Devotion & Storrs, Felix A. Huntington & Co., Raymond & Dodge, Pliny, Brewer & Co. (the "company" being Joseph Otis), G. Buckingham & Co., D. N. Bentley, William Williams, Benjamin Dyer, Dwight Rigley, Calvin Tyler, Joseph Backus, Henry B. Norton, Col. George L. Perkins, Thomas Robinson, Gordon A. Jones, Capt. William W. Coit, Benj. Buckingham, Amos W. Prentice, etc.

The First Druggist.—Dr. Daniel Lathrop, of honored memory, was the first druggist in Norwich, and probably the first in Connecticut who kept a general assortment of medicines. His store was on Main Street.

Miss Caulkins says,—

"Dr. Lathrop furnished a part of the surgical stores to the Northern Army in the French war. He often received orders from New York. His drugs were always of the best kind, well prepared, packed and forwarded in the neatest manner. This was the only apothecary's establishment on the route from New York to Boston, and of course Dr. Lathrop had a great run of custom, often filling orders sent from the distance of a hundred miles in various directions. It is related that in 1749, when a malignant epidemic was prevailing in several of the western towns of the colony, the Rev. Mark Leavenworth, pastor of the church in Waterbury, incited by the suffering condition of many of his people for want of suitable medicines to arrest the distemper, came to Norwich on horseback to obtain a supply, performing the journey thither and back in three days. This fact alone is sufficient to show that no drug-store then existed either in New Haven or Hartford, and corroborates the statement often made by aged people in Norwich, that Dr. Lathrop's was the first establishment of the kind in the colony.

"Joshua Lathrop, a younger brother of Dr. Daniel, after graduating at Yale in 1743, became connected with him in business, and no mercantile firm in this vicinity had a more solid reputation than the brothers Lathrop. They imported not only medicines, but fruits, wines, European and India goods directly from England; one of the firm, or a skillful agent, often crossing the ocean to select the stock. After a few years they relinquished the trade in miscellaneous merchandise and confined themselves in a great measure to the drug business.

"Benedict Arnold, Jr., and Solomon Smith were apprentices to Dr. Lathrop at the same period. Arnold subsequently set up the business in New Haven. Smith went to Hartford and established a drug-store in connection with Dr. Lathrop, who furnished the first stock. This was in 1757.

"The following is one of their advertisements:

"Just imported from London in the last ship, via New York, and to be sold by Lathrop & Smith, at their store in King st. Hartford, Ct.—A large and universal assortment of medicines, genuine and of the best kind; together with complete sets of Surgeons' Capital and Pocket instruments; very neat instruments for drawing teeth; metal mortars, small scales and weights; all sorts of spice and choice Turkey figs; a variety of painters' colours and many other articles."

"In 1776 the firm in Norwich was changed from Daniel & Joshua Lathrop to Lathrops & Coit, their nephew, Joseph Coit, Jr., having been associated with them in business. The younger partner died in 1779, in the thirtieth year of his age, and the former title was resumed."

CHAPTER XXII.

NORWICH—(Continued).

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Interesting Incidents—Military Organization—Gen. Washington's Visit—Visit of Lafayette—Baron Steuben and Pulaski—Votes—Benedict Arnold—Sketch of his Career—Soldiers of the Revolution.

ALTHOUGH Norwich was not the scene of important military events during the war of the Revolution, and felt not the invader's foot nor the torch of its

son, the treacherous Arnold, as did its sister-city of New London, still there are many incidents of interest that should not be omitted as showing the spirit of the inhabitants during that sanguinary struggle. The following account is taken chiefly from Miss Caulkins' History:

"In November, 1775, Dr. Benjamin Church was sent by Gen. Washington under a strong guard to Governor Trumbull, at Lebanon, with an order from Congress that he should 'be closely confined in some secure goal in Connecticut, without pen, paper, or ink, and that no person should be allowed to converse with him, except in the presence and hearing of a magistrate or a sheriff of the county where he should be confined, and in the English language, until further orders.'

"Governor Trumbull directed that he should be kept in custody at Norwich, in charge of Prosper Wetmore, sheriff of New London County. Here he was detained during the winter, in strict and cheerless seclusion. Mr. Edgerton, the gaoler, was directed to build a high picket fence around the prison, and even within this inclosure Dr. Church was not permitted to walk but once a week, and then with the sheriff at his side. This was harsh discipline to a man accustomed to a luxurious, independent style of living.

"Dr. Church was a Boston physician of considerable literary ability who had written songs and delivered orations in favor of American liberty, and had been a member of the Provincial Congress in 1774. He was an associate of Warren and other patriots; but in September, 1775, a letter written by him in cipher to his brother in Boston was intercepted, and the contents found to be of a character so questionable that he was arrested and tried for holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. The letter, though it contained no positive treason, seemed to emanate from one who was feeling his way to treachery and dishonor.

"Dr. Church was kept in Norwich until the 27th of May, 1776, when, by order of Congress, he was sent to Watertown, Mass. About the same time he obtained permission to retire to the West Indies, but the vessel in which he embarked was never heard of afterwards.

"Norwich and some other towns in the eastern part of the State remote from the sea-coast were often charged with the safe-keeping of Tories and other prisoners of war. Items like the following may be gathered from newspapers and public records:

"Aug 26, 1776. Last Saturday a number of gentlemen tories¹ were brought to New London, and sent from hence to Norwich.

¹ "In the accounts of the State Pay Table there is a startling item of £668 10s. 2d., drawn by J. Huntington, of Windham, for rum and coffee furnished to prisoners under his charge in August, 1777. This might lead us to conclude that either these gentlemen tories were very numerous or that they were slightly luxurious in their habits and had uncommonly indulgent wardens. But it is probable that the amount is given in a depreciated currency.

"Ten persons arrested at New York and first imprisoned in Litchfield gaol have been transferred to Norwich.

"Feb. 22, 1777. John L. C. Rome, Esq., of New York, confined as a tory at Norwich, was released on his parole to return on request of the Governor and Council.

"In August, 1776, the sheriff moved from New London to Preston twenty persons arrested in Albany for Toryism. They remained at Preston for several months, and were allowed to live as they chose at their own expense, most of them paying for their board by their labor. The Tory prisoners at Norwich were often distributed in private families, and allowed their liberty within certain limits.

"In March, 1782, a company of sailors, eight or ten in number, that had been taken in an English privateer and sent up from New London for safe-keeping, broke out of jail in the night, and after lurking three or four days in the woods uncaught, succeeded in reaching New London, and by stealth got possession of a fine new coasting-sloop, just fitted for a voyage and fastened to one of the wharves, with which they escaped.

"The large number of Tories arrested during the earlier years of the war suggests one of the great trials that beset the patriot cause: secret enemies, opponents at home, were like thorns in the side or serpents in the bosom. They were often arrested, but seldom kept long in durance. After the detention of a few days or weeks they were generally dismissed, on giving bonds to return when called for, or upon taking oath not to bear arms against the country or to aid and comfort the enemy in any way.

"In the summer of 1775 a battery or redoubt was built below the landing on Waterman's Point. Benjamin Huntington and Ephraim Bill were directors of the work, but the labor was mostly performed by Capt. Lyon's company of militia,² that had been sent to Norwich on an alarm of invasion from vessels prowling in Long Island Sound. When the work was completed, four six-pounders were brought from New London, and a regular guard and watch kept. For further defense of the place two wrought-iron field-pieces and several other pieces of ordnance were mounted, manned, and placed in the charge of Capt. Jacob DeWitt.

"William Lex established a manufactory of gun-carriages in town, and succeeded so well as to be employed by the State to furnish apparatus for much of the cannon used by them. Elijah Backus, Esq., at his forges upon the Yantic, manufactured the ship anchors used for the State's armed vessels, two of which weighed twelve hundred pounds each. He afterwards engaged in the casting of cannon. Samuel Noyes made and repaired guns and bayonets for the light infantry.

"Capt. Ephraim Bill, of Norwich, was in the service of the State as a marine agent, and Capt. Jabez Perkins as contractor and dispenser of the public

² "Capt. Ephraim Lyon, of Col. Putnam's regiment.

stores. The Governor and Council of Safety sometimes held their sessions in town.

"Norwich was admirably situated to serve as a port of refuge to which vessels could retire and discharge their cargoes in safety. In July, 1775, the brig 'Nancy,' owned by Josiah Winslow, a well-known royalist of Boston, having on board eighteen or nineteen thousand gallons of molasses, was forced by stress of weather into Stonington Harbor. It was no sooner known at Norwich that she had anchored near the coast than her capture was decreed. Without waiting for the State authority, but with the sanction of the Committee of Inspection, a spirited band of volunteers, in a large sloop, commanded by Capt. Robert Niles, proceeded forthwith to Stonington, where they took possession of the vessel, and brought her, with the cargo, round to Norwich. They then made report of the affair to the Governor and Council, who approved of their proceedings and sequestered the prize for the use of the State.

"The *Tory molasses*, as it was called, proved a valuable acquisition. It was doled out to hospitals, and used as a medium of exchange for public purposes. Molasses was a commodity which could only be obtained by capture, and the want of it was one of the home-felt privations of the war.¹

"The scarcity of sugar and molasses continued for several years. Variations were the substitutes contrived. Cornstalk molasses is no myth or caricature, but a veritable resource of those trying times, and probably the best substitute that was brought into use. The stalks were cut when the ears of corn were just ripe for roasting or boiling, thrown into a mill, the juice pressed out, and then boiled down until it became a tolerable syrup. It served at least to satisfy the natural craving of the appetite for saccharine matter, some portion of which in food seems to be requisite both for nourishment and delight.

"In October, 1775, another merchant vessel was seized under circumstances similar to those of the 'Nancy.' She had a cargo of 8000 bushels of wheat, shipped at Baltimore for Falmouth, England, and was steering towards Stonington in distress, having lost her mainmast in a storm, when she was seized by an armed schooner belonging to the colony, and conducted to Norwich to secure her from recapture. She was subsequently sold for the benefit of the country.

"A very great evil experienced during the war was the high price of salt and the difficulty of procuring it at any price. It was almost impossible to get a sufficiency to put up provisions for winter's use. The State government was obliged to send abroad for supplies of this necessary article and distribute it to the

various towns. It was then apportioned by the selectmen to the districts in proportion to their population, and again dealt out by a committee to individuals.

"Whenever a quantity of salt was obtained it was disposed of with great care and consideration. One of the State cruisers having taken 300 bushels, it was deposited at Norwich, and in April, 1777, the Governor and Council directed Jabez Perkins to dispose of it to inhabitants of Connecticut only, to allow no family to purchase more than half a bushel, and small families to be supplied with less in proportion.²

"Three years before the peace salt was six dollars per bushel, and bohea tea two dollars per pound, and this in fair barter, not Continental bills. Common cream-colored cups and saucers were two dollars per half-dozen. Many persons in comfortable circumstances drank their daily beverage out of glazed earthen mugs.

"The scarcity of wheat was a still greater calamity. Norwich, of course, shared in the general dearth, but the winter of 1777 appears to have been her only season of actual deficiency and short allowance. The authorities were obliged to enforce a strict scrutiny into every man's means of subsistence, to see that none of the necessities of life were withheld from a famishing community by monopolizers and avaricious engrossers. Each family was visited, and an account of the grain in their possession, computed in wheat, was taken. The surplusage, down to the quantity of four quarts, was estimated. One hundred and twenty-six families were at one time reported deficient, viz.:

"42 up town, 26 down town, 12 West Farms and Portipaugh, 2 Newent and Hanover, 9 East Society, 27 Chelsea, 3 Bozrah."

"The following certificate is also upon record, and though without date, belongs to this season:

"This may certify that the whole number of inhabitants in the town of Norwich is hungry; for the quantity of grain computed in wheat is scanty; the deficiency amounts to a great many bushels, as per return of the selectmen unto my office, agreeable to the act of assembly. Certified by
GALETTIA SIMPSON."

"These facts in regard to the scant supply of the necessities of life apply only to the earlier years of the war.³ After 1780 the tide turned, and in Norwich at least the farms prospered, the mechanic arts flourished, and there was almost a superabundance not merely of the means of living, but of articles of luxury and display.

"Those who remained at home, as well as those who went into actual service, were often called on to perform military duty. When most of the able-bodied men were drawn off, a *Reformado corps* was established,

² Hinman's Am. Rev., p. 431, 441.

³ "At this very period of greatest scarcity there was at least one distillery in operation in the town, as we learn from the records of the War Committee, or Council of Safety, Dec. 11, 1777, to wit:

"The Governor was desirous to grant a license to Caleb Huntington, of Norwich, to distil from rye the spirit called Geneva, to supply the inhabitants of the State as far as he could, provided he retail the same at a reasonable price, not to exceed 16s. per gallon."

¹ By the side of this fact an order of the Governor and Council, May 4, 1777, for the distillation of 40 hhd. of molasses into New England rum does not appear very creditable. But spirituous liquors were then regarded as absolutely necessary to the highest physical efficiency of soldiers and laboring men. Feb. 28, 1777, the Governor and Council ordered 250 hhd. of West India and New England rum to be purchased to supply the troops of the State.—Hinman, 419, 441.

consisting of those whose age, infirmities, or other circumstances would not allow them to become regular soldiers and endure the fatigue of the camp, but who were willing to go forth on a sudden emergency.

"Early in 1776, Capt. McCall and Lieut. Jacob DeWitt enrolled and organized a fine company of veteran guards for home service and defense of the State should it be invaded. These were well equipped with arms in readiness for sudden emergencies. On the 12th of August, 1776, Gov. Trumbull issued an order to Capt. McCall to convene his company and enlist as many as were willing, and to make up with others a company, not less than ninety-three, and march immediately to New York, in the most convenient manner, by land or water, and there join the Nineteenth Regiment of Connecticut militia. The order was in consequence of a pressing requisition from Gen. Washington for reinforcements.

"The Veteran Guards were subsequently often called out on short tours of duty upon alarms near the sea-coast, at New London, Lyme, or Stonington.

"In 1779 a company under Capt. Ebenezer Lathrop, and another under Capt. Ziba Hunt, of Newent, performed tours of duty at New London.

"In 1777 Connecticut raised eleven regiments, nine for Continental service and two for the defense of the State. Col. Jedediah Huntington and Col. John Durkee, of Norwich, commanded two of the Continental regiments.

"The army was in a great measure dependent upon importations from France for a sufficiency of arms and ammunition. The following vote of the Governor and Council of Connecticut alludes to a fresh supply of these necessary equipments:

"Sept. 26, 1777. It was voted that Maj.-Gen. Huntington should be desired to cause to be made up 15,000 musket cartridges fitted to the new French arms provided for the use of the Continental army, and pack them in hunches of 18 cartridges each and lodge them in some safe place in the town of Plainfield.¹

"In the earlier periods of the contest the town's quota of soldiers was always quickly raised, and the necessary supplies furnished with promptness and liberality. The requisitions of the Governor were responded to from no quarter with more cheerfulness and alacrity. In September, 1777, when extraordinary exertions were made in many parts of New England to procure tents, canteens, and clothing for the army, many householders in Norwich voluntarily gave up to the committee of the town all they could spare from their own family stock, either as donations or, where that could not be afforded, at a very low rate. The ministers of all the churches on Thanksgiving Day exhorted the people to *remember the poor soldiers and their families*.

"Every year while the war continued persons were appointed by the town to provide for the soldiers and their families at the town expense, but much also was

raised by voluntary contributions. The following items from contemporary newspapers furnish examples:

"On the last Sabbath of December, 1777, a contribution was taken up in the several parishes of Norwich for the benefit of the officers and soldiers who belonged to said town, when they collected

"386 pr. of stockings,	208 pr. of mittens,
227 pr. of shoes,	11 buff caps,
118 shirts,	15 pr. of breeches,
78 jackets,	9 coats,
48 pr. of overalls,	22 rifle frocks,

19 handkerchiefs, and £258 17s. 6d. in money, which was forwarded to the army. Also collected a quantity of pork, cheese, wheat, rye, Indian corn, sugar, rice, flax, weed, &c., to be distributed to the needy families of the officers and soldiers. The whole of which amounted to the sum of £1400.

"Norwich, Feb. 15, 1779.

"Yesterday a contribution was made at the Rev. Dr. Lord's meeting for the distressed inhabitants of Newport, which have lately arrived from Providence, when the sum of three hundred dollars was collected for their relief.

"March, 1780.

"Mrs. Corning (wife of Mr. Joseph Corning, now a prisoner with the enemy) being destitute of necessary clothing for her children, a number of the ladies of Chelsea, of the first character and respectability, appointed a day on which they assembled and spent the same in spinning, after which they presented Mrs. Corning with the yarn to a considerable amount.

The situation of New London was one of constant alarm, in which all the surrounding towns participated. It was menaced in December, 1776, when the hostile fleet found a rendezvous among the small islands in the Sound, previous to taking possession of Newport. All the militia in the eastern part of the State turned out to oppose the expected descent. It was observed, as band after band marched into New London, that no company in order and equipments equaled the light infantry of Norwich, under the command of Col. Chr. Leffingwell. Many times during the war the militia were summoned to New London or Stonington on the appearance of an armed force or the rumor of one. If a hostile vessel entered the Sound no one knew its commission, and the alarm was quickly spread from the seaboard into the country. The dreaded foe perhaps hovered near the coast a few hours, made some startling feints, and then passed away. Orders were given and countermanded, and the wearied militia, hastily drawn from their homes, returned again without having had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy, or arriving on the spot before the danger was over.

"Detachments from the Continental army frequently passed through Norwich. In 1778 a body of French troops, on the route from Providence to the South, halted there for ten or fifteen days, on account of sickness among them. They had their tents spread upon the plain, while the sick were quartered in the court-house. About twenty died and were buried each side of the lane that led into the old burying-yard. No stones were set up, and the ground was soon smoothed over so as to leave no trace of the narrow tenements below.

"Gen. Washington passed through Norwich in

¹ "Hinman's Rev. War.

June, 1775, on his way to Cambridge. It is probable that he came up the river in a packet-boat with his horses and attendants. He spent the night at the Landing, and the next day pursued his journey eastward. In April, 1776, after the evacuation of Boston by the enemy, the American troops being ordered to New York, came on in detachments by land, and crossing the Shetucket at the old fording-place below Greenville, embarked at Norwich and New London, to finish the route by water. Gen. Washington accompanied one of the parties to Norwich, and met Governor Trumbull by appointment at Col. Jedediah Huntington's, where they dined together, and the general that evening resumed his route to New York, going down to New London by land.

"The inhabitants also had an opportunity of seeing Lafayette, Steuben, Pulaski, and other distinguished foreigners in our service. There was some who long remembered the appearance of the noble Lafayette, as he passed through the place on his way to Newport. He had been there before, and needed no guide; his aides and a small body-guard were with him, and he rode up to the door of his friend, Col. Jedediah Huntington, in a quick gallop. He wore a blue military coat, but no vest and no stockings; his boots being short, his leg was consequently left bare for a considerable space below the knee. The speed with which he was traveling and the great heat of the weather were sufficient excuses for this negligence. He took some refreshment and hastened forward.

"At another period he passed through with a detachment of two thousand men under his command, and encamped them for one night upon the plain. In the morning, before their departure, he invited Mr. Strong, the pastor of the place, to pray with them, which he did, the troops being arranged in three sides of a hollow square.

"Nearly fifty years afterwards, Aug. 21, 1824, the venerable Lafayette again passed through Norwich. Some old people, who remembered him, embraced him and wept; the general wept also.

"At one time during the war the Duke de Lauzun's regiment of hussars was quartered in Lebanon, ten miles from Norwich. Col. Jedediah Huntington invited the officers to visit him, and prepared a handsome entertainment for them. They made a superb appearance as they drove into town, being young, tall, vivacious men, with handsome faces and a noble air, mounted upon horses bravely caparisoned. The two Dillons, brothers, one a major and the other a captain in the regiment, were particularly distinguished for their fine forms and expressive features. One or both of these Dillons suffered death from the guillotine during the French Revolution.

"Lauzun was one of the most accomplished but unprincipled noblemen of his time. He was celebrated for his handsome person, his liberality, wit, bravery, but more than all for his profligacy. He was born in 1747, inherited great wealth and high

titles, and spent all his early years in alternate scenes of dissipation and traveling. He engaged in no public enterprise till he came to America and took part in the Revolutionary contest. The motives which actuated this voluptuous nobleman to this undertaking are not understood, very probably the thirst for adventure and personal friendship for Lafayette. He had run the career of pleasure to such an extent that he was perhaps willing to pause awhile and restore the energy of his satiated taste. Certain it is that he embarked in the cause of the Americans with ardor, bore privations with good temper, and made himself very popular by his hilarity and generous expenditure.

"After Lauzun returned to Europe he became intimate with Talleyrand, and accompanied him on a mission to England in 1792, where one of his familiar associates was the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. On the death of his uncle, the Duke de Biron, he succeeded to the title, quarreled with the court, and became a partisan of the Duke of Orleans. Afterwards he served against the Vendéans, but being accused of secretly favoring them, was condemned, and executed the last day of the year 1793. Such was the future stormy career of this celebrated nobleman, who, as already mentioned, in the midst of friends and subordinates, enjoyed the banquet made for him by Col. Huntington. After dinner the whole party went out into the yard in front of the house and made the air ring with huzzas for liberty. Numerous loungers had gathered around the fence to get a sight of these interesting foreigners, with whom they conversed in very good English, and exhorted to *live free or die for liberty*.

"It is well known that during the Revolutionary war attempts were made to regulate the prices of articles by public statutes, in order to reduce the quantity of the circulating medium. In Connecticut prices were fixed by the civil authorities of each town in all cases not determined by acts of Assembly.

"April 7, 1777. Voted, strictly to adhere to the law of the State regulating the prices of the necessities of life; and we do resolve with cheerfulness to exert our best endeavors within our sphere, to support the honor of that good and salutary law.

"Dec. 29. Voted, that the town consider the articles of confederation and perpetual union proposed by the Continental Congress wise and salutary.

"1778. Abstract of instructions to the representatives of the town:

- "1. To use their influence to have taxes more equitable.
 - "2. To have bills of credit called in.
 - "3. Forfeited estates confiscated.
 - "4. The yeas and nays on all important questions published.
 - "5. Profane swearing punished by disability to sustain offices.
- "Oct. 1. Voted, to present a memorial to the General Assembly, praying for a just and equitable system of taxation and representation.

"Extract from the memorial:

"The Poll-tax your memorialists consider at the present day an insupportable burden on the poor, while a great part of the growing estate of the rich is by law exempt from taxation. The present mode of representation is also objected to by your memorialists. They believe all

who pay taxes, and are of sober life and conversation, ought to have a voice in all public communities where their monies and properties are disposed of for public uses.¹

"It is not surprising that the subject of taxation should be one of exciting interest in a community who were annually paying 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 12*d.* on the pound for the use of the army. At one time in Connecticut, when the currency was at par, a rate of even 14*d.* was necessary to meet the exigencies of the treasury.

"The town afterwards presented another petition to the Assembly, the substance of which was that every kind of property, and that only, should be the object of taxation. This general principle, they say, is in their view the only equitable one. Committees were sent to several neighboring towns to get their minds on the subject, and they at length resolved to publish, at the expense of the town, the prevalent views of the citizens on taxation, in the form of a letter to the freemen of the State, a copy of it to be sent to every town. In this letter the deficiencies of the existing system were ably pointed out.

"By the present system six of the poorest swine a year old are rated equal to £100 in cash at interest, and 30 such swine equal to a house of £1000. The meanest horse, even 30 years old, is on a par with the best in his prime. An acre of the best land is rated no higher than the poorest that is arable in the State.

"Industry, which ought to be encouraged, is doubly taxed, and that in a very capricious and vague manner."

"The objections against the poll-tax were these :

"That it is a personal tax, and ought to be paid in personal service, that is, in defending the community ; that it is a double tax, the poor man paying for his poll, which is the substitute for his labor, and for the avails of his labor also ; that it is impolitic, as tending to prevent early marriages, which promote industry, frugality, and every social virtue."

"The committee upon this memorial were some of the choice spirits of Norwich,—Benjamin Huntington, Dr. Theophilus Rogers, Dr. Elisha Tracy, Aaron Cleveland, Jonathan Huntington, and Nathaniel Niles. The document has strong points, but it is not known from which of the members it emanated.

"Again, three years later (1781), the town made another effort to obtain their favorite measures,—the abrogation of the poll-tax, and the extension of the right of suffrage. The instructions given to the representatives embraced the following measures :

"That polls be struck out of the tax-list or rated low.

"That all who pay taxes be allowed to vote, if of good moral character.

"That debates in the House be open.

"That absentees be fined.

"That a regular constitution be formed.

"In October, 1780, a convention was held at Hartford to consider what measures should be taken in regard to trade and currency. The delegates from Norwich were Daniel Rodman and Solomon Safford ; the committee to draft their instructions, Elisha Lathrop, Christopher Leffingwell, and Aaron Cleveland. They were directed to urge the loaning of money to Congress to defray the public expenses, and prevent the necessity of a further emission of paper money.

"In town meeting, June 24, 1780,—

"Voted, that a committee of fifty able, judicious men be appointed to engage fifty able-bodied, effective men, required of this town to fill up our complement of the Continental army for three years, or during the war; each member of the committee to procure one soldier, and pay him twenty silver dollars bounty, over and above the bounty given by the State, and pay him the same annually as long as he continues in the service; also 40*s.* per month in silver money, or Indian corn at 3*s.* per bushel, fresh pork at 3*d.* per pound, and wheat at 6*s.* per bushel."

"The committee were not able to carry this vote into effect,—the term of enlistment was too long,—nor were the men raised until by a subsequent vote the term of service was restricted to six months. In July of the same year, upon a requisition of the Governor, twenty-seven more men were enlisted for six months, to whom the same bounty and pay were given.

"The General Assembly had passed an act to arrange all the inhabitants of the State into classes, each class to raise so many recruits and furnish such and such clothing and other supplies. Norwich at first refused to enter upon this system and remonstrated. With great reluctance, the measure was at last adopted by the inhabitants, and being found to accomplish the end, was continued through the war, though it was never popular with them.

"After recovering from the first stunning blow of the Revolution, the inhabitants of Norwich were not only alert in turning their attention to various industrial pursuits, but engaged also in the brilliant chance game of privateering. The war, therefore, while it exhausted the strength and resources of neighboring towns that lay exposed upon the sea-coast, acted like a spur to the enterprise of Norwich. New London, at the mouth of the river, was depressed in all her interests, kept in continual alarm, and finally, by the blazing torch of the enemy, almost swept from the face of the earth ; but Norwich, securely seated at the head of the river, defended by her hills and nourished by her valleys, planting and reaping without fear of invasion or loss, not only built new shops and dwelling-houses, and engaged with spirit and success in a variety of new manufactures, but entered into ship-building, and boldly sent out her vessels to bring in spoils from the ocean.

"In 1781 and 1782 the town was overflowing with merchandise, both tropical and European.¹ New mercantile firms were established,—Daniel Rodman, Samuel Woodbridge, Lynde McCurdy, and others,—and lavish varieties of fancy texture, as well as the substantial products of almost every climate, were offered for sale. The shelves and counters of the fashionable class of shops displayed such articles as superfine broadcloths, men's silk hose, India silks, Damascus silks, taffetas, satins, Persians, and velvets, blonde lace, gauzes, and chintzes. These goods were mostly obtained by successful privateering.

"Another class of merchandise, generally of a

¹ In May, 1782, a very large stock and great variety of European goods, imported in the brigantine "Firebrand" from Amsterdam, was sold by auction at the store of Messrs. Zaludiel Rogers & Co., Beas Hill.

cheaper kind, and not dealt in by honorable traders, but covertly offered for sale in various places or distributed by pedlers, was obtained by secret and unlawful intercourse with the enemy.

"The coast of Connecticut being entirely girdled by Long Island and New York, and the British and Tories having these wholly under their control, it was very difficult to prevent the secret intercourse and traffic of the two parties through the Sound. In the latter years of the war especially a corrupt, underhand, smuggling trade prevailed to a great extent, which was emboldened by the indifference or connivance of the local authorities, and stimulated by the readiness of people to purchase cheap goods without asking from whence they came. Remittances for these goods must be made in coin, therefore they were sold only for cash, which, finding its way back to the enemy's lines, impoverished the country. Thus the traffic operated against agriculture and manufactures, against honest labor and lawful trade. Moreover, it nullified the laws and brought them into contempt.

"Against this illicit traffic a strong association was formed at Norwich in July, 1782. The company bound themselves by solemn pledges of life, fortune, and honor to support the civil authority; to hold no intercourse, social or mercantile, with persons detected in evading the laws; to furnish men and boats for keeping watch in suspected places, and to search out and break up all deposits of smuggled goods; such goods to be seized, sold, and the avails devoted to charitable purposes.

"The vigorous manner in which this company began to carry out their principles caused great commotion in the ranks of the guilty parties. Suspected persons suddenly disappeared; sales were postponed; goods which before had been openly exposed withdrew into cellars and meal-chests, or were concealed in barns under the hay, and in hollow trees, thickets, and ravines.

"Several seizures were made during the season, but the treaty of peace soon put an end to this clandestine traffic, and the association had but a brief existence.

"Its object, however, was creditable to the patriotism and efficiency of the inhabitants, and a list of the signers gives us the names of sixty-eight prominent men who were on the stage of life at the close of the war, and all within the bounds of the present town.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION AGAINST ILLICIT TRADE,¹ ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Samuel Abbot,	Simeon Carew,
Elijah Backus,	Thomas Coit,
Ephraim Bill,	William Coit,
Jonathan Boardman,	John Crary,
John M. Breed,	Jacob De Witt,
Shubael Breed,	Michael Dumont,
Samuel Caproo,	Thomas Fanning,
Eliphalet Carew,	Jabez Fitch,
Joseph Carew,	Joseph Gale,

Joseph Howland,
Andrew Huntington,
Eliphalet Huntington,
Jonathan Huntington,
Joshua Huntington,
Levi Huntington,
Simeon Huntington,
William Hubbard,
Russell Hubbard & Son,
Ebenezer Jones,
Joshua Lathrop,
Rufus Lathrop,
Christopher Leffingwell,
Benajah Leffingwell,
Jonathan Lester,
Elihu Marvin,
John McCall,
Lynde McCurdy,
Seth Miner,
Thomas Mumford,
Nathaniel Niles,
Robert Niles,
Timothy Parker,
Asa Peabody,
Nathaniel P. Peabody,

Joseph Peck,
Andrew Perkins,
Jabez Perkins,
Jabez Perkins Jr.,
Joseph Perkins,
Joseph Perkins, Jr.,
Erastus Perkins,
Hezekiah Perkins,
Levi Perkins,
Daniel Rodman,
Theophilus Rogers,
Zabdiel Rogers,
Ransford Rose,
Andrew Tracy, Jr.,
Mundator Tracy,
Samuel Tracy,
Asa Waterman, Jr.,
Samuel Wheat,
Joseph Whitmarsh,
Benajah Williams,
Joseph Williams,
Jacob Witter,
Dudley Woodbridge,
Samuel Woodbridge,
Alexander Youngs.

"In January, 1781, the inhabitants were divided into forty classes to raise forty soldiers, which was their quota for the Continental army; and again into twenty classes for a State quota to serve at Horseneck and elsewhere. A list of persons in each class was made out, and each taxed in due proportion for the pay and fitting out of one recruit, whom they were to procure; two shirts, two pairs of woolen stockings, shoes, and mittens were requisite for every soldier; arms and uniforms were furnished by the State or country.

"Each soldier's family was in the charge of a committee to see that they were supplied with the necessaries of life, for which the soldier's wages to a certain amount were pledged. The whole number of classes this year to procure clothing was sixty-six.

"In 1782 only thirty-three classes were required.

"1783. Instructions were given to the representatives to use their influence with the Assembly to obtain a remonstrance against the five years' pay granted by Congress to the officers of the Continental army. The manifesto of the town on this subject was fiery, dictatorial, and extravagant. A few paragraphs will show in strong relief the characteristics of the people,—jealous of their rights, quick to take alarm, and sensitively watchful over their cherished liberties.

"Where is the free son of America that ever had it in idea when adopting the Articles of Confederation to have pensions bestowed on those characters (if any such there be) whose virtue could not hold them in service without such rewards over and above the contract which first engaged them?

"For a free people, just rising out of a threatening slavery into free shining prospects of a most glorious peace and independence, now to be taxed without their consent to support and maintain a large number of gentlemen as pensioners in a time of universal peace, is, in our view unconstitutional and directly in opposition to the sentiment of the States at large, and was one great spoke in the wheel which moved at first our late struggle with our imperious and tyrannical foes."

"Further instructions were given at the same time to the representatives to urge upon the Assembly the necessity of keeping a watchful eye upon the pro-

¹ Conn. Gazette, vol. xix.

ceedings of Congress, to see that they did not exceed the powers vested in them, and to appoint a committee at every session to take into consideration the journals of Congress, and approve or disapprove, applaud or censure the conduct of the delegates.

"At no period during the war were the people of Norwich alarmed with the fear of a direct invasion of the enemy, except at the time of the attack on New London, Sept. 6, 1781. It was then rumored that Arnold, inflamed with hatred against the country he had betrayed, and cherishing a vengeful spirit towards his native town, had determined at all hazards to march thither and spread desolation through the homes of his ancient friends and neighbors. Preparations were therefore made to receive him; goods were packed, and women and children made ready for flight. The fiery patriots of Norwich wished for nothing more than that he should attempt to march thither, as it would give them a long-coveted opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on the traitor. But the undertaking was too hazardous; Arnold, if he had the will, was too prudent to attempt anything but a sudden and transient attempt upon the seaboard.

"The last time that the militia were called out during the war was in September, 1782. A detail of the circumstances will serve as a specimen of the harassing alarms which had previously often occurred.

"Benajah Leffingwell was then lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, and at seven o'clock in the morning an express reached him with the following order:

"To Major Leffingwell: I have certain intelligence that there is a large fleet in the Sound, designed for some part of the Main—would hereby request you without loss of time to notify the regiment under your command to be ready to march at the shortest notice—also send expresses to New London immediately for further news, and continue expresses as occasion may be. Your humble servant in the greatest haste.

"SAMUEL McCLELLAND, Colonel.

"Wednesday morning, six o'clock.

"I have much more to say if I had time. I am on the road to New London from Windham, where express came to me in the night."

"Before nine o'clock the whole regiment had been summoned to turn out with one or two days' provisions, and be ready to march on hearing the alarm guns.

"The regiment upon the ground that day, as the returns of the orderly-book show, consisted of one field-officer, thirty-five commissioned officers, and seven hundred and fifty-eight men, in eleven companies, under the following captains: Joseph Carew, Samuel Wheat, Isaac Johnson, Nathan Waterman, Moses Stephens, William Pride, Jabez Deming, Abner Ladd, Jonathan Waterman, Samuel Lovett, Jacob DeWitt.

"Orders at last came for them to march; they were just ready to start when the order was countermanded. Again an express arrived saying that the fleet appeared to be bound in, and orders were issued to

stand ready. One hour they heard that the enemy was making preparations for a descent, the next that the fleet was moving up the Sound. Finally the hostile ships, having explored Gardiner's Bay, flitted out of the Sound, and the militia, after two days of harassing suspense, were dismissed to their homes."

BENEDICT ARNOLD.¹—The painful task now devolves upon the writer to chronicle some of the leading events in the career of one whose baseness has been unequaled since the day that his prototype betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver. The faithful historian will be just to all; hence no attempt will be made to remove the stain which has long tarnished the history of this fair section of country. Benedict Arnold descended from an honorable Rhode Island family, where one of his ancestors, bearing the same name, held the office of Governor for fifteen years. Two brothers of this family, Benedict and Oliver, removed from Newport to Norwich in 1730. The elder Benedict, the father of the traitor, soon became engaged in business, and not long after his arrival in Norwich married Mrs. Hannah King, whose maiden name was Lathrop. Benedict, the subject of this sketch, was born in Norwich, Jan. 3, 1741. Early in life he was apprenticed to Dr. Lathrop, a druggist in Norwich, with whom he remained during his minority. He subsequently embarked in the same business in New Haven, and while there became the captain of a company of militia. After the battle at Lexington he made a hasty march to Cambridge at the head of his company, and volunteered his services to the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. With the rank of colonel in the Continental army, he joined Ethan Allen and assisted in the taking of Ticonderoga in May, 1775. In the expedition against Quebec, in the autumn and winter of 1775, he took a leading part. Having been wounded at Quebec and at Saratoga, his disability was of a character to render him unfit for active field service, and he was consequently, by Washington, placed in command at Philadelphia after the place had been evacuated by Clinton in 1778. He was at this date a major-general in the Continental army. While at Philadelphia he lived in a style far above his means, and his haughty and overbearing manner involved him in a quarrel with the authorities of Pennsylvania, who accused him before Congress of abusing his official position and misusing the public funds. After a long delay he was tried by a court-martial and was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief. Washington performed this disagreeable task as delicately as possible, but did not lose his confidence in Arnold. While in Philadelphia, Arnold married the daughter of Judge Shippen, a Tory, which connection enabled him to communicate without discovery with the British officers. He opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, signing himself "Gustavus." In the

¹ By Ashbel Woodward, M.D.

mean time, at his earnest solicitation, he was appointed by Washington, in August, 1780, to the command of West Point, the strongest and most important fortress in America. He sought this command with the deliberate intention of betraying the post into the hands of the enemy. In compliance with a previous understanding, Arnold and Maj. André met at Haverstraw, on the west bank of the Hudson, Sept. 22, 1780, and arrangements were fully completed for an easy conquest of the fortress by the English.

On his return to the city of New York, André was arrested as a spy at Tarrytown, was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be executed by hanging. He suffered the penalty of his crime Oct. 2, 1780. When it became known to Arnold that André had been arrested, he fled from West Point in the utmost haste, and in his flight took passage to New York City in the "Vulture," a British sloop-of-war. He was immediately made a brigadier-general in the British service, which rank he preserved throughout the war as a stipulated reward of his treachery.

Early in 1781 he was dispatched by Sir Henry Clinton to make a diversion into Virginia. After his recall he conducted an expedition against Connecticut. The objective point was the flourishing town of New London. He took Fort Trumbull, September 6th, with inconsiderable loss. A detachment made an assault on Fort Griswold, on Groton Heights, and with great difficulty entered the works. The brave but conquered defenders of the fortress after their surrender became the victims of a most merciless slaughter. New London was plundered and laid in ashes. After a brief campaign of conflagration and slaughter, Arnold returned to New York, crowned with a description of laurels that no one would covet unless totally lost to a true sense of honor. Arnold died at Gloucester, London, in June, 1801.

"CAPT. OLIVER ARNOLD, of Norwich, the uncle of Benedict, died in 1781. He had long been an invalid, and left his family with but little for their support. To these relatives Benedict was always liberal, and even after his exile made them occasional remittances. The oldest son, Freegift, he assisted in obtaining a good classical education, and designed him for one of the professions; but the young man joined himself to the Sons of Liberty, entered into the naval service under Paul Jones, and after fighting bravely came home with a ruined constitution to languish and die. The other son, Oliver, had a peculiar talent for making extemporaneous rhymes, which seemed to flow from him without premeditation, in all the ease of common speech, so that his casual remarks and answers to questions would often run in a jingling measure. Many of these familiar rhymes were formerly current in the neighborhood. They were mostly of a local and transient character. An example of more general interest, which has been often quoted, is the following:

"In a bookseller's shop in New Haven Oliver Arnold was introduced to Joel Barlow, who had just then acquired considerable notoriety by the publication of an altered edition of Watts' Psalms and Hymns. Barlow asked for a specimen of his talent, upon which the wandering poet immediately repeated the following stanza:

" 'You've proved yourself a sinful cre'tur';
You've murdered Watts, and spoilt the metre;
You've tried the Word of God to alter,
And for your pains deserve a halter.'

"Oliver was also a sailor and a patriot, and cordially despised the course taken by his cousin Benedict in betraying his country.

"In his habits he was roving and unsettled, absenting himself from home in long and vagrant rambles, from one of which he never returned. According to report, he was found dead by the wayside on a road little frequented in the northern part of New York.

"Three daughters of Capt. Oliver Arnold, sisters of Freegift and Oliver the rhymester, died aged but unmarried, the last of the family in Norwich. The brothers Benedict and Oliver, with their wives, and six children of the former and four of the latter, were interred near the centre of the old burial-lot, but mostly without inscribed gravestones.

"GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON.¹—Ebenezer, the fourth son of Gen. Jabez, was a member of Yale College, and within two months of completing his course when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. He and other ardent young patriots of his class asked permission of President Daggett to leave the institution and enlist as volunteers in the army that was gathering at Boston. Being refused, they decamped in the night, hastened to Wethersfield, where there was a recruiting station, enrolled their names, and were soon on duty at the heights of Dorchester.

"Mr. Huntington was at first threatened by the college faculty with the loss of his degree, but ultimately, as he was under no previous censure, he was allowed to graduate with his class in 1775.

"In the army he rose by successive promotions to the rank of colonel, and took part in several of the most remarkable contests of the war. After his commission as captain of a company, in October, 1776, he lived with the army, and was ever at his post in camp and field, losing no time in long furloughs for rest and recreation. Subsequent to the evacuation of New York his regiment was stationed on the Hudson, at Fort Lee, Tarrytown, and Tappan Bay. In 1778 he was sent in command of a battalion to Rhode Island to operate against the British, who then held possession of Newport. He afterwards joined the main army, and participated in several severe engagements with the enemy. At the siege of Yorktown he served a part of the time as volunteer aide to Gen. Lincoln,

¹ For biography of Gen. Jedediah Huntington, see chapter XXVIII.

and in that capacity witnessed the magnificent spectacle of the surrender of Cornwallis to the soldiers of liberty.¹ He remained on duty with the army till the troops were disbanded, having served through the whole war from April, 1775, to May, 1783.

"Gen. Huntington retired from the army to the peaceful pursuits of merchandise. But his experience in tact and military evolutions and discipline made it desirable that he should be retained in the home service. In 1792 he was appointed major-general of the militia of the State, an office which he held more than thirty years, under six successive Governors.

"In 1799 he was appointed by President Adams, at the recommendation of Gen. Washington, a brigadier-general in the United States army, raised upon the apprehension of a war with France. In 1810, and again in 1817, he was elected member of Congress. He died June 17, 1834, in the eightieth year of his age.

"Gen. Huntington was noted for his fine manly form and military deportment. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Isham, of Colchester; his second, Mary Lucretia, daughter of Gen. Samuel McClellan, of Woodstock.

"Zachariah, the fifth son of Gen. Jabez Huntington, was too young to take part in the Revolutionary contest, but he attained a high rank in the militia, and was endowed by nature with many soldierlike qualities,—a commanding person, a voice of great compass, firmness of purpose, and habits of great precision and accuracy.

"It is seldom that five such distinguished men as the brothers Huntington appear in one family, all living to an age ranging from seventy to eighty-six years.

"JOSEPH TRUMBULL, *Commissary*.—When the war commenced Norwich had on her roll of inhabitants no one of fairer promise or of more zealous devotion to the cause of liberty than Joseph Trumbull. He was the eldest son of Governor Trumbull, and born at Lebanon, March 11, 1737, but had been for twelve or fifteen years a resident in Norwich, taking an active part in the business, the municipal affairs and patriotic proceedings of the town. In 1775 he was appointed the first commissary-general of the American army, an important and honorable office, but bringing with it a crushing weight of perplexity, labor, and responsibility. He devoted himself with unremitting ardor to his duties, and was soon worn out by them. In July, 1778, he came from Philadelphia with a desponding heart and a broken constitution. His father and other friends gathered around him, and after a few days of rest he was carefully removed from his home in Norwich to his father's house in Lebanon, where he died July 23d, aged forty-two.

¹ In Trumbull's historical picture of the surrender of Cornwallis, Gen. Huntington is represented in the group of American officers, his portrait having been taken by the artist from life.

"The hopes of his friends, who expected much from his talents and integrity, and whose affections were fondly fixed upon his person, were blasted by his untimely death. In the eulogy pronounced at his funeral great praise is awarded to his abilities, his patriotism, and his moral worth, and it is added, 'In all the winning and agreeable arts of life he had no superior.' These qualities account for the tender attachment of his friends and the lamentations that were uttered on his death.

"COL. JOHN DURKEE.—John Durkee was a native of Windham, but settled early in life at Norwich. He served upon the frontier against the French in several distinct expeditions, and afterwards held the rank of major in the militia. He kept an inn, cultivated a farm, and was often engaged in public business. After the repeal of the Stamp Act he became interested in the purchase made by the Susquehanna Company in Pennsylvania, and was one of the forty pioneers sent out by the company in 1769 to take possession of the Wyoming Valley. Robert Durkee was also of the company, and the first fortress erected by these emigrants was called Fort Durkee.

"Against this scanty band of settlers the Pennamites or Pennsylvania claimants of the valley soon appeared in considerable force, and an obstinate contest for the possession of the territory ensued. Maj. Durkee was at one time carried to Philadelphia as a prisoner, but when released returned to the scene of conflict. After a long and stormy experience the Connecticut party so far prevailed as to keep possession of their settlements.

"Maj. Durkee afterwards returned to Norwich, and the trouble with England deepening and gradually overshadowing the land, he relinquished the idea of removing to the western wilderness. His brother Robert remained at Wyoming, and was subsequently one of the victims of Indian barbarity in the fearful slaughter of July 3, 1778. His name is on the commemorative monument in the Wyoming Valley.

"Maj. Durkee was promoted to the command of a regiment, and took part in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, and Monmouth. He was also with Gen. Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations. But his health gradually failed, and in 1780 he resigned his command, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Grosvenor, of Pomfret.

"He died before the return of peace, May 29, 1782, in his fifty-fourth year. One of his sons, a youthful volunteer, aged seventeen years, died in 1777, of wounds received in fighting for his country.²

"Col. Benjamin Throop was another gallant officer who served in the regular army. He enlisted as first lieutenant in April, 1775; was promoted by successive

² Out of twenty recruits that enlisted from Norwich in the company of Capt. Nathaniel Webb, of Windham (Durkee's regiment), from 1776 to 1778, engaging to serve during the war, only four were over twenty years of age.—*Webb's Orderly-Book*.

steps to the rank of colonel, and continued in the service to the end of the war.

"Col. Zabdiel Rogers, of the State militia, was often called out during the war. In 1775 his regiment was sent with others from the State to the city of New York. It was afterwards several times ordered to the western border line of Connecticut. In 1781 he was on duty at Rye and Horseneck.

"The brothers Christopher and Benajah Leffingwell, belonging to the State militia, were often summoned to the sea-coast upon an alarm of invasion, or to take a turn in manning the forts and batteries. In 1777, Benajah Leffingwell, then captain of a company, performed a tour of duty in Rhode Island.

"Christopher Leffingwell was an early and active member of the Committee of Correspondence, and eminently useful in rousing the spirit of the people, and in devising ways and means by which the common cause might be benefited.

"He was a grandson of the second Thomas Leffingwell, of Norwich, and died Nov. 27, 1810, aged seventy-six years. His life through its whole length was active, useful, and prosperous.

"Capt. David Nevins enlisted early in the contest for liberty, and lived long to witness its happy results. He was first employed as the confidential messenger of the Norwich Committee of Correspondence, one of those voluntary patriotic agencies that managed the whole business of the Revolution in its earlier stages. His personal activity and daring spirit, combined with trustworthiness and ardent participation in the popular cause, peculiarly fitted him for the work. But the battle of Lexington carried him from all minor employments into the army. He joined the Eighth Company, Sixth Regiment, which was organized on Norwich Green in May, 1765, and was its color-bearer on Dorchester Heights.

"He remained with the army during the siege of Boston, the occupation of New York, and the retreat through the Jerseys, returning home in the winter of 1777. He did not, however, relinquish the service of his country, but was several times again in the field upon various emergencies during the war.

"Capt. Nevins was born at Canterbury, Sept. 12, 1747, and died in New York, Jan. 21, 1838, aged ninety.

"Capt. Jedediah Hyde, son of the Separatist minister, born in 1738, left his farm and family—a wife and eight children—to enlist among the first recruits in the cause of liberty. After the war he removed to Vermont, and about the year 1788 established himself at Hyde Park, in that State, which place derives its name from him. He died in 1825.

"Capt. James Hyde, of Bean Hill, who married Martha Nevins, and Capt. James Hyde, of the West Farms, whose wife was Eunice Backus, were both engaged in the Revolutionary contest, the former on the land and the latter on the sea. Capt. Hyde of the army was a man noted for his gentleness and philan-

thropy, yet he enlisted early, fought bravely, and served to the end of the war. Great must have been the hatred of British tyranny that moved such a spirit to rush into the battle-field. He was afterwards a Methodist local preacher.

"Capt. Jared Tracy served as a commissary during the siege of Boston, and subsequently fought the enemy upon the sea. After the war he went into the West India trade, and died at Demerara in 1790. William G. Tracy, an early and prominent settler at Whitestown, N. Y., was his son.

"Capt. Simeon Huntington commanded a company in Col. Huntington's regiment, and served through the first two campaigns of the war. He was a man of bold, adventurous spirit, and had taken a conspicuous part in resistance to the Stamp Act. He died in 1817, aged seventy-seven.

"Capt. Elisha Prior, of Norwich, was in the garrison of Fort Griswold when it was stormed by the British, and received a severe wound. He died at Sag Harbor, L. I., in 1817.

"Lieut. Andrew Griswold, of Durkee's regiment, was wounded at the battle of Germantown by a ball in the knee and made a cripple for life. He lay for ten months in the hospital at Reading, Pa., and was afterwards only able to perform light service in camp and fortress. But he still clung to the army, and when the war closed was at West Point. He died at Norwich in 1827, at the age of seventy-two.

"Capt. Richard Lamb, a native of Leicester, Mass., served during most of the war in the Connecticut militia, and was stationed at Danbury and at Fishkill, N. Y. He belonged to a company of artificers, and recruited for this company at Norwich in September, 1777. After the conclusion of the war he came to Norwich, married the sister of Lieut. Andrew Griswold, and became a permanent inhabitant of the place. He died in 1810.

"Capt. Andrew Lathrop commanded a company in 1776, and was on duty in New York.

"The brothers Asa and Arunah Waterman took an active part in the war as soldiers, agents, and commissaries.

"Capts. Asa Kingsbury and Ebenezer Hartshorn, John Ellis, and Joshua Barker, all of the West Farms, were in the service for longer or shorter periods.

"Ebenezer and Simon Perkins, not brothers, but both of the Newent family, were Revolutionary captains.

"Lieut. Nathaniel Kirtland, of Newent, was killed in battle Oct. 12, 1777.

"Lieut. Charles Fanning was an ensign of the Fourth Connecticut Battalion in 1776; was often referred to as one of the town's quota during the war, and is on the roll of Continental officers that served till the army was disbanded.

"It would be a pleasing task to register the names and memorials of all those old soldiers and patriots of

Norwich, to whom later generations are so much indebted, but after the most diligent gleaning only a few individuals can be named. The town covered a large area. It furnished a throng of volunteers at the opening of the war, and its regular quota afterwards. But we have no muster-roll of the men, and respecting many of the officers nothing is recovered beyond a casual reference in the relation of incidental matters or the record of a death.

"The highest honor belongs to those who served during the whole war. The following have an undoubted claim to this distinction, as various public records and returns show that half-pay during life and bounty lands were awarded to them by the government on that account: Rev. John Ellis, chaplain; Brig.-Gen. Jedediah Huntington, Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Huntington, Maj. Benjamin Throop, Lieuts. Charles Fanning, James Hyde, Andrew Griswold, Silas Goodell, Jacob Kingsbury.

"Preston was so near to Norwich and its military companies were so often united with those of the latter that the names of its prominent officers slide easily into our history. Cols. John Tyler and Samuel Mott, Majs. Nathan Peters, Jeremiah Halsey, Edward Mott, and Capts. Samuel Capron and Jacob Meech were some of the patriots and soldiers from that town who breasted the first waters of the Revolution, and were often afterwards in the field during the war.

"Maj. Peters enlisted as an ensign in the company of Capt. Edward Mott, immediately after the battle of Lexington, and soon rose to the rank of captain. In 1777 he was appointed brigade-major in the Rhode Island campaign under Gen. Tyler, and performed several other tours of detached service during the war.

"Happening to be at home on furlough in September, 1781, when the British made a descent upon New London, with characteristic ardor he rushed to the scene of action, and was the first person who entered Groton fort after it had been deserted and a train laid for its destruction by the British troops. Hovering in the vicinity, he scarcely waited for them to leave the premises before he cautiously entered the fort, and with water from the pump extinguished the train which had been laid to cause an explosion of the magazine. In five minutes more the whole would have been a heap of ruins, under which the dead and dying would have been buried.

"Maj. Peters died in 1824, aged seventy-nine.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NORWICH—(Continued).

ECCELSIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Congregational Church—Second Congregational Church—Broadway Congregational—Park Congregational—Greenville Congregational—Taftville Congregational—Christ Church—Trinity Church—Methodist Church, Bean Hill—East Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church—Central Methodist Episcopal Church—Sachem Street Methodist Episcopal Church—Greenville Methodist Episcopal Church—First Baptist Church—Central Baptist—Greenville Baptist—Mount Calvary Baptist—Universalist Church—St. Patrick's Church—Roman Catholic, Taftville.

The First Congregational Church of Norwich was organized in 1660. Most of its original members, with their pastor, the Rev. Mr. James Fitch, were from Saybrook.

Mr. Fitch was a native of Bocking, in Essex County, England. He was born in 1622, and came to this country in 1638, with thirteen other young men, designed and in a course of preparation for the ministry. He spent seven years under the tuition of the Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone, of Hartford.

It is not improbable that young Fitch had been a pupil of Mr. Hooker, in Chelmsford, England, which is in the vicinity of Bocking. John Elliott, the distinguished missionary to the Indians, was an usher in the school which Mr. Hooker taught in that place. From him Mr. Fitch may have imbibed the missionary spirit which he afterwards exhibited.

In 1646 he was ordained and installed pastor of the church in Saybrook. The Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone assisted in the ordination services; but so jealous were the people of their rights as an independent church, subject only to Christ the Supreme Head, that the imposition of hands was by a "presbytery" chosen from the church for that purpose.

As early as 1653 or '54 a company was organized in Saybrook for the planting of a colony at Mohegan. Capt. John Mason was one of the leaders of this enterprise. The township was purchased and preparations for the settlement made in 1659. But it was not till the spring of 1660 that Mr. Fitch with the great body of his church and other members of his congregation removed to Norwich, and here, uniting with others from other places, "were incorporated into a Religious Society and Church State."

In 1694, Mr. Fitch was disabled by a stroke of the palsy. The town, however, continued to vote him £30 to £50 a year till 1702, when he retired to Lebanon to spend the evening of his days with his children. He survived but a few months, and died November 18th, aged eighty.

Mr. Fitch was twice married. By his first wife, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Henry Whitfield, he had two sons and four daughters. She died at Saybrook. After removing to Norwich he married Priscilla, daughter of Capt. John Mason. By her he had seven sons and one daughter. He was a large land-

holder. His residence was on the southeastern side of the green.

Mr. Fitch was distinguished for the penetration of his mind, the energy of his preaching, and the sanctity of his life. Cotton Mather characterized him as "the acute and holy Mr. Fitch." He was one of the leading men of his day. Many of the younger ministers studied theology with him, one of the last of whom was the Rev. Samuel Whiting, the first minister of Windham.

Soon after coming to Norwich he was invited to settle in Hartford. His laconic answer was, "With whom shall I leave these few sheep in the wilderness?" He preached to the Mohegans in their native tongue, and gave them of his own lands to induce them to adopt the habits of civilized life, but with little success. Uncas, their chief, though friendly to the whites as a matter of policy, was an enemy to their religion, and opposed its introduction among his people.

A sermon preached by Mr. Fitch on the death of his wife's mother, Mrs. Anne Mason, and published in 1672, is still preserved. He published an election sermon in 1674, and letters concerning his labors among the Indians. In 1675, "the bloodiest year of Philip's war," he drew up a covenant, which was solemnly renewed by the church.

In 1683 he published a treatise concerning the judgments of God upon New England, and another upon the Sabbath.

On the retirement of Mr. Fitch, his son, Jabez Fitch, then a member of college, was invited to supply the pulpit. After preaching a year he was called, in January, 1695, to settle, but declined the call. He was afterwards settled in Portsmouth, N. H. In December, 1696, Mr. Henry Flint was invited to preach six months, with an allowance of "twenty shillings a week, with his board and horse meat." The next April he was invited to settle as a permanent pastor,—salary, £52 while he remains unmarried; when married, £50 in money, £20 in work or grain, and sixty loads of wood, to be increased after the death of Mr. Fitch, besides one hundred and fifty acres of land on Plain Hills. This call was declined.

Three years later he was chosen Fellow of Cambridge College, his Alma Mater, and was soon after appointed tutor. This office he retained for nearly fifty years. He never married, and to this fact Dr. Allen ascribes "the few foibles which he exhibited."

In 1698, Joseph Coit supplied the pulpit for a time, but declined to settle on the ground of disagreement with the church in matters of church polity. At length, in October, 1699, Mr. John Woodward, of Dedham, Mass., accepted a call, and was ordained in December following. During his ministry of sixteen years the church was constantly agitated by controversies and dissensions respecting "the order and exercise of church discipline." The pastor, who was one of the scribes of the convention which framed the

Saybrook Platform, urged the adoption of that platform as the basis of church government. The church insisted on their independence, in accordance with the Cambridge Platform.

Sept. 13, 1716, Mr. Woodward was dismissed, and retired to a farm which he owned in East Haven, where "he lived in private life and good state till he died," in 1746.

The third pastor was the Rev. Benjamin Lord. He was a native of Saybrook, born in 1693, graduated at Yale College in 1714, appointed tutor in 1715, ordained Nov. 20, 1717, elected member of the corporation in 1740, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1774. At the time of his ordination the church, by a formal vote, renounced the Saybrook Platform, and adopted "that form of church government called CONGREGATIONAL, as formerly practiced by the generality of the churches in New England, and according to the agreement of the Synod at Cambridge in 1648." The church has ever since maintained its independence, and adhered to the Congregational form of church government.

The pastorate of Dr. Lord extended over a period of sixty-seven years. In the year 1745 some irregularities, which he greatly deplored, in connection with the religious excitement of the times, resulted in a secession from the church, and the establishment of a *separate* place of worship. Dr. Lord was an earnest friend of revivals of religion, and had the satisfaction of witnessing several in connection with his own labors. He lived to see eight religious societies grow out of the one of which he had charge. He published several occasional discourses, and died in April, 1784, aged ninety-one.

Dr. Lord was three times married. His first wife, Ann, was the daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Westfield, Mass., not by his first wife, Elizabeth Fitch, but by his second, Ruth Willis, of Hartford. His second wife was the widow of Henry Tisdale, of Newport, R. I. His third was Abigail Hooker, of Hartford. His children, five in number, were all by his first wife. Two sons, Joseph and Ebenezer, were graduated at Yale College in 1753.

Dr. Lord was of medium height, with a mild countenance, engaging manners, and venerable appearance. He was a man of respectable talents and accurate scholarship, a sound theologian, and an able expounder of Scripture. In the pulpit his deportment was graceful, his voice pleasant, his delivery natural and easy, his discourses plain, pungent, and edifying. He was able in prayer, a faithful pastor, and greatly esteemed in all the region.

The fourth pastor was the Rev. Joseph Strong. He was a son of the Rev. Nathan Strong, of Coventry. Born in 1754, graduated at Yale College in 1772, ordained in 1778 colleague pastor with Dr. Lord, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College in 1807, and in 1808 was elected Fellow of Yale College. He died Dec. 18, 1834, aged eighty.

In 1844 a house of worship was commenced, and was dedicated on the 1st of October, 1845. It stood on Main Street, upon the site now occupied by the Central Methodist church.

Mr. Child asked and received dismissal in August, 1845.

Rev. John P. Gulliver was ordained and installed Oct. 1, 1846.

By a vote passed April 9, 1847, the name of the church was changed to Main Street Congregational Church.

On Sunday evening, Sept. 17, 1854, the house of worship on Main Street was destroyed by fire.

During nearly two years following the congregation worshiped in the town hall.

On the 13th of October, 1857, the present church edifice on Broadway was dedicated.

By a vote passed subsequently the name of the church was again changed to Broadway Congregational Church.

In May, 1864, a member of the church gave one thousand dollars as a fund for the foundation and maintenance of a library for the use of the pastor. By vote of the church the fund is known as "The Buckingham Fund." The library now numbers one hundred and seventy-three volumes.

Rev. Mr. Gulliver resigned his office as pastor Oct. 7, 1865, and was dismissed by the action of a Council convened October 24th of the same year.

In the summer of 1866 a chapel, costing with the lot five thousand five hundred dollars, was erected on Boswell Avenue, and given to the society by a member of the church for religious purposes. It was furnished by the ladies, was dedicated in December, 1866, and has since been occupied by the Avenue Chapel Sunday-school.

The church remained without a pastor until June, 1868, when Rev. Daniel Merriman, then a student at Andover Seminary, was called. He was ordained and installed as pastor Sept. 30, 1868.

He was dismissed June 30, 1875. The present pastor, Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, was installed Oct. 5, 1877.

Deacons.—Horace Colton, June 14, 1842, to Aug. 12, 1845; Lewis Edwards, June 14, 1842, to Aug. 12, 1845; William A. Buckingham, June 14, 1842; Charles Clark, June 14, 1842, to Aug. 12, 1845; Othniel Gager, Aug. 12, 1845, to Jan. 25, 1858; Charles Lee, Aug. 26, 1845, to May 8, 1846; Chester R. Parkhurst, Aug. 26, 1845, to ———, 1845; Jedediah Leavens, June 12, 1846, to April 30, 1855; Lewis Edwards, Jan. 6, 1852, to March 4, 1868; Benjamin W. Tompkins, Jan. 6, 1852; Jedediah Leavens, Jan. 27, 1863, to July 9, 1867; William Hutchison, Jan. 28, 1868; Sherman B. Bishop, Jan. 28, 1868; Gurdon A. Jones, Jr., Jan. 25, 1869; Frank J. Leavens, Jan. 25, 1869.

Clerks.—Charles Clark, June 6, 1842, to Aug. 12, 1845; Amos W. Prentice, Aug. 12, 1845, to Jan. 29, 1866; George W. Whittlesey, Jan. 29, 1866, to Jan. 25, 1869; Francis A. Dorrance, Jan. 25, 1869, to June

23, 1870; Charles A. Burnham, Sept. 8, 1870, present incumbent.

Third (Greenville) Congregational Church.—The village of Greenville (which became a part of the city of Norwich in 1874) owes its existence to the power which the river here affords for manufacturing purposes. This remained unemployed till 1829, when "The Norwich Water-Power Company," which was incorporated the year before, purchased a tract of land on both sides of the river and commenced operations. In 1831 the foundation of the first manufactory was laid. In the following year others were laid, and dwellings rose in rapid succession, and were as rapidly occupied.

William P. Greene, Esq., originator and president of the company, and William C. Gilman, Esq., the secretary, were its permanent and efficient directors. From the beginning they manifested a deep interest in the moral and religious welfare of the community which was to be gathered on their premises. A prayer-meeting was established in the spring of 1829, which was sustained by Deacon Horace Colton and other brethren of the Second Congregational Church. In the summer of 1832 fifteen children and youth became the nucleus of a Sabbath-school, and meetings were established for the worship of God on the Sabbath. On the 1st day of January, 1833, an Ecclesiastical Council was convened in an "upper room," and a Congregational Church was organized, consisting of twenty members.

The meeting-house was commenced in the autumn of the following year, and dedicated in April, 1835. In 1867 it was enlarged and improved to meet the wants of the growing congregation.

The Rev. Dennis Platt was chosen pastor in 1833, and entered upon the duties of the office, but by mutual consent the arrangement for his settlement was never consummated.

The Rev. John Storrs was its first pastor, installed March, 1834, and remained till April 17, 1835, when an Ecclesiastical Council dissolved the connection. The pulpit was supplied for about two years by Rev. Spencer F. Beard and others.

In the spring of 1837, Rev. Stephen Crosby became pastor-elect, and moved his family into the parish. It was a year of great pecuniary embarrassment, which delayed the settlement of Mr. Crosby, who continued to labor, and successfully, till disease laid him aside, and death ensued June 5, 1838.

Rev. A. L. Whitman was the next to sustain the pastoral relation, and retained the position from Dec. 4, 1838, to March 25, 1846.

His successor was Rev. C. P. Bush, who was installed Dec. 8, 1846, and continued till January, 1856, when his resignation was accepted.

Rev. Robert P. Stanton, after preaching two Sabbaths in February, was proffered the pastorate, which was accepted. The installation took place June 11, 1875.

The present pastor, Rev. Andrew J. Sullivan, was installed Feb. 11, 1880.

Present membership, two hundred and ninety-five.

Park Congregational Church.¹—The manifest northward tendency of the growth of the city of Norwich occasioned the movement which resulted in 1874 in the beautiful edifice of Park Church. The enterprise originated in the Second Church, and the first plan was that this church, as a body, should remove from the Landing to the new building, and that a new church should be organized for the West Side. But after the building had been completed and tendered to the church for its acceptance, it appeared that a majority of the Second Church were unwilling to leave the old home. Consequently it was only a colony of the Second Church, consisting of a large number of its most useful and influential members, headed by its pastor, Mr. Dana, and strengthened by accessions from other churches, which removed to the new house. Mr. Dana remained as pastor of Park Church until 1878, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and was succeeded by Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.

The edifice of the Park Church is notable for the beauty of its architecture and of its position. The chime of ten bells and the clock were the gift of Mrs. Gen. Williams; the organ, from the famous factory of Walcker, in Ludwigsburg, Germany, was presented by James L. Hubbard, Esq.; and the three largest memorial windows were given by Mr. John F. Slater, Mrs. Williams, and the family of the late David Smith.

Congregational Church, Taftville.—This church was organized Dec. 3, 1867, with the following members: Samuel Prentice, Mrs. Sophia B. Prentice, Andrew T. Prentice, Mrs. Mary Weller, Mrs. Betsy Renoud, Miss Lucy A. Greenman, John Renoud, Jedediah Waters, Mrs. Aurela Waters, Mrs. Caroline Fenton, Miss Annis Waters. First pastor, Rev. Hiram A. Tracy, also Rev. W. A. Benedict, Rev. John T. Rea, Rev. Charles L. Ayre, Rev. George Dodson, Rev. T. M. May, and Rev. A. C. Hurd, the present pastor. Samuel Prentice, deacon. Present number of members, 27 male, 43 female; total, 70.

The first meeting held at Taftville, July 8, 1866, by Rev. John Edgar.

Sabbath-school organized first Sunday in November, 1866, assisted by Deacon Edward Huntington, of Norwich Town.

Ecclesiastical society was organized June 5, 1867. Meetings held during this time in Boadine House, adjoining the old Fame House. Preaching for two or three years in connection with church at Eagleville.

Congregation at this time about 200. Sunday-school average about 150.

Christ Church.—There is a tradition that an Episcopal Church existed in this town at a very early period,

and that its house of worship stood upon the green in Norwich Town. It was a small building, erected by a pious lady from Salem, Mass., principally for herself and family, and was occasionally supplied by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of that town. The earliest record of a church in this town bears date Jan. 7, 1746–47, to decide matters relative to the erection of an edifice “for the service of Almighty God, according to the Liturgie of the Church of England, as by law established.”

The officers appointed at this meeting were Rev. Mr. Punderson, moderator; Capt. Benajah Bushnell, treasurer; Capt. Isaac Clarke, Mr. Thomas Grist, Mr. Elisha Hide, building committee.

A piece of ground for the site of a church edifice was given by Capt. Benajah Bushnell, “at the north-east end of Waweequaw’s Hill, near the old Landing Place,” and on the 7th of January, 1746–47, a meeting was held at the town-house.

The funds for building were raised by subscription, eighty-seven names being enrolled on the subscription-list, and the sum obtained £678. The greatest amount by one individual was £50 by Andrew Galloway. The three gentlemen who formed the building committee subscribed £40 each. Mr. Punderson afterwards collected in Rhode Island £138, and Capt. Bushnell, in Boston, £178. All this was probably old tenor money, or bills of credit of reduced value.

The land and the church, when erected, were conveyed by deed to the committee, in trust,—

“for the use of the ‘Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts,’ and their successors for evermore, to be appropriated for an Episcopal church and churchyard, for the benefit of an Episcopal minister and members of said church, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever.”

This edifice stood upon the site now occupied by Christ church. According to tradition, it was a substantial structure, but plain and unadorned, with neither porch nor spire, and a single granite block at the door for a threshold stone. It was completed in 1749. The number of pew-holders was twenty-eight; they built their own pews, and held them as their proper estate. The first church officers were Capt. Benajah Bushnell, Capt. Joseph Tracy, wardens; Capt. Isaac Clarke, Capt. Thomas Grist, Capt. Daniel Hall, vestrymen; Elisha Hide, clerk of the church; Phineas Holden, society clerk.

Rev. Ebenezer Punderson had the prime agency in forming this church, and was its first officiating clergyman; but in 1751 he was transferred by the society in England to New Haven.

Soon after the settlement of Mr. Tyler the Revolution broke out. Episcopacy was English, therefore no tolerance nor patience was had with it; and so the church-gates were closed for two years. Yet was the liturgy still heard, whispered low in private dwellings here and there, and at the fireside of the loyal and earnest pastor, with doors barricaded, to keep in peace and to keep out persecution. Then

¹ Contributed by Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.

was it uttered publicly again, but it was mute where king and Parliament were prayed for. The church had to live down a rampant prejudice (strange enough, too, when Washington and many of the leaders of the time belonged to it), and that long rectorship of fifty-four years was consumed before these days of misapprehension were ended.

When the church was again opened the prayers for the king and Parliament were omitted, but the congregation had dwindled to an audience of about twenty persons. Under the popular ministry of Mr. Tyler, however, the society gradually increased in numbers and influence. In 1780 the church was repaired and a porch, bell, and steeple added. But the location was considered inconvenient, and in 1789 the society decided on removing to a more central position. A lot was proffered by Phineas Holden, near the east end of Main Street, "opposite the house of Capt. Stephen Colver," and accepted by the parish.

To this spot the old edifice, which had stood about forty years, was removed, and there enlarged and remodeled. The former owners of the pews relinquished their rights, the seats were sold, and the money applied to parochial uses. The new purchasers were thirty in number.

The committee for removing and reconstructing the church were Maj. Ebenezer Whiting, Barzillai Davison, Benadam Denison, and James Christie.

It was dedicated May 19, 1791, by the Rev. Dr. Seabury, Bishop of Connecticut, to the worship of God, "according to the liturgy of the Church of England accommodated to the civil constitution of these American States." Ebenezer Whiting, Ebenezer Huntington, wardens; Jabez Huntington, society clerk.

The designation of "Christ's Church in Chelsea" first appears on record in 1785.

Mr. Tyler died Jan. 20, 1823, in the eighty-first year of his age, after a pastorate of fifty-four years. He was an interesting preacher, his voice sweet and solemn, and his eloquence persuasive. The benevolence of his heart was manifested in daily acts of courtesy and charity to those around him. He studied medicine in order to benefit the poor, and to find out remedies for some of those peculiar diseases to which no common specifics seemed to apply. His pills, ointments, extracts, and syrups obtained a great local celebrity. During the latter years of his life he was so infirm as to need assistance in the performance of his functions.

Rev. Peter J. Clark served as his assistant for two or three years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, who on the death of the venerable incumbent became rector of the church. The age and long infirmity of Dr. Tyler had operated against the growth and efficiency of the parish, and when Mr. Paddock's pastorate commenced the congregation was small and the sacred edifice itself in a decaying state. During his rectorship a new church was built.

Mr. Paddock resigned the pastorate in 1844, and took charge of an academy in Cheshire, Conn., at which place he died in 1851. He was a man of great integrity and piety, amiable in all the relations of life.

Rectors of Christ Church since Mr. Paddock:

Rev. William F. Morgan, in office twelve years and a half, from September, 1844, to March, 1857. He then accepted a call to St. Thomas' Church, New York.

The parish at that time reported 206 families, 210 communicants.

Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, in office six years. He resigned in March, 1863, in order to take charge of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.

Two churches, both costly and imposing edifices, were erected by this society within the compass of twenty years, from 1828 to 1848. The first was during the rectorship of Mr. Paddock. It stands on a lot extending from Main to Church Street, a few rods west of the former church. The whole cost, including organ and furniture, was about thirteen thousand dollars. It was consecrated by the diocesan bishop, Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, July 29, 1829. This has since changed its designation, and is now Trinity Church.

In 1846, during the rectorship of Mr. Morgan, the society decided to resume for church service the old Bushnell site on Washington Street, from which the church was removed sixty years previous, and which had since been used as a cemetery. On this spot, over the ashes of the dead, the present church edifice, of an antique style of architecture, was erected at a cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars.

The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, Aug. 31, 1846, and the church consecrated in 1848.

When the society removed to this new edifice they carried their designation, Christ Church, with them, and the house they left was for a short time closed. It was soon, however, reopened as a chapel, or dependent upon Christ Church, but this arrangement was of short duration. In 1850 a new and independent parish was organized, the edifice purchased, and a second Episcopal Church inaugurated, with the title of Trinity Church.¹

The rectors since Rev. Mr. Walden have been Rev. David F. Banks, the Rev. John Binney, now professor in the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, and the Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, D.D., from June 1, 1874, to present time. During the seven years of his pastorate Dr. Giesy has baptized 204 persons, officiated at 45 marriages and 141 funerals, and presented 118 candidates for confirmation. The contributions of the parish, during the same period, have aggregated \$67,272.

Trinity Church.²—The organization of Trinity Church parish took place A.D. 1850. The reasons

¹ See history of Trinity Church.

² By Rev. Edward H. Jewett, S.T.D.

therefor are given in the following "copy of the original association":

"Whereas, by the blessing of Almighty God the Episcopal Church in this city has been so far prospered that His people have been enabled to build two commodious and substantial churches, and now, and for months past, more sittings have been called for than could be furnished in the new and larger edifice on Washington Street. And, inasmuch as the time seems to have come when the interests of the Church would best still more prospered by the organization of a new and independent parish to occupy the old church edifice;

"And whereas, the parish of Christ Church have agreed to sell the said old church, organ, and all other fixtures, etc., appertaining thereto for the sum of five thousand dollars;

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, agree to associate and organize ourselves into a new Episcopal parish by the name of Trinity Church.

"F. W. Buehnell, F. B. Lee, Charles C. Hillard, Alby C. Thompson, Albert A. Bailey, Denison P. Coon, William G. Browning, D. B. Chapman, Samuel Tyler, Edwin Gavitt, Charles Gale, I. L. Sparks, Z. R. Robbline, William H. Hyde, Wheaton Cottrell, William Lewis, A. I. Bentley, Edward King, Alvin G. Rawson, Joel W. White, William W. Kinne, George E. Cooley, E. P. Cottrell, P. St. M. Andrew, E. C. Beach, Whitman Potter, Charles Ball, John W. Houghton, John H. Callahan, Avery Smith, Samuel Story, R. W. Roath, D. M. Prentice, O. W. Freeman, E. D. Roath, James L. Geer, George Avery, Christopher Culver, Thomas Robinson.

"NORWICH CITY, Jan. 7, 1850."

The Rev. Edward O. Flagg was called as the first rector April 10, 1850. Since his removal to Baltimore in June, 1853, the following gentlemen have occupied the position of rector: the Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, now Bishop of Massachusetts, from June, 1853, to January, 1860; the Rev. Giles A. Easton, from June, 1860, to June, 1862; the Rev. John V. Lewis, from August, 1862, to August, 1865; the Rev. Andrew Mackie, from October, 1865, to July, 1868; the Rev. William W. Silvester, from October, 1868, to May, 1874; the Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, from November, 1874, to April, 1879. The present rector, the Rev. Edward H. Jewett, S.T.D., assumed the position in May, 1879.

The church owns a substantial stone edifice, erected in 1828, a valuable rectory on Washington Street, and a recently-erected mission chapel, with adjoining lot, on Mount Pleasant Street. The contributions for the past year, as reported in the convention journal, were \$5910.10. The following-named gentlemen form the vestry at the present time: Edmund D. Roath, Henry L. Parker, wardens; Albert A. Bailey, William H. Cardwell, N. Douglas Sevin, Frederick R. Wasley, S. Alpheus Gilbert, John H. Keep, Hugh King, John F. Sevin, vestrymen; Charles B. Chapman, clerk and treasurer.

Grace Church Parish (Episcopal), Yantic, was organized November, 1853, through the instrumentality of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Williams, when John W. Bulkley and E. Winslow Williams were elected wardens.

Its first rector was the Rev. Z. H. Mansfield, who continued his connection with the parish until his death in 1857. He was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Brewer, who in 1860 resigned, to be followed by Rev. G. M. Bartlett and G. H. Ward.

In 1864, Rev. E. L. Whitcome accepted the rector-

ship, which position he filled for five years. The Rev. Wm. Walker, of St Johns, New Brunswick, succeeded, to be followed in 1872 by Rev. G. W. Hoffman, who resigned in 1880.

The present organization is: Rector, Rev. C. W. Kelley; Wardens, E. Winslow Williams, Chester Parkhurst; Vestrymen, James Smith, Wm. Dobson, John Beswick, Marvin Hanna, Arthur Gleason, Chas. Congdon, Chas. H. Carpenter, Amos Hobbs, Samuel Harrison, Samuel B. Blake, Thomas Derrick, David Smith, Paul Smith; Treasurer, Samuel Harrison; Clerk, Charles Longdon.

According to parish register, there have been christened 235; confirmed, 126; married, 136; buried, 118.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Bean Hill.—A class was formed at Bean Hill as early as 1796, which never lost its organization. The first meetings were held in the "Old Academy" at the foot of the hill. In this extemporized chapel many of the early noted itinerants preached in their rounds. Here Lee, Asbury, and other messengers of the church proclaimed their message. Here Maffit delivered one of the first of his flourishing effusions on this side of the water. When the eccentric Lorenzo Dow was to preach the bounds were too narrow, and the audience assembled in the open air, upon the hill, under the great elm. Among the prominent early members were Solomon Williams and Capt. James Hyde. The society was first known as "Norwich," subsequently "Norwich North," but latterly is designated as "Bean Hill." The first church edifice was erected in 1830, and the society became a separate charge in 1834. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Dorchester. Among those who have filled the pulpit since are mentioned the names of A. U. Swinerton, W. Livesey, R. W. Allen, E. Benton, B. Otheman, L. Daggett, Jr., A. Palmer, L. W. Blood, G. M. Carpenter, P. T. Kenney, N. G. Lippitt, and G. W. Brewster, the present pastor.

East Main Street M. E. Church.—In 1833 the Methodists residing at Chelsea Landing, near Norwich City, petitioned the Conference for permission to supply themselves with local preaching. The petition was granted, and Rev. D. N. Bentley was appointed preacher in charge. Measures were soon after taken for the erection of a church edifice, which was commenced in 1834, and June 17, 1835, was dedicated. This church has been known as "Norwich South," the "Landing," and "East Main Street." It has been known by its present appellation since 1855. Among the pastors of this church have been Rev. D. N. Bentley, G. May, W. Livesey, A. U. Swinerton, R. Ransom, G. F. Pool, S. Bent, D. Dorchester, F. Gavitt, J. Howson, J. Lovejoy, G. M. Carpenter, J. D. Butler, M. Chase, G. W. Brewster, J. B. Gould, F. Upham, E. B. Bradford, E. F. Clark, H. W. Conant, E. J. Haynes, J. D. Weeks, F. H. Newhall, A. P. Palmer, A. Anderson, S. O. Benton, William C. Kellogg, George N. Kellogg, George A. Morse, and E. M. Taylor.

The Central M. E. Church.—This church was organized in 1854, and held its first meetings in a large hall upon Central Wharf. Its early ministrations were conducted chiefly by Rev. L. D. Bentley, a son of Rev. D. N. Bentley. The church edifice stands upon the site once occupied by an Episcopal, and subsequently by a Congregational church. It was founded as a free church, and continued as such until a few years since. Among the pastors who have officiated in this church are mentioned the names of C. R. Wilkins, L. D. Bentley, F. Gavitt, R. Parsons, C. Banning, N. G. Lippitt, Mr. Carter, M. P. Alderman, Ensign McChesney, W. T. Worth, W. V. Morrison, Mellen Howard, Hugh Montgomery, E. F. Jones, and Ezra Tinker, the present incumbent.

Sachem Street M. E. Church.¹—Methodism at Norwich Falls dates back as far as 1813. At that time the Methodist societies of the county were united in "New London Circuit," the Revs. J. Steel and W. Marsh, preachers in charge. The only church in Norwich was that on "Bean Hill." The services at "the Landing" were held in a room in the upper story of a building on the north side of wharf bridge, where the market now stands. There was then a "class" regularly organized at "the Falls," with Mr. Jeremiah Ladd as its leader.

When the church at "the Landing," between the bridges on West Main Street, was swept away by the flood, Feb. 23, 1824, Mr. D. N. Bentley, the patriarch of Methodism, now (July, 1881) in his ninety-seventh year, moved in the matter of building a house of worship at "the Falls." This building stood on Sherman Street, near the bridge over the New London Northern Railroad. Its site is now occupied by a carriage manufactory.

The church was dedicated June 19, 1825, Rev. J. A. Merrill, then presiding elder, officiating. Until 1831 the church was, with the others of the region, on a circuit. At that time the town of Norwich was made a pastoral charge. In 1836, after a remarkable ingathering of members under the labors of the Rev. W. Livesey, "Norwich Falls" was placed under the care of the Rev. A. C. Wheat, who remained till 1838, when the Rev. D. N. Bentley "supplied."

In the year 1854 it was deemed advisable for the church to have a more eligible place of worship. That occupied by the Congregationalists, located on Sachem Street, was offered for sale, and was purchased. The following Ecclesiastical Society was duly incorporated under the title of the "Centre Methodist Episcopal Society:" Asa Manning, Amos E. Cobb, William Hulbert, William H. Hamilton, Nehemiah Upham, Maxon P. Lewis, William Greenman, Charles H. Allen, Edwin S. Barrows.

The pastors of the "Falls" Methodist Episcopal Church have been as follows: 1839, C. D. Rogers; 1840-41, E. Blake; 1842-43, W. H. Richards; 1844,

L. Leffingwell; 1845-46, F. Fisk; 1847-48, S. Dean; 1849, J. Mather; 1850-51, B. M. Walker; 1852-53, W. Leonard; 1854-55, Sachem Street, T. Ely; 1856, J. M. Worcester; 1857-59, D. H. Ela; 1860-61, J. Livesey; 1862-63, H. W. Conant; 1864-66, E. F. Clark; 1867, G. W. Alexander; 1868-70, T. M. House; 1871, W. H. Stetson; 1872-74, N. G. Lippitt; 1875, W. A. Cottle; 1876-77, W. A. Luce; 1878, E. M. Dunham; 1879-81, J. H. James.

The following are now, July, 1881, the regularly constituted officary of the "Sachem Street Methodist Episcopal Church:" Pastor, the Rev. Joseph H. James; Sunday-school Superintendent and Class-Leader, Daniel T. Adams; Stewards, C. W. Hopkins, C. H. Allen, G. Parkinson, G. W. Nash, B. M. Prince, B. M. Upham, W. Greenman, A. E. Cobb, W. T. Rogers; Treasurer, C. W. Hopkins.

Ecclesiastical Society.—A. E. Cobb, E. S. Barnes, W. Greenman, C. H. Allen, W. Hulbert, B. M. Upham, M. P. Lewis, S. Hopkins, C. W. Hopkins, S. Subub, J. Babcock, D. J. Woodward.

*Society Committee.*²—C. H. Allen, B. M. Upham.

The statistics in April, 1881, were: membership, 115; Sunday-school teachers, 16; Sunday-school scholars, 106.

M. E. Church, Greeneville.—The first Methodist class at Greeneville was formed prior to 1834, and consisted of the following: Hannah Cranston, Sabra Bushnell, Roxanna Starkweather, Sarah Dennison, and Belinda Rood. Jesse Dennison, an exhorter, was the first class-leader. Among other early leaders were John B. Truman, Richmond Cranston, Samuel Wilbur, James Babcock, and Martin Obernauer.

The first church edifice was dedicated in 1840, which was subsequently enlarged. Among the ministers who have officiated for this church were the Rev. George May, the venerable D. N. Bentley, D. N. Rogers, E. Blake, S. Benton, L. Daggett, Jr., A. Palmer, M. P. Alderman, Charles Morse, B. M. Walker, W. O. Cady, W. Turkington, J. Pack, N. G. Lippitt, F. Upham, E. B. Bradford, E. F. Clark, H. W. Conant, J. E. Hawkins. The present church edifice was dedicated April 7, 1864.

First Baptist Church.—The first regular Baptists within the bounds of the present town of Norwich were Ephraim Story and Elijah Herrick. "These men," says Miss Caulkins, "had been members of neighboring churches of Separatists, and soon after 1790 began to hold *night meetings*³ at their own houses for mutual edification. Whenever they were visited by the neighboring Baptist elders, and the congregation was too large for a private room, they assembled in the school-house, or, if the weather was sufficiently mild, in a grove upon the hillside, or in a neighboring rope-walk. At first they were recognized as a

² One vacancy, caused by the death of R. M. Ladd.

³ The term *night meetings* was at first used by way of reproach, as meetings after sundown in the evening were at that time unusual in the regular religious societies.

¹ Contributed by Rev. Joseph H. James.

branch of the church at Kingston, R. I., but were organized as a church July 12, 1800.

"The origin of the church is thus related in a document emanating from the church itself:

"In the year 1800 it pleased the Lord to collect and unite from a broken and scattered condition a few brethren and sisters, to the number of about 20, who were constituted into a church in fellowship with the Groton Union Conference. On the 25th Dec. following our beloved Elder was ordained and took the pastoral charge of the Church."

"This beloved elder was John Sterry, who had been for some time previous an acceptable leader in their meetings. Christopher Palmer, of Montville, had also labored among them, and assisted in their organization.

"The ordination services were performed in the Congregational church. Elder Silas Burrows, of Groton, preached the sermon. Dewey Bromley was at the same time ordained as first deacon of the church.

"The frame of a house of worship was raised by the society in 1801, and the building so far completed that services were held in it before the end of the year, but it remained long in an unfinished state.

"This church gathered in most of the inhabitants of the West Side. Bromley, Gavitt, Herrick, Willett, —these are names identified with West Chelsea and with the Baptist Church.

"In 1811, Eleazar Hatch left a bequest in his will of three or four thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be applied to the support of the Baptist ministry in West Chelsea.

"Elder Sterry died Nov. 5, 1823, in the twenty-third year of his ministry, and fifty-seventh of his age. He was a native of Preston, but had resided from his youth in the First Society in Norwich.

"His successor as pastor of the church was Elder William Palmer, who commenced his labors April 1, 1824, and continued in charge about ten years. He was a grandson of Elder Christopher Palmer, who has been mentioned as one of the forefathers of the church. In the mean time the congregation outgrew the meeting-house. It was removed in 1832, and a new house of worship erected on the same spot, which was dedicated in July, 1833.

"After the departure of Elder Palmer, the pastoral duties were discharged by Messrs. Samuel S. Mallory, Josiah M. Graves, and Russell Jennings in succession, neither of them exceeding two years of service. These frequent changes and other unfavorable circumstances, operating against the prosperity of the church, led to a new Baptist enterprise, which issued at length in the establishment of the present Central Church. At this period the church at West Chelsea almost died out. The meeting-house was closed, and finally sold to cancel a debt of fifteen hundred dollars that had been incurred.

"In 1841, Elder Palmer, the former pastor, was prevailed on to resume the office, and the meeting-house, hired for the purpose, was again opened for religious services. He resigned in 1845, but continued to reside

in Norwich till his death, which took place Dec. 25, 1853.

"Elder Palmer was one of the eleven ministers who organized the New London Baptist Association in 1817; had served from year to year as its sole clerk, and was the last survivor of the eleven originators.

"Mr. Palmer's successor in the pulpit was Miner H. Rising. The church-members at this time were but few in number, as the Bromley family and others who had united with the new church did not return. But in 1845 and 1846, through the influence of a revival which commenced with a protracted meeting, conducted by Rev. J. S. Swan, great accessions were made to the church, and the total membership reported two hundred and seventy-six.

"The church edifice was at this time redeemed, and Mr. Rising ordained. The health of the pastor, however, soon failed, and he was laid aside from ministerial duty. Since 1849 the ministry has been several times changed."

Central Baptist Church.—On the 1st of April, 1840, the First Baptist Church in Norwich obtained the services of Rev. M. G. Clarke, who continued to supply them until August following, when it was believed the many difficulties under which the Baptist interest labored might be much lessened, if not removed, by a change of location. So many embarrassments, however, seemed to attend this proposition that it was abandoned; but it was finally decided to commence a new interest in a more central and advantageous situation.

Accordingly, on the evening of Sept. 15, 1840, thirty-seven persons residing in the place, but not connected with the First Church, met at the house of Avery Bromley, on Union Street, and organized a Second Church, to be called the Central Baptist Church of Norwich. Articles of faith and church covenant were adopted, and Rev. M. G. Clarke was chosen to be their pastor.

A Council called to recognize the new church met on the 22d of the same month, consisting of delegates from the following churches: First Norwich, Bozrah, Lebanon, Colchester, Packersville, Jewett City, Voluntown, and Preston City; besides which, were invited Rev. I. R. Stewart and Rev. E. Denison. The church was duly recognized, and in the evening public services were held at the town hall, where a sermon was preached by Elder Tubal Wakefield, and the hand of fellowship extended to the new church, through their pastor, by Elder B. Cook. At the next meeting of that body the church was received a member of the New London Association.

The town hall was engaged as a place of worship, and so much did the congregation increase that the place was soon nearly filled. About this time also, the First Church being destitute of a pastor, many of its members took letters and united with the Central Church. The first deacons were Elisha W. Beckwith, Erastus Regwin, and George Lovis.

It now became evident that the comfort and prosperity of the church depended much on their having a house to worship in. But after the severe struggles through which they had passed, few in numbers and feeble in means, it was difficult to see how such an object could be attained. But after prayer and consultation, trusting in God, it was decided to go forward and make the attempt. A lot centrally and favorably located on Union Street was obtained, and in the following spring a house was commenced, which was dedicated Dec. 14, 1841, Elder R. H. Neale, of Boston, preaching the sermon. Cost of church edifice about \$11,000.

Among the pastors of this church have been the following: Revs. Miner G. Clarke, Edward T. Hiscox, Joseph A. Goodhue, Frederick Denison, Samuel Graves, and John Davies. In 1863 the church was enlarged and beautified at an expense of about \$7000. The present pastor is Rev. John D. Herr.

Baptist Church, Greeneville.—This church was organized with one hundred members in 1845, and a house of worship erected the following year. The first pastor was Rev. D. B. Cheney, who was succeeded in April, 1847, by Rev. Lemon Muzzy.

The church edifice was destroyed by fire in February, 1854, and the present brick building was erected in 1854, and December 21st, same year, was dedicated, Rev. J. B. Swan preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The Universalist Church.—In the autumn of 1772, John Murray, a Universalist preacher, first visited the town and delivered his message to the people. He had been in America about two years, and had preached in several places south of New York, from which city he started with the intention of visiting Newport, R. I. On his journey through our State he stopped with a friend in Guilford. Here he was persuaded to preach. Some Norwich gentlemen, and among them a Mr. Samuel Post, heard him, made his acquaintance, and urged him to come to Norwich. He came. A small house of worship was procured for him. It was probably the house occupied by the Separatists. It not being sufficiently large, the doors of the great meeting-house, occupied by Dr. Lord, were opened for his accommodation, and he says they "never afterwards were shut against him." Here he preached Universalism to a large and attentive audience, from these words, "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a law-giver from between his feet, until Shiloh come: and unto Him shall the gathering of the people be." Gen. xlix. 10. He tarried but a short time, and continued his journey to Newport. The first sermon preached in Norwich in open advocacy of Universalism was delivered by John Murray, eighty-seven years ago, in Dr. Lord's meeting-house. For several years afterwards Murray visited the town *annually*, and sometimes oftener, and at every coming the number and attachment of his friends were increased and the influence of his sentiments was extended in the community.

A society was formed, probably about the year 1791. It was prospering when Elhanan Winchester, an eloquent preacher of the doctrine, visited Norwich, in 1794. He visited this town several times during the two or three years preceding his death. He was warmly received by many admirers. Rev. John Tyler, of the Episcopal Church, rendered him marked attention, and allowed him, as he had Murray, to preach in his church. In 1775, Winchester delivered a sermon, which was greatly admired by all classes, before the Masons, on the occasion of the St. John's festival. He died in Hartford in 1797.

Near the close of the year 1820 the present Universalist society was organized, under the name "Society of United Christian Friends in the towns of Norwich, Preston, and Groton." The first meeting was held at Paul Harvey's, in Preston. David Tracy was moderator, and Gurdon Bill was clerk. A committee, consisting of David Tracy, Gurdon Bill, and H. K. Park, were chosen to draft a constitution. The meeting adjourned to Poquetanoc, at which place the constitution was adopted, and the society fully organized by the choice of the proper officers.

In 1821 the Rev. Charles Hudson, since a member of Congress for Massachusetts, came into the neighborhood, and preached one-fourth of the time in this society. During this year the first meeting-house of the society was built. It was dedicated July 21st. Rev. Edward Mitchell preached the dedicatory sermon.

The site of the church was the one which this occupies, and it was bought by David Tracy, George Moore, and Daniel Carew of Nancy and Ebenezer Carew, of Norwich, and Simeon Carew, of Stonington, for sixty dollars. The site has been enlarged by a more recent purchase.

Zephaniah Crossman was the next preacher in the society. He preached about a year.

In 1825, Zelotes Fuller became their preacher, and continued his labors till July, 1827.

From 1827 to 1834 the society had no settled minister. In 1834, Rev. Asher Moore, then of New London, was engaged to preach for them once a month. In 1835, Rev. John H. Gihon took the pastoral charge of the society.

On the 6th of February, 1838, the present church organization was commenced with eighteen members.

In July of 1838, Rev. Henry Lyon became the pastor of the society, and continued with it until April, 1840.

In 1840, Rev. J. V. Wilson succeeded Mr. Lyon. He encouraged, by advice and material aid, the erection of the church in which the society now worship, which was completed and dedicated in the autumn of 1841. His connection with the society was dissolved in the early part of 1842.

In May of the same year Rev. R. O. Williams commenced his labors here, and continued till the autumn of 1844.

Rev. L. C. Brown was the next pastor. He was installed Nov. 5, 1845. He resigned his pastoral charge in September, 1848.

Rev. Elhanan Winchester Reynolds, his successor, commenced his labors in the October following, and was installed as pastor of the society Nov. 15, 1848, at which time this house, as then enlarged, was dedicated. His resignation occurred in September, 1850.

Rev. A. L. Loveland immediately succeeded him. He left October, 1853.

Rev. Benjamin Whittemore commenced his labors in April, 1854. The society was originally called the "Society of United Christian Friends in the towns of Norwich, Preston, and Groton." The name did not express the belief of the society, and in 1836, during Mr. Gihon's ministry, it was changed, and it was called "The First Universalist Society in Norwich." It was legalized by an act of the Legislature in 1842.

The pastors since Rev. Mr. Whittemore have been as follows: R. P. Ambler, 1862-65; J. R. Johnson, 1865-69; Asher Moore, 1869-71; J. M. Paine, 1871-72; J. J. Twiss, 1873-75; L. P. Blackford, 1875, present incumbent.

Roman Catholic Church, Taftville.—For some years the Catholics of Taftville were attended to by the Roman Catholic clergy of Norwich. In October, 1872, they were assigned to the pastoral care of Rev. J. B. Reynolds, of Jewett City, and have since been in charge of the Catholic clergy of that village. Mass was said in the school-hall. Father Reynolds having died in December, 1874, Rev. John Russell succeeded him. To his zeal and energy the Catholics of Taftville owe the beautiful church which now crowns the village heights. It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies April 18, 1878, by the late Bishop Galberry. The same year Rev. Thomas R. Joseph became pastor. The congregation numbers upwards of 1600, two-thirds of whom are natives of Canada.

Roman Catholic Church.¹—The following footnote, on page 472 of Miss Caulkins' "History of Norwich," appears to be the first known instance of a Catholic visitation in Norwich:

"The committee of this (First Congregational) society appears to have been almost indiscriminately liberal in the loan of their church to itinerant preachers. Witness the following newspaper item of Nov. 14, 1793:

"On Friday evening last Mr. John Thayer, Catholic missionary, delivered to a large audience at the Rev. Joseph Strong's meeting-house, in this city, a learned and ingenious discourse, in which he undertook to prove that the Catholic Church was the only true church of Christ."

On Sunday evening following, at the same place, he delivered a discourse on the propriety and true piety of invoking departed saints and the utility and efficacy of addressing prayers to them.

With the above exception, until 1824, no mention is made of the existence of a single Roman Catholic within the limits of the town. "In that year the same authority states that the population of Norwich was about 4000, and Edward Murphy was the only 'exile of Erin' among them." He probably was the pioneer Irish Catholic of Norwich. In the year 1831 the Catholics became numerous enough to have a priest visit them occasionally from Worcester, Mass., then the nearest Catholic mission, and the first mass known to be celebrated in Norwich was offered up by the late Rev. James Fitton, the so-called pioneer priest of New England, who continued his occasional pastoral visits until 1845.

The first sacrament recorded as administered in Norwich was the baptism of Catharine, daughter of John and Eleanor Connolly, born June 8, 1835, and baptized May 15, 1836, by Rev. James Fitton; sponsors, Thomas Connolly and Judy Donnelly. The first marriage recorded is that of John Savage and Mary Melvin, June 30, 1840, by the Rev. James Fitton, and the first male child born and baptized in the Catholic faith was James, son of David and Johanna Shanghnessy, Aug. 18, 1836,—Aug. 21, 1836.

St. Mary's church was commenced in 1843, and occupied for religious services for the first time on St. Patrick's Day, 1845. Its proportions, although meagre, were sufficient for the congregation of that period. Rev. John Brady took charge of the mission, which included Norwich, in May, 1845. He was succeeded by Rev. William Logan, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Peter Blenkinsop, the latter remaining in charge of this and neighboring missions until September, 1851. The Catholic population of Norwich and vicinity by this time had increased to nearly three thousand souls, and Rev. Daniel Kelly was appointed the first resident pastor, and remained so until August, 1866, when he was removed to Providence, R. I., and was succeeded by Rev. Peter Kelly.

At this period St. Mary's church had been raised and enlarged several times to meet the necessities of the ever and rapidly increasing congregation, and being still insufficient to accommodate them, the project of erecting a new church edifice was practically commenced. Although Rev. Peter Kelly remained as pastor only about one year, he purchased two adjoining lots on Church Street, having a commanding view of the Thames River and that portion of the city lining either bank, at a cost of \$10,000, and ground was broken for a new church on St. Patrick's Day, 1867, but as the location was not considered suitable to the church authorities, it was abandoned for church purposes. Rev. Peter Kelly was soon after succeeded by Rev. Bernard Tully, who, however, remained but a few months, and on Jan. 20, 1868, Rev. Daniel Mullen was appointed pastor.

He was at one time chaplain of the Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion. Previous to his appointment to the parish

¹ Contributed by Daniel Lee.

various projects looking to the erection of a new church were commenced and abandoned, and the people became almost dispirited. He, however, carefully considered the matter, and finally selected a plot on Broadway, the most beautiful portion of the city, which, with the buildings thereon, were purchased at a cost of \$17,000. This location was chosen not only on account of its beautiful surroundings, but also because of its being so near the centre of the scattered parish, which extended from the village of Yantic on the north to Thamesville on the south and west, and Greenville and a portion of the town of Preston on the east.

Ground was broken on St. Patrick's Day, 1870, with imposing ceremonies, by Rev. Daniel Mullen, and the blessing was given by Very Rev. James Hughes, of Hartford, vicar-general and administrator of the diocese, in the absence of the late Bishop F. P. McFarland, then in Europe, in the presence of the city and town authorities and a large concourse of people. During this year monthly collections were instituted to establish a fund for the commencement of the great work, and on Good Friday, April 7, 1871, the men of the congregation assembled with shovels, picks, etc., and accompanied by numerous horses and carts, formed in procession, and headed by a band of music, marched to the ground and commenced the work of excavating for the foundation walls. This portion of the work was completed in three days, and was entirely a free offering by the enthusiastic people. The work now commenced in earnest, and the collection of funds kept pace with the work. The church was built in the most substantial manner, the foundation walls, towers, and roof all being done by day work, more attention being given to good material and good workmanship than cost or speed. On July 13, 1873, the corner-stone was laid by Bishop McFarland, assisted by a large number of priests, with imposing ceremonies, in presence of the civil authorities and many thousands who were assembled. On this occasion over ten thousand dollars were contributed, the largest amount ever realized at a similar event in the State. The work so well begun progressed steadily until the fall of 1877, when Father Mullen was taken sick, and died shortly afterwards, leaving the church walls, roof, and towers up to the peak of the roof completed; and his successor, Rev. P. P. Strahan, who assumed control in April, 1878, with his accustomed energy at once took the responsibility of finishing the work so well begun.

It was estimated that the building cost up to this time over two hundred thousand dollars, and that it would cost one hundred thousand dollars more to finish it in keeping with the work already done. Contracts were made for the completed tower with Messrs. McCanley & Lawlor, of Springfield, Mass.; for the plastering and stucco-work with Andrew McDermott, of East Boston; with Edmund O'Keefe, now of Norwich, for the woodwork and various other con-

tracts, such as plumbing, heating, frescoing, painting, stained glass, organ, etc., and so rapidly was the work carried on that the first mass was offered up, although not entirely completed, on St. Patrick's Day, 1879, and on September 28th of the same year St. Patrick's church was dedicated by Bishop McMahon, of Hartford, in presence of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md., who preached the sermon, Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Rev. James Fitton, of East Boston, Mass., who, thirty-six years previous, offered up the first mass and built the first church in Norwich, and assisted by a numerous array of clergymen from all parts of the country.

The following brief description of this magnificent specimen of church architecture is appended. The walls of the church are a light-blue granite from the Monson, Mass., quarries, cut and trimmed in blocks, and around the doors and windows are highly finished and carved. The building is two hundred and ten feet long, one hundred feet wide in the transept, with three towers, the main one being two hundred and sixteen feet high, exclusive of the finial and cross. The main entrances are approached from the sidewalk by an easy grade, and the grounds in front are tastefully laid out and heavily curbed, presenting an elegant appearance, in keeping with its aristocratic surroundings. With its five massive entrances, every door of which opens outward, the more than two thousand people who can find accommodation within can find easy egress to the street in less than five minutes. The interior presents a grand and imposing appearance, the arched ceiling rising to a height of seventy feet, and is divided into richly grooved and intersected panels, which with their carved bosses of various emblematic designs present a unique and harmonious arrangement. The walls throughout are frescoed in water-colors, except the closed panels around the clerestory and in the rear of the three altars, which are oil paintings executed with marvelous skill, the subjects being chosen with wondrous taste and judgment. The columns along the aisles are surmounted with richly gilt capitals, on which rest groups of nine smaller columns, from which spring the artistic groined ceiling. On the four main columns which support the arches which span the four corners of the transept at its intersection with the nave stand four winged angels, with closed hands, in reverent attitudes. The devices on the capitals and bosses are numerous and varied, but all of a highly religious character, such as lilies, flowers, monograms, chalices, and instruments of the passion. The grand altar is a perfect *chef-d'œuvre*, with its numberless tapering pinnacles, massive and rich covering, and illuminated turrets and towers. The transept windows are of the finest stained glass, the north one representing the Annunciation, and the south one St. Patrick before the royal family at Tara, defining the mystery of the Trinity with the symbolic shamrock, and each costing sixteen hundred dollars, the latter dedicated to

the memory of Rev. Daniel Mullen by the parishioners.

On the gospel side of the main altar is a magnificent marble altar, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and donated by the Rev. Daniel Mullen in his will, and immediately to its left is the marble slab raised by his friends to commemorate his services towards the great work. Even the stations of the cross, which are usually framed pictures representing the sufferings and death of our Saviour, are composed of carved figures, and are importations from Munich, Germany. This church will seat comfortably nineteen hundred and sixty persons, while the chapel in the basement, reserved for the children, will seat over a thousand. St. Mary's will seat about twelve hundred, and the chapel of the Sacred Heart, at Norwich Town, all in one parish, will seat about four hundred. Total seating capacity about four thousand five hundred. There are from one to three services every Sunday morning in each of the churches.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The Norwich National Bank—The First National—The Thames National—The Shetucket National—The Merchants' National—The Second National—The Uncas National—The Norwich Savings Society—The Chelsea Savings-Bank—The Dime Savings-Bank—The Thames Loan and Trust Company—New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—The Norwich Mutual Assurance Company.

The Norwich Bank was organized at a meeting held June 21, 1796, Elias Brown chairman, and James Lanman clerk. At this meeting eight hundred and five shares of stock were subscribed for, and the following directors chosen: Joshua Lathrop, Daniel Dunham, Elias Brown, Ebenezer Huntington, Joseph Williams, David Trumbull, Jabez Huntington, Jabez Perkins, Elijah House, Thomas Fanning, James Lauman, Luther Payne, and Jonathan Devotion. June 24, 1796, Ebenezer Huntington was chosen president and Hezekiah Perkins cashier. August 1st, same year, it was ordered that one thousand dollars in small bills be printed and signed. Feb. 28, 1797, the first dividend was declared, two dollars per share. June 19, 1807, subscriptions were opened for twelve hundred shares of new stock. Sept. 14, 1814, specie payment was suspended.

The following is a list of the officers of the bank from its organization to the present time: Presidents, Ebenezer Huntington, 1796–1819; Simeon Breed, 1819–22; Jabez Huntington, 1822–47; Charles Johnson, 1847–79; Frank Johnson, 1879, present incumbent. Cashiers, Hezekiah Perkins, 1796–1822; Francis A. Perkins, 1822–33; J. N. Perkins, 1833–34; Charles Johnson, 1834–47; Frank Johnson, 1847–78; Stephen B. Meech, 1878 to present time.

The bank was reorganized as a national bank May

15, 1865, with the following board of directors: Jedediah Huntington, Joseph Williams, Charles Johnson, John Dunham, Gurdon A. Jones, Joseph S. Gladding, Daniel Stoddard, Arnold Fenner, Thomas J. Ridgway, Frank Johnson, Willet R. Wood, David Smith, and H. F. Rudd. The present directors are Frank Johnson, H. F. Rudd, Amos E. Cobb, Charles C. Johnson, and A. H. Emmons.

The old bank has had an honorable and successful career, and has paid one hundred and sixty-nine dividends to its stockholders.

The First National Bank.—Quinnebaug Bank was incorporated at the General Assembly in New Haven in May, 1832. The first meeting of the stockholders (called by the commissioners, as provided by the charter) was held at Clark's Hotel, Norwich, June 11, 1833.

The directors chosen were as follows: Francis A. Perkins, Charles W. Rockwell, Asa Child, George L. Perkins, John A. Rockwell, Arthur F. Gilman, Thomas Robinson, Edmund Smith,—George L. Perkins being the only survivor in 1881. Charles W. Rockwell was appointed president, and Francis A. Perkins cashier. Alfred Lee (now Bishop Lee, of Wilmington, Del.) was added as a director in 1833. William C. Gilman was chosen president, and John Reed a director, in 1835. In 1839, F. A. Perkins was appointed president and Daniel L. Trumbull cashier. D. L. Trumbull resigned in 1846.

The capital stock was \$500,000, with the condition that \$200,000 of the amount was to be in the capital stock of the Boston, Norwich and New London Railroad Company (afterwards the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company), for which the bank was granted special privileges.

The stock was reduced to \$245,000 in 1842, and to \$225,000 in 1843, and increased to \$250,000 in 1845, in which year Samuel C. Morgan was appointed president.

In 1849, Edward H. Learned was appointed cashier, and the following persons directors: Samuel C. Morgan, Frederic Prentice, Erastus Williams, Joseph A. Yerrington, John G. Huntington, Edward Y. Thomas, Roger Huntington, Ashbel Woodward, Shubael Morgan, Leonard Ballou, Henry Thomas, none of whom now remain in this connection, and nine of the number are deceased.

In 1850 the capital stock was increased to \$350,000, and in 1856 to \$500,000.

Lewis A. Hyde was appointed cashier in 1854, and has held the office since.

Lucius W. Carroll was appointed president in 1861, and resigned in 1862, when David Gallup, of Plainfield, was appointed.

The bank was reorganized as a national bank, receiving the name of First National, in June, 1864; capital, \$325,000, subsequently increased to \$500,000. In 1872 it was increased to \$600,000, and in 1877 reduced to \$500,000, which is its present capital.

The directors first chosen by the stockholders of the

First National Bank were as follows: David Gallup, Samuel C. Morgan, Frederic Prentice, Ashbel Woodward, John A. Robinson, Jeremiah Halsey, Leonard Ballou, William P. Nash, Frederick W. Tyler,—Jeremiah Halsey being the only one continued in the office until the present time.

Lucius W. Carroll was chosen president and Lewis A. Hyde cashier, which office they have retained until the present time.

The list of directors as appointed at the annual meeting of stockholders in January, 1881, were as follows: Lucius W. Carroll, Jeremiah Halsey, Amos W. Prentice, Samuel B. Case, John A. Morgan, Charles D. Browning, Francis J. Leavens, Charles M. Pendleton, George R. Hyde.

The present surplus of the bank is \$77,000, and late dividends three and a half per cent. semi-annually.

The bank occupies a portion of the Richards Building by lease, located in an eligible position near the post-office.

The Thames Bank was the second institution of the kind chartered in Norwich, with a capital of \$200,000, in the year 1825. The first meeting of directors was held at Kinney's Hotel, June 30th of the same year, at which William P. Greene, Roger Huntington, Joseph Perkins, William C. Gilman, Joseph Breed, and Amos H. Hubbard were present, Calvin Goddard being the only other director. William P. Greene was made president, and on the 5th of July following Lyman Brewer was made cashier, at a salary of eight hundred dollars.

By the charter of the bank it was obliged to purchase all the stock of the Norwich Channel Company, and thereafter to perform all the requirements of the Channel Company as to deepening the river Thames, and were allowed to take a certain amount of tolls from all vessels coming to Norwich. This duty was well performed by this bank so long as it existed under the State charter. It was also obliged to receive deposits from the State School Fund, ecclesiastical societies, colleges, and schools at par, and paying any such dividends on their deposits as were made to their stockholders. This was performed in all cases when required.

At a meeting of the directors on Nov. 9, 1826, it was voted to build a banking-house on the lot then owned by F. A. Perkins on Main Street. The land was purchased at once, and the building erected and occupied. In the year 1847 the capital stock was increased to \$300,000, and in 1854 again it was increased to \$500,000.

The business of the bank had been regularly growing, and the demand for more capital compelled the directors to favor this enlargement. In April, 1861, at the commencement of the civil war, Governor Buckingham, who was a friend and customer of the bank, appealed to the institution for aid, and the bank at once took the lead in this direction, and voted,

"That to assist the State in meeting the requisition of the President of the United States for troops for the maintenance of the general government the Thames Bank offer a loan of \$100,000," which was duly paid into the treasury of the State of Connecticut, when the question was an open one whether we should have any government or not. Although the number of banks in Norwich had increased until there were five others in full operation, still the business of this one had been so much enlarged that the managers were desirous of adding to its capital and enlarging its building. Steadily had it been growing in favor with the business community, more and greater had become the demands on it for enlarged facilities. In a great measure this prosperity was due to the skill and courtesy of its executive officers, who were unwearied in their attention to the business of the bank and the accommodation of its customers. Not only were the wants of the customers of the bank promptly met, but to the stockholders dividends were largely increased and punctually paid.

At the beginning six per cent. was all that could be declared, but by gradual gains for many years ten per cent. was annually paid. All this prosperity called on the management to add to the pecuniary and physical ability of the institution, and in May, 1862, the bank purchased the lot on Shetucket Street, and at once proceeded to erect the building which it now occupies. In 1864 the whole business and capital of the Thames Bank were passed over, and became under the law of the United States a national bank, under the name of the "Thames National Bank," with a capital increased to \$1,000,000. The officers of the bank have been William P. Greene, president, from 1825 to 1842; Edward Whiting, from 1842 to 1851. Franklin Nichols was chosen president in 1851, and now is continued in the same office. The cashiers of this bank have been Lyman Brewer, until 1857; Charles Bard, until 1871, when Edward N. Gibbs was elected to the office, which he now holds.

The present board of directors with the dates of their election are Franklin Nichols, 1846; Ebenezer Learned, 1850; Alfred A. Young, 1852; James L. Hubbard, 1855; James Lloyd Greene, 1864; Lorenzo Blackstone, 1864; William G. Johnson, 1869; Hugh H. Osgood, 1869; John Mitchell, 1869; Charles Bard, 1869; Thomas D. Sayles, 1878; Edward N. Gibbs, 1878.

The Second National Bank was organized in March, 1864, and the first board of directors were J. Hunt Adams, Horace Whitaker, David Smith, James D. Mowry, and Edward H. Learned. The first officers were J. Hunt Adams, president, and James D. Mowry, cashier. Succeeding officers have been as follows: Presidents, J. Hunt Adams, David Smith, 1865; Alba F. Smith, 1874; E. R. Thompson, 1879. Vice-President, C. P. Cogswell, 1879. Cashiers, James D. Mowry, 1864; C. P. Cogswell, 1864; E. A. Tracy,

1879. Capital, \$300,000; surplus, \$53,000. The present board of directors are as follows: E. R. Thompson, W. C. Jillson, W. R. Austin, W. R. Burnham, C. P. Cogswell, and C. B. Platt. Their new banking-house was erected and occupied in 1880.

The **Uncas Bank** was organized in 1852, and incorporated by general act in 1855. It was converted into a national bank in 1865. The first board of directors were James A. Hovey, H. B. Norton, J. S. Webb, J. L. Greene, J. S. Ely, W. A. Buckingham, Joseph Backus, J. M. Huntington, Gurdon Chapman. The presidents from 1852 have been as follows: James A. Hovey, 1852-73; Jesse S. Ely, 1873-79; Lyman Gould, 1879 to present time. Cashiers from 1852 to present time: E. H. Learned, 1852-79; C. M. Tracy, 1879 to present time. The present board of directors are James A. Hovey, John T. Wait, Joseph Hutchins, Lyman Gould, Horace Whitaker, Adin Cook, E. S. Ely, George W. Gould, C. M. Tracy. Capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$40,000.

The **Shetucket National Bank**.—This bank was organized April, 1853, with the following list of directors: Charles Osgood, A. H. Almy, Horace Whitaker, Isaac Johnson, William H. Glover, William H. Hyde, Gilbert Osgood, Charles A. Converse, and J. S. T. Thurston. The first officers were Charles Osgood, president, and David O. Strong, cashier. Presidents since organization have been Charles Osgood and Charles Webb. Cashiers since organization have been David O. Strong, John L. Devotion, C. J. Fillmore, and William Roath. Changed to national bank May 15, 1865. Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus, \$20,000.

The **Merchants' Bank of Norwich** was organized in July, 1823, with the following as officers and directors: Directors, F. A. Perkins, William Williams, Jr., Walter Lester, John Lathrop, N. K. Fitch, Charles F. Lester, Elisha Tracy, Stephen Fitch, James L. Ripley, Charles Coit, Samuel Kellogg, Sherwood Raymond, Epaphras Porter, Lewis Hyde, Joseph H. Doane; William Williams, Jr., president; Joseph Williams, cashier. Presidents since, Henry B. Tracy, John Brewster; cashiers since, Joel W. White, James M. Meech. Capital stock, \$300,000; surplus and profit and loss, \$19,158. Changed to national bank, June, 1865. Present board of directors, John Brewster, William C. Osgood, Enoch F. Chapman, Lucius Brown, David T. Ruby, and John D. Brewster.

The **Norwich Savings Society** was incorporated in May, 1824, with the following incorporators: Benjamin Coit, Charles Rockwell, Newcomb Kinney, Charles P. Huntington, Eber Backus, John Lathrop, Joseph Williams, Russell Hubbard, Jabez Huntington, Amos H. Hubbard, Bela Peck, John L. Buswell, John Breed, Dwight Ripley, Isaac Story, Nathaniel Shipman, Francis A. Perkins, Lyman Brewer, George L. Perkins, and William C. Gilman.

The officers have been as follows: Presidents,

Charles Rockwell, Jabez Huntington, F. A. Perkins, Charles W. Rockwell, Wm. Williams, Henry Strong, Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Joseph Williams, Charles Johnson, Franklin Nichols (present incumbent); Secretaries and Treasurers, Joseph Williams, F. A. Perkins, Jabez Huntington, F. A. Perkins, Benjamin Huntington, Costello Lippitt (present incumbent). Present Board of Directors: President, Franklin Nichols; Vice-Presidents, Lucius W. Carroll, Amos W. Prentice, David Gallup, John A. Morgan; Directors, John Brewster, John Mitchell, Hezekiah F. Rudd, Henry Larrabee, Charles Webb, Lucius Brown, Bela P. Learned, Frank Johnson, George R. Hyde; Secretary and Treasurer, Costello Lippitt; Attorney, Jeremiah Halsey.

The first banking-room was in the rear of the present Norwich National Bank. From here, erected the present Dime Savings-Bank Building on Main Street, to whom it was sold after building the present imposing banking-house on Shetucket Street, the old building becoming inadequate. The first deposit was made by Dorcas Mansfield, \$200, July 23, 1824. The bank had but two business days per month, first and third Mondays. It was several years before it opened daily. The first treasurer was voted, after two years' services, one hundred dollars, and the secretary allowed for office-room, fuel, stationery, lights, etc., to June, 1828, fifteen dollars. The first dividend declared was two and half per cent., July 1, 1825. The bank was organized with forty trustees, holding to the same at present, from which number are chosen its officers and directors, Jeremiah Halsey being its present attorney. The amount of deposits Jan. 1, 1881, \$7,522,744.67.

The **Chelsea Savings-Bank** was incorporated in 1858, with the following incorporators:

Erastus Williams, John Dunham, Henry B. Norton, I. M. Buckingham, Lorenzo Blackstone, John T. Wait, David Smith, Elijah A. Bill, James M. Huntington, Gurdon Chapman, Augustus Brewster, Moses Pierce, John W. Stedman, Henry Bill, John S. Lester, Edward H. Learned, Learned Hebard, Henry H. Starkweather, Ralph Hurlbutt, William W. Backus, Comfort D. Fillmore, S. T. Holbrook, James A. Hovey, Samuel H. Grovenor, Timothy P. Norton, O. J. Lamb, John P. Barstow, William P. Nash, Alfred A. Young, Dwight Bailey, William Smith, W. R. Wood, Henry Hallett, N. B. Williams, William E. Baker, Jephtha Geer, Thomas A. Clark, Dudley R. Wheeler, and Walter Peck.

At a meeting of the corporators held June 28, 1858, the following officers were elected: President, Lorenzo Blackstone; Vice-Presidents, David Smith, Learned Hebard, Henry Bill; Directors, I. M. Buckingham, Elijah A. Bill, Comfort D. Fillmore, John T. Wait, Gurdon Chapman, S. T. Holbrook, and Erastus Williams; Secretary and Treasurer, John Dunham; Attorney, James A. Hovey.

Mr. Blackstone still remains the honored president, having been annually re-elected without dissent. To his sound judgment, large experience, and unflinching interest is largely due the continued prosperity of the bank.

The Hon. Henry Bill has always occupied the office of vice-president. He was largely instrumental in

the starting of the bank, and is now as ever one of the most honored and valued members of the board of direction.

Hon. James A. Hovey was continued as attorney until his election to the bench of the Superior Court, a few years since, when he was succeeded by his partner, John M. Thayer, who still holds the office. Judge Hovey still retains a position on the board of directors.

In May, 1859, less than a year after the bank commenced business, Mr. Dunham resigning, Charles M. Coit was made secretary and treasurer. Mr. Coit, though a young man barely twenty-one, so won the confidence and esteem of the bank and the community that on his resignation, September, 1861, to enter the Union army, the trustees, in highly complimentary resolutions, declared that the position should be kept open for him, his successor being elected to serve only during his absence.

John B. Ward succeeded to the office, serving until July, 1865. On his resignation Col. Coit was again elected to his former position by a unanimous vote, and filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the bank until his sudden death, July 3, 1878.¹

He was followed by his brother, George D. Coit, then treasurer of the Dime Savings-Bank, who is still in office.

The present officers of the bank are as follows: President, Lorenzo Blackstone; Vice-Presidents, Henry Bill, John F. Slater, John T. Wait; Directors, James A. Hovey, John P. Barstow, O. J. Lamb, Oliver P. Avery, Edward Harland, George D. Coit, Henry H. Gallup, David A. Billings, Charles J. Richards; Counsel, Jeremiah Halsey; Attorney, John M. Thayer; Secretary and Treasurer, George D. Coit; Assistant Treasurer, Charles B. Chapman.

The first deposit in the bank was made July 1, 1858, in the name of Julia O. Bill, and to the amount of \$100. The amount of deposits Sept. 1, 1881, is \$3,300,000, in addition to which is a surplus fund of about \$100,000.

The ample assets of the bank are invested with a view first to unquestioned security, then to the yielding of a fair income, and the ease and rapidity of conversion into cash in case of need.

Thus we find the bank holds over a million and a half dollars of real estate and collateral loans, over half a million governments at par, and over a million other choice municipal and railroad bonds, bank stocks, and other cash assets. If necessary, the bank could in a week's time convert one-half their securities into ready cash.

¹ Resolution passed by directors of the bank:

"Resolved, That in the recent sudden death of Col. Charles M. Coit, our secretary and treasurer, this bank has suffered the greatest loss which it has ever been called upon to bear. We have lost one who has been identified with the bank for nearly twenty years, in whose sound judgment and business capacity we have always had the greatest confidence; one whose integrity, both in thought and deed, was such that it seems impossible to replace him."

This institution is noticeable for the spirit of harmony which has pervaded its management. Personal interests and feelings have been largely subordinated to the welfare of the bank, and its abundant prosperity has been a source of honest pride to all who have had a hand in achieving it.

Such an institution is a blessing to the community in which it is located. It operates in both directions, offering the opportunity and inducement to thousands of frugal investors to accumulate their savings in a safe and profitable repository, and with these same accumulations provide the necessary capital to render possible a large part of our pleasant homesteads and busy manufactories.

The Dime Savings-Bank.—This bank was incorporated in May, 1809, with the following incorporators: Amasa C. Hall, Edward N. Gibbs, Francis J. Leavens, Gurdon A. Jones, Jr., N. T. Adams, E. R. Thompson, Albert S. Bolles, Hugh H. Osgood, Julius Webb, P. S. M. Andrews, Charles T. Palmer, Elijah Kinney, Willis R. Austin, Charles L. Richards, James Burnett, Curtis Jillson, Horace Whitaker, John E. Ward, William C. Osgood, and E. B. Trumbull.

The first president was E. R. Thompson, who has since held the office.

The secretaries and treasurers have been as follows: George D. Coit, William G. Abbot, and J. Hunt Smith. The present trustees are E. R. Thompson, E. N. Gibbs, Francis J. Leavens, N. T. Adams, A. S. Bolles, H. H. Osgood, Chas. T. Palmer, W. R. Austin, C. D. Browning, James Burnet, Curtis Jillson, Horace Whitaker, Azel W. Gibbs, Wm. C. Osgood, Frank Johnson, A. E. Wyman, George D. Spencer, W. R. Burnham, Thomas Clarke, C. E. Griggs, Chas. H. Rogers, H. E. Bowers, Chas. W. Carey, Wm. G. Abbot, Fred. S. Camp, S. B. Meech, Gardiner Greene, Jr., and J. Hunt Smith.

The first deposit was made Sept. 27, 1869, by Chas. P. Cosgrove, Jr.; amount, five dollars. The deposits, May 1, 1881, amounted to \$1,145,868.96.

The Thames Loan and Trust Company.—This company was incorporated June 4, 1869, with the following members: Lorenzo Blackstone, Ebenezer Learned, Franklin Nichols, George Pratt, James L. Hubbard, Hugh H. Osgood, William A. Aiken, Edward N. Gibbs, F. A. Dorrance, John Mitchell, and Charles Bard.

The presidents have been Franklin Nichols, L. F. S. Foster, and Charles Bard; secretaries and treasurers, Charles F. Setchel, Edward N. Gibbs, Charles Bard, and J. Hunt Smith.

The present trustees are Franklin Nichols, Ebenezer Learned, James L. Hubbard, Lorenzo Blackstone, Charles Bard, Gardiner Greene, Hugh H. Osgood, John Mitchell, Edward N. Gibbs, James O. Sweet, and J. Hunt Smith.

Is a depository for trust and estate funds, and does a general business in stocks, bonds, and securities.

The New London County Mutual Fire Insur-

ance Company was incorporated in July, 1840, with the following incorporators: Joseph Backus, Henry B. Norton, William P. Eaton, Newcomb Kinney, and F. Prentice.

Presidents since incorporation, Joseph Backus, Joel W. White, John G. Huntington, Elijah A. Bill, and Ebenezer F. Parker.

Secretaries since incorporation, John DeWitt, John L. Devotion, C. J. Fillmore, and William Roath. Surplus, Jan. 1, 1881, \$57,883.93.

Present board of directors, E. F. Parker, P. St. M. Andrews, John A. Morgan, H. H. Roath, William L. Brewer, D. P. Coon, Charles Webb, William Roath, Jedediah Huntington, and Charles L. Richards.

The Norwich Mutual Assurance Company was chartered in 1794, and the first meeting was held at the old court-house in Norwich Town, Dec. 29, 1794. Joshua Lathrop was one of the incorporators. Zachariah Huntington was the first secretary. Since 1844 Henry B. Tracy and Asa Backus have held the office of secretary and treasurer.

The Norwich Marine Insurance Company was chartered in 1803; capital, \$50,000. Joseph Howland, president; Shubael Breed, cashier.

The Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1813. Ebenezer Huntington, treasurer; Joseph Williams, secretary.

These two companies were consolidated by act of the Legislature in October, 1818, and incorporated as the Norwich Fire Insurance Company. Capital, \$100,000; increased to \$200,000.

First president, Charles P. Huntington. Joseph Williams, secretary, from 1818 to 1855. Obsolete.

Thames Fire Insurance. Incorporated 1859; capital, \$200,000. Amos W. Prentice, president; B. B. Whittemore, secretary. Assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$249,747.97.

Steamboat Companies.—The communication with New York by steamers was inaugurated in 1817, and with but little interruption has been continued to the present time. The merchants of Norwich and New London were mutually interested in the earlier boats, and united in forming the first incorporated companies.

The Norwich and New London Steamboat Company was organized in 1848, with a capital of \$200,000; Henry B. Norton, president. This line ran their boats in connection with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, the terminus being at Allyn's Point. Among the boats employed were the "Cleopatra," "Norwich," "Worcester," and "Connecticut." The "Commonwealth" was built for them in 1855, and sold in 1860, about which time the company discontinued their operations, wound up their affairs, and was dissolved.

The Norwich and New York Transportation Company was organized under the general act in 1860. The present capital is \$500,000. The presidents have been as follows: Capt. Joseph J. Comstock, David Smith, Alba F. Smith, and Moses Pierce, all of Norwich

except Capt. Comstock. Augustus Brewster was the first treasurer. The present treasurer is O. L. Johnson, Jr. P. St. M. Andrews has been secretary from the beginning.

This company was formed for the purpose of facilitating the operations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company by furnishing an advantageous connection with New York. It was indebted for its origin, organization, and subsequent success chiefly to the president of the railroad, Mr. Brewster, who, as treasurer of the company, was the general agent and efficient manager of the business from that time to March, 1866, when he resigned the office.

This company have four fine steamers. The "City of Boston" made her first trip from New York July 4, 1861; the "City of New York" eighteen days later, July 22d. The first trip of the "City of Norwich" was July 19, 1862; of the "City of New London," May 22, 1863; of the "City of Lawrence," Feb. 28, 1869; and the "City of Worcester," Sept. 26, 1881. This palatial steamer was built in Wilmington, Del., at an expense of about \$1,000,000, and is one of the finest steamers plying on American waters.

The present board of directors of the company is as follows: Moses Pierce, Francis H. Deney, William T. Hart, James H. Wilson, W. Bayard Cutting, Chas. W. Copeland, G. W. Gill, G. W. Phillips, and Oliver Woodworth.

CHAPTER XXV.²

NORWICH—(Continued).

THE PRESS, Etc.

The Pioneer Newspaper, the Norwich Packet and the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island Weekly Advertiser—The Connecticut Centinel—The Weekly Register—The Chelsea Courier—The Courier—The Norwich Courier—The Daily Courier—The Norwich Evening Courier—The Morning Bulletin—The True Republican—The Native American—The Norwich Republican—The Canal of Intelligence—The Norwich Spectator—The Norwich Free Press—The Religious Intelligencer—Total Abstinence—The Gleaner—The Norwich News—Paixhan Gun, Needle—American Patriot—The Weekly Reporter—The Norwich Tribune—The Examiner—The Weekly Reveille—The Aurora—Daily Aurora—Daily Advertiser—Cooley's Weekly—The Vim—The No License Advocate—The American Conflict—The Observer—The Evening Star—The Norwich Daily News.

The Pioneer Newspaper.—*The Norwich Packet and the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island Weekly Advertiser.* This was the ambitious title of the first newspaper which appeared at Norwich. It bore the date, "From Thursday, Oct. 1, to Thursday, Oct. 7, 1773."

At this time the population of the entire "nine miles square"—Norwich, Franklin, Lisbon, Bozrah, Sprague, Jewett City, and a part of Preston—was 7321, and the population of the area now included in the limits of the town of Norwich only 2997.

¹ Burned at Walden's Island Nov. 22, 1871. ² By A. P. Hitchcock.

The *Packet* was a small four-page sheet, varying somewhat in size and typography with the unequal fortunes of the colonists during the exciting years of its issue, but the pages were generally about nine by fifteen inches in size. Sometimes the title included the rude cut of a ship under full sail. At other times the cut was omitted. The name was sometimes set in highly ornate Old English type, sometimes in an ungainly, sprawling script, sometimes in plain Roman capitals. It was printed on paper made at Leffingwell's mill on the Yantic, and this also varied greatly in quality. Generally it was fairly strong and heavy, but there were weeks during the Revolution when paper was evidently hard to procure, and anything was seized by the printer which was clean enough to receive an impression and show the ink, and of sufficient consistency to go through the press unturned.

The *Packet* was issued at first by a firm composed of Alexander Robertson, James Robertson, and John Trumbull. They were editors, compositors, pressmen, mailing clerks, business managers, publishers, and news-boys, all in themselves. The Robertsons were brothers,—“Scotch interlopers” the Sons of Liberty were accustomed to call them,—and Tories in politics. There was so little political discussion in the papers of the time that this fact did not operate against them till the Revolution had fairly begun. A reference to the rare files of the *Packet* shows that its editors allowed the partisans of liberty as ample scope in its columns as the loyalists. Nevertheless feeling ran so high during the Revolution that the Robertsons found it wise to leave Norwich, where it had been their manifest intention to make themselves a home. They put the paper into Mr. Trumbull's hands and fled to New York, where, in 1768, they had begun their journalistic careers, setting up a royalist press there on their return.

The *Packet* was first issued from an office “at the foot of the Green, near the Court-house.” In 1775 it was removed to a building “near the meeting-house,” whence it was issued up to the time of its discontinuance. Its price was 6s. 8d. per annum.

Mr. Trumbull continued to edit and publish the paper from the summer or early fall of 1776, when the Robertsons left Norwich, until his own death, Aug. 14, 1802. Not long before his death the name of the paper was changed to *The Connecticut Centinel*, and was issued under that name for several years by his widow, Mrs. Lucy Trumbull, and his sons, Charles E. Trumbull and Henry Trumbull. The course of business, however, was already towards “Chelsea,” or “the Landing,” as the present city was then called, and the publication of a paper at the old town doubtless soon became unprofitable. It was discontinued, and had no lineal successor.

The task of preparing and issuing a newspaper in those days was utterly unlike that which now confronts the journalist. There was little news from abroad, and that weeks or months old, no editorial

comment, and no reproduction of the local news and gossip of the town in the form now demanded. A very long diplomatic document, “elegant extracts” from standard authors, letters and messages from generals, governors, and presidents,—sometimes so long that one ran in serial fashion through four weeks,—these made up the bulk of the reading matter; now and then an account of some important affair was given, other than the official and governmental report; occasionally a “local item” appeared, showing a distant family resemblance to the columns of such paragraphs which are now issued every day. But in the main the *Packet* could not be called a newsy sheet.

Not the least curious feature of the newspapers of that day is the character of their advertisements. Many of them consist of the briefest possible announcement of something wanted to buy or sell, and the conclusion “inquire of the printer.” The printer was the general factotum, the repository of all news in the social or business world. He was expected to carry in his head a full description of all the cows for sale in town, with their prices and whereabouts; to know all about the morals and manners of the last new dancing-master, what his terms were, and where he lodged; to have at his tongue's end an inventory of all the goods to be sold at the next auction, and to be always ready to be “inquired of” on these and all other topics.

The story is told that an old neighbor of Mr. Trumbull, known as Barney, lay dying somewhere near the close of the last century. He had passed into a comatose state, and was near his end when Mr. Trumbull came to call on him. “He is beyond knowing any one; he will not recognize you,” said the watchers. Mr. Trumbull persisted in seeing his old friend, and was admitted to the sick room. “Don't you know me, Barney?” he asked, lifting the dying man's hand, and holding it in his own. Barney opened his eyes feebly and uttered his last words: “If I don't, I can ‘inquire of the printer.’” There was no doubt that the old man knew his visitor.

Register, Courier, Bulletin.—Nov. 29, 1790, appeared the first number of *The Weekly Register*. It was “published by Ebenezer Bushnell, 24 rods (the first number says ‘34 rods,’ but this was a mistake of the printer, corrected in the next issue) west of the meeting-house.” This was also a four-page sheet, eighteen by eleven inches, and competed vigorously for patronage with the *Packet*. June 17, 1791, Thomas Hubbard, Mr. Bushnell's brother-in-law, joined the firm, and in October, 1793, Mr. Bushnell retired, and he assumed full control. Mr. Hubbard continued to publish the *Register* at the old town till 1796, when the growth of business at “the Landing” led him to change his base. He opened a new office there, removed his type and presses, and on Nov. 30, 1796, issued his paper under a new name, but with no other change as regards character, appearance, or “make-up.”

No. 1, vol. i., of this paper bore the title "*Chelsea Courier*, Norwich (Chelsea Society), printed and published by Thomas Hubbard." Although it was really only a continuation of the *Register*, the fact that this number was the first to bear the name *Courier*, which has been steadily retained up to the present time through a flourishing existence of eighty-five years, makes a reference to its appearance and contents of especial interest.

It displayed under the local heading "the Proposals of Thomas Hubbard for printing a weekly paper to be entitled the *Chelsea Courier*," in the following form:

"1. The *Courier* will be published in Chelsea on Wednesday, and delivered to city subscribers in the forenoon.

"2. It shall be printed on good paper of royal size (about eighteen by eleven inches).

"3. It shall contain the most important Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, together with such original productions, etc., as shall be thought worthy of public attention.

"4. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and sixty-seven cents per annum, exclusive of postage.

"5. One-half of the subscription will be expected on delivery of the first number."

The first and second pages contained a paper on "Cruelty to Inferior Animals," by Soame Jenyns; a proclamation by George Washington, President of the United States; foreign letters and news under dates from September 18th to October 7th, and news from Philadelphia up to November 16th. The matter under the "Norwich" head, corresponding to the present local items, consisted of an address by the New York Legislature to Governor Jay regarding Washington's refusal to accept another election as President, Governor Jay's response, a letter from Demerara, and "Pool's Marine List." A poem, several miscellaneous clippings, and a few columns of advertisements made up the paper. Not a very sensational table of contents!

Some of the advertisements in the early *Couriers* read strangely these days. Here is one from the edition of June 21, 1798:

"Ran away from the subscriber, a negro Boy named Polledoro, about fourteen years of age, four feet high, thick set; wore away a short drab-colored jacket and tow-cloth trowsers. Whoever will take up said boy and return him shall have ten cents reward and no charges paid.

"GILES L'HOMMEDIEU."

Another, of a somewhat earlier date, is written in a style that would hardly be considered business-like nowadays:

"Attention!

"Young ladies of Norwich, awake from your sleep; it is high time to rise and trim the lamp of life; it is now past daylight, and the morning school at the Landing has begun. Look at the prize before you; it is no less than a Silver or Gold medal for the best Scholar in Reading or Speaking—those young misses who wish to run the race in this field of Ciceronian honor will please to make application in season before this female society is filled. Methinks one single consideration will animate the rising Fair to excel and obtain this immortal prize—the very thought

that this golden prize will be more durable than your natural life—will inspire you with redoubled ardor to gain the prize in view; yea, your Children and your Children's Children shall rise up with blessings on their lips and say: this gold medal was an honorary prize which my Grandmother won at school when she was but a very child.

"N.B. Application may be made to the master at his lodgings at Mr. Soow's—the hours of evening school are from half-past six to half-past eight o'clock.

"CHELSEA, March 15, 1797."

Aug. 9, 1797, the editor writes: "On Thursday last the President of the United States with his family passed through town on his way from Philadelphia to his seat in Massachusetts. The artillery company paraded in honor of the event, and fired a Federal salute, the intervals of which were filled by a band of music; after this a large number of gentlemen escorted him a few miles on his journey. As he rode through Chelsea, the bells rang peals of grateful respect." That is all about a visit from John Adams.

May 31, 1798, *The Chelsea Courier* appeared as simply *The Courier*. Aug. 6, 1800, the words "Chelsea Society" were omitted from the date-line, and "Norwich, Con.," substituted. Nov. 13, 1805, Thomas Hubbard retired from the office, and was succeeded by his son, Russell Hubbard. March 22, 1809, the name was changed to *Norwich Courier*. Feb. 12, 1817, Theophilus R. Marvin joined with Mr. Hubbard in publishing the paper, but his name was dropped out Feb. 17, 1819. Mr. Hubbard continued as publisher until April 3, 1822, when he sold the paper to Thomas Robinson and John Dunham, who began a new series with the number of April 10th, adding four columns to the size of the paper and otherwise improving it. Mr. Robinson retired from the firm in March, 1825, and Mr. Dunham conducted the paper until Sept. 15, 1841.

The *Courier* then passed into the hands of the Rev. Dorson E. Sykes. Mr. Sykes was evidently a pushing man, for on March 7, 1842, he began the issue of a *Daily Courier*, a small sixteen-column, penny sheet, which failed to pay expenses and was discontinued Aug. 12, 1842. It was promptly followed, however, by a tri-weekly, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the weekly edition being steadily continued through all changes.

At this time the office of the paper was at No. 51 Water Street, but Oct. 28, 1845, it was removed to Franklin Square, and the next number appeared under the title *Norwich Evening Courier*, though still only a tri-weekly, and in an enlarged form. In the spring of 1846, Mr. Sykes adopted the plan of advance payments from subscribers, and thereby put the paper at once on a better financial footing than it had ever before occupied.

With the close of November, 1858, the tri-weekly was discontinued, and December 1st the *Daily Courier* again appeared, D. E. Sykes, editor and proprietor; C. D. Rice, manager. Mr. Sykes retired at the close of the following February, and George B. Smith succeeded him in control of the paper. Mr. Smith's

career was short and disastrous, and Sept. 3, 1859, Mr. Sykes again assumed the management. The daily was discontinued once more, and a semi-weekly edition took its place.

Mr. Sykes' second and final valedictory appeared June 6, 1860. H. C. Kinne was his successor, and signalized the change by again styling the paper *The Evening Courier*. Aug. 20, 1860, a daily edition was once more started, but proved the shortest-lived of all. Both daily and weekly ceased publication at the close of November, and for two weeks there was a hiatus. During this fortnight the *Courier* was bought by Manning, Platt & Co., and revived as the weekly edition of the *Morning Bulletin*, in connection with which daily it has since been published.

The *Norwich Morning Bulletin* was established Dec. 15, 1858, by W. D. Manning, James N. Perry, I. H. Bromley, and Homer Bliss, under the firm-name of Manning, Perry & Co. Mr. Bromley was the editor, Mr. Perry the business manager, and Mr. Manning the superintendent of printing. The salutatory was business-like and to the point, and its columns were from the first well filled with the latest news put in a fresh and readable form. Soon after its first number the publication of a weekly edition, *The Eastern Bulletin*, was begun. The daily paper was in every sense an experiment, and that, too, in a field which had been peculiarly disastrous to similar attempts, but hard work and journalistic tact soon put it on a firm foundation. Sept. 7, 1860, the firm consisted of W. D. Manning, C. B. Platt, and I. H. Bromley, under the firm-name of Manning, Platt & Co. The purchase of the *Courier* was speedily followed by the discontinuance of the *Eastern Bulletin*.

I. H. Bromley was editor of the *Bulletin* from its first number till his enlistment as captain of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, July 26, 1862. During his absence in the army he retained his connection with the paper, though W. H. W. Campbell acted as editor. At the close of the war he returned to the editorial chair, retaining it till the middle of February, 1868, when he was succeeded by Mr. Campbell.

The Bulletin Association was formed in December, 1863, and published the *Bulletin* and *Courier* until 1870, when the papers were purchased by Campbell & Co. (W. H. W. Campbell, William Fitch, and Charles Spalding). March 1, 1873, the Bulletin Company was formed, and A. S. Bolles became editor. May 1, 1874, Mr. Bolles gave place to E. J. Edwards, the paper being under the general management of William Fitch after March 8, 1875. May 1, 1875, Mr. Edwards was succeeded in the editorial room by Mr. Campbell, who again gave place to Mr. Bolles, Dec. 17, 1875. Mr. Bolles retired in June, 1881.

The business management of the *Bulletin* has been in the hands of C. B. Platt, who retired Feb. 1, 1868; H. P. Gates, from Feb. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1870; William Fitch, from Jan. 1, 1870, to March 1, 1873; E. C.

Rice, from March 1, 1873, to March 8, 1875; William Fitch, again, from March 8, 1875, to Dec. 14, 1875; and Charles E. Dyer, from Dec. 14, 1875, to May 1, 1880. The present business manager is A. H. Harris, and the managing editor A. P. Hitchcock.

The *Bulletin* was first issued from an office in Chapman's Block, Franklin Square. It was a four-page, 24-column sheet, each page about fifteen and a half by twenty-one inches in size. Early in August, 1866, the Bulletin Building was completed, and the *Bulletin* removed to it. Aug. 8, 1866, the paper was enlarged to twenty-eight columns, and the columns extended about three inches in length.

For many years the *Bulletin* has been accepted as the leading daily of Eastern Connecticut. It aims at being a worthy exponent of the principles of its constituents in this part of the State, as well as a live newspaper, giving all the news of the day and discussing it with freedom. It is and always has been Republican in politics.

Other Newspapers.—In June, 1804, Consider Sterry, John Sterry, and Epaphras Porter began the publication of a political paper, *The True Republican*, devoted to the defense of Jeffersonian Democracy. It lived about three years.

In February, 1812, Samuel Webb issued the first number of *The Native American* from a press at Norwichtown. In 1820, Mr. Webb's press was transferred to Windham, where he, with Henry and Horatio Webb, began the publication of the *Independent Observer and County Advertiser*, July 1, 1820.

The *Norwich Republican* was issued in September, 1828, by Boardman & Faulkner. In 1829 it came under the editorial control of John T. Adams, and the firm-name was changed to Adams & Faulkner. In the same year the *Stonington Telegraph*, which had previously been issued at Stonington, was merged with it. Mr. Adams remained in editorial charge till 1831. The paper was discontinued in 1838. During its last three years it was a Whig organ, published by Marcus B. Young, and edited by Lafayette S. Foster.

In 1826 the prospects of a canal from Norwich to Worcester were widely discussed, and Levi Huntington Young seized upon the theme of the day for the name of a new paper, *The Canal of Intelligence*. It was stopped in 1829.

Marcus B. Young issued *The Norwich Spectator* in 1829, and *The Norwich Free Press* in 1830. Park Benjamin was the editor of the first, but both were short-lived.

The Religious Intelligencer, edited by J. Huntington, and published by J. Dnnham, appeared June 11, 1831, but was soon discontinued.

In May, 1841, John G. Cooley began the issue of *Total Abstinence* as a monthly. It was the first paper advocating total abstinence published in Connecticut. It was continued as a monthly about two years, and then followed by a weekly of the same name. Later the name was changed to the *Spectator*. It was after-

wards sold to B. F. Taylor, who again changed the name, calling it the *Norwich Gleaner*.

The *Norwich News*, *Paixhan Gun*, *Needle*, and *American Patriot* were ephemeral publications of about this period.

The *Weekly Reporter*, which began in 1845, had an existence of three or four years.

In January, 1852, E. S. Wells began the publication of *The Norwich Tribune*. The paper soon passed into the hands of C. B. Platt and Edmund C. Stedman, who made of it the best paper Norwich had yet seen. It was too good to live, and ceased to exist in June, 1853.

The *Examiner*, an advocate of the Maine Law, Sabbath observance, and the improvement of the common schools, was first issued July 16, 1853. John G. Cooley was its publisher and office editor, and among the other editorial writers were the Rev. H. P. Arms, the Rev. J. P. Gulliver, and the Rev. J. A. Goodhue. It survived till Nov. 16, 1855.

A Know-Nothing organ, the *State Guard*, was published during a part of 1855 and 1856, and the *Weekly Reveille* ran a few numbers in 1858.

May 20, 1835, J. Holbrook began the issue of the *Weekly Aurora*. In the summer of 1838 it became the property of Gad S. Gilbert, and afterwards of William French, and French & Conklin. Aug. 8, 1844, it appeared under the management of John W. Stedman, editor, proprietor, and printer. During the year 1860 a *Daily Aurora* was connected with the office. Jan. 21, 1867, the publication of the *Daily Advertiser* was begun. It was a large folio, devoted to the dissemination of Democratic principles. Its last issue bears date of Aug. 1, 1874. The *Aurora* was discontinued Nov. 26, 1878.

Cooley's Weekly was established July 15, 1876, by the veteran printer and publisher, Mr. John G. Cooley. Mr. Cooley threw his whole energy and persistency into the new enterprise, and although it met with formidable competition, he succeeded in placing it upon a solid footing. It grew rapidly into public favor, and now takes front rank among the leading weekly journals of the State. It is a large (thirty-two-column) four-page sheet. In consequence of impaired health, Mr. Cooley retired from the active management of the journal in 1880, since which time it has been conducted by Mr. John G. Cooley, Jr., with Mr. David S. Adams as editor.

During the summer and fall of 1877, *The Reformer* was published as a temperance paper, under the editorial management of the Rev. Hugh Montgomery. *The Vim* was published by the same gentleman from May to October, 1878, and *The No License Advocate* from May to October, 1879. The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain and the Rev. L. W. Bacon assisted Mr. Montgomery in editing the latter paper. In the fall of 1879, *The American Conflict* was begun by Henry Brown, and it has since been issued as either a weekly, semi-weekly, or monthly. It is now published at Danielsonville.

The *Observer*, a weekly paper, was published by Daniel Lee from April 8, 1879, to May 22, 1880. The *Evening Star*, a daily afternoon paper, issued by Gordon Wilcox, lived from May 15, 1880, to June 25, 1881.

Norwich News.—March 19, 1881, the News Publishing Company began the issue of the *Norwich News*, a daily afternoon paper, with J. F. Rathbone as editor. It is a wide-awake sheet, and justly deserves its present prosperity.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Free Academy—Other Schools—Post-Office—Slavery—The Bi-Centennial Celebration—Col. Mason's Monument—The Soldiers' Monument—Water-Works—Fire Department—Gas Company—City Hall—The Eliza Huntington Memorial Home—Otis Library—The Horae Railroad—Bridges—Laurel Hill—Masonic—Odd-Fellows—Other Societies—Manufactories—Villages.

The Free Academy.—The Norwich Free Academy was incorporated in May, 1854, having been endowed to the amount of about \$100,000 by the gifts of a few generous citizens of Norwich, three of whose subscriptions were for \$12,500 each. Of the whole amount raised \$50,000 was reserved as a fund for the maintenance of the school, and with the remainder a lot was secured and a noble school edifice erected. The academy offers free instruction in the higher branches of study to all the youth of Norwich who are disposed to avail themselves of its advantages. The original donors and incorporators of the institution were the following: R. Hubbard, W. P. Greene, W. A. Buckingham, W. Williams, H. B. Norton, J. Breed, C. B. Rogers, W. W. Coit, J. L. Greene, D. Tyler, S. C. Morgan, I. M. Buckingham, L. F. S. Foster, D. Smith, J. F. Slater, C. Osgood, E. Williams, L. Blackstone, J. A. Rockwell, L. Ballou, C. J. Stedman, J. P. Gulliver, C. N. Farnam, E. O. Abbott, C. Tracy, A. H. Almy, L. W. Carroll, J. Spalding, S. W. Meech, J. S. Webb, H. Thomas, C. C. Brand, C. Johnson, E. Learned, E. Edwards, A. J. Currier. Joseph Otis, the founder of the "Otis Library," was an original donor to the academy, but died before the incorporation. The donors since the incorporation are as follows: C. A. Converse, A. W. Prentice, T. P. Norton, W. M. Converse, H. Bill, G. Perkins, J. M. Huntington, J. H. Adams, J. N. Perkins.

A fund of five thousand dollars, beside other gifts to the amount of two thousand dollars, was presented by Mrs. Harriet Peck Williams for the establishment of the Peck Library, as a tribute of respect to the memory of her father, Capt. Bela Peck.

On the day of the bi-centennial celebration, in 1859, Mrs. W. P. Greene presented to the academy a lot of land and a house valued at eight thousand dollars for the residence of the principal of the institution.

The foundation of the academy is due to the suggestion as well as to the persevering efforts of Rev.

John P. Gulliver, whose privilege it was to inaugurate the institution (Oct. 21, 1856) by an address, in which, according to a vote of the trustees, a history was given of schools and education in Norwich, and the designs of the founders of the academy were set forth for the information of the public and the guidance of those who shall be intrusted with its future management.

The situation is especially fortunate for an institution of this kind. The city is large enough to give the students the peculiar advantages of city life, and at the same time the rural surroundings are so near and so accessible as to afford ample opportunity for invigorating excursions through old woods or green fields; while the junction of two rivers, forming the beautiful Thames, at whose head the city lies, offers all the varied resources of the water for health and strength. So whether we look for society and the refinements and amenities of cultured life, or seek that vigorous development of mind and body which nature gives by contact with her hills and streams, the boys and girls of the Norwich Free Academy have unusual privileges.

The instruction of the academy is in the hands of an ample corps of able teachers, most of them of long experience, and all devoted to their duties. Every effort is made to waken the interest of the pupils and inspire them with a love for honest work. The result of these efforts is seen in the success of those who go to higher institutions in passing the entrance examinations, and the high rank they maintain for scholarship and character after they enter.

The classic course of study embraces all that is required for entrance to the best colleges, and is kept up to the latest standards. A pupil who pursues this course faithfully and graduates with distinction is sure to enter Yale or Harvard, and, of course, colleges requiring less, without difficulty. The same is true of its relation to the scientific schools. It has also special studies for those who are preparing for a business life, and gives a great deal of attention to the natural sciences. In chemistry it has an excellent working laboratory, and in this branch, as also in botany, the students do a good deal of practical work, and it is intended in the future not only to increase the amount of such work in these branches, but to encourage special practical work in other branches whenever a special adaptation is found for it.

The library is perhaps larger and better appointed than that of any other institution of its grade, and is made of use in various ways in promoting the culture or advancement in knowledge of the pupils. The academy also has a course of literary study, extending through four years, intended to give the pupils an introduction to the best English authors, and a brief account of French authors is also studied as a part of the course in that language. Also more than usual attention is paid to English composition, and to dec-

lamation and reading. In short, no effort is spared to give the pupils, so far as it goes, a well-rounded training in all that pertains to the practical duties or higher pleasures of life.

Heretofore the academy has been deficient in means to take proper care of such pupils as have not homes in Norwich, but this deficiency has now been supplied by the "Williams' Mansion," which has just been leased by the Misses Marsh, ladies of unusual fitness for such a position, who will furnish such students as live with them a refined and pleasant home. Parents who are considering the desirability of placing their sons in this establishment are assured that they will be under kind but firm management, and that everything reasonable will be done for their comfort and improvement. Mrs. Davies, also, in leasing the Farnham House for a similar purpose, has made the academy her debtor, especially as she has shown that she knows how to make boys faithful and happy. There are also many private houses in which those who desire it can find good homes for their sons or daughters.

The first president of the board of trustees was Russell Hubbard, who retained the office till his death in 1857 (June 7th).

The second president was William P. Greene, who died June 18, 1864.

Third president, William Williams. Ebenezer Learned, secretary and treasurer from the beginning.

The Free Academy went into operation under Mr. Elbridge Smith as principal, who continued in office to the close of the ninth year, July, 1865. Mr. Smith was a native of Wayland, Mass., and a graduate of Brown University. He was previously principal of the high school at Cambridge, Mass.

He was succeeded in September, 1865, by the Rev. William Hutchison, formerly tutor in Yale College, and recently principal of the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass. Mr. Hutchison was ordained as a missionary in 1858, and went to Constantinople with the expectation of establishing a mission in Turkey, but the failing health of his family obliged him to relinquish the design. He is the present principal.

Post-Offices.—The first post-office in this town was established at Norwich Town, probably during the winter of 1782, with Dudley Woodbridge as postmaster.

Wm. Leffingwell, appointed postmaster during the month of Jan.....	1790
Christopher Leffingwell, appointed postmaster during the month of Aug.....	1793
Christopher Leffingwell, Jr., appointed postmaster during the month of July.....	1797
Gardner Carpenter, appointed postmaster on the 19th Jan.....	1799
John Hyde, " " " 1st July.....	1815

Who held the office up to the change of name to Norwich Town, which order was made by the postmaster-general on the 21st April, 1836.

Norwich Town (late Norwich), established 1st April.....	1836
John Hyde, appointed postmaster 1st April.....	1836
Henry Harland, appointed postmaster 5th Oct.....	1836
John T. Wait, " " 3d Oct.....	1840
John Hyde, " " 28th June.....	1841
Henry B. Tracy, " " 18th Jan.....	1844

Henry McNelly, appointed postmaster	12th April.....	1850
Elisha F. Rogers, " "	22d July.....	1853
Henry B. Tracy, " "	1st July.....	1854

Chelsea Landing office was probably established during the fall of.....1803
 Jacob De Witt, appointed postmaster during the fall of.....1803
 John De Witt, " " 18th Dec.....1809
 Charles Kinney, " " 3d June.....1823

Who continued as postmaster till the change of name to Norwich City, which was made on the 6th of November, 1827.

Norwich City (late Chelsea Landing), established	6th Nov.....	1827
Charles Kinney, appointed postmaster	6th Nov.....	1827
William L'Hommiedieu, appointed postmaster	25th Aug.....	1829

Who continued to act till the change of name to Norwich, which was ordered on the 21st April, 1836.

Norwich (late Norwich City), established on the	21st April.....	1836
William L'Hommiedieu, appointed postmaster	21st April.....	1836
Samuel M. Downer, " "	4th Feb.....	1842
Enoch C. Chapman, " "	11th April.....	1843
John H. Townsend, " "	15th June.....	1844
William L'Hommiedieu, " "	2d June.....	1845
John Dunham, " "	21st June.....	1849
John W. Stedman, " "	25th April.....	1853

The proceeds of Norwich in 1782 was about \$75, and that of Chelsea Landing, Norwich City, in 1803, about \$90.

Slavery.—The colored population of Norwich was more numerous than in most Northern towns. It consisted partly of free blacks, accruing from previous occasional manumissions, and partly of persons still held in servitude and bought and sold as property. From bills of sale that are extant, and from the valuation made in inventories, we learn that in the early part of the century the price for slaves ranged from 60s. to £30. After this the value increased, and the best were rated at £100. The Rev. William Hart, of Saybrook, in 1749 purchased a negro boy of Jabez Huntington, of Norwich, for whom he paid £290, old tenor; but this was a depreciated currency, probably not worth more than a fifth of its nominal value in silver coin. At a later period the price of a servant was considerably enhanced.

Capt. John and Matthew Perkins, of Hanover Society, had each what was called a houseful of slaves. The former, known as "big Captain John," died in 1761. His inventory enumerates his African servants—Tamar, Ziba, Jehu, Selah, etc.—to the number of fifteen, the best valued at £50. Probably no larger number than this could be found in any one family in the county.

Capt. Matthew Perkins was a large landholder, a man of energetic character, and, like his brother, strong and powerful in frame. "He died (in 1773) from lockjaw, caused by a bite on the thumb which he received from a young negro slave whom he was chastising for some fault."²

It was not until near the era of the Revolution that the reasonableness and equity of holding the African race in durance began to be questioned by the citizens. At length it was whispered about that it was inconsistent to complain of political oppression and yet withhold from others the privileges to which they were entitled, to fight for liberty and yet refuse it to a portion of the human family.

Communications on this subject, bold and even eloquent, appeared in the newspapers, of which one from the *Norwich Packet* will serve as a specimen:

"July 7, 1774. To all those who call themselves Sons of Liberty in America, Greeting:

"My Friends. We know in some good measure the inestimable value of liberty. But were we once deprived of her, she would then appear much more valuable than she now appears. We also see her, standing as it were tiptoe on the highest bough ready for flight. Why is she departing? What is it that disturbs her repose? Surely some foul monster of hideous shape, and hateful kind, opposite in its nature to hers, with all its frightful appearances and properties, iron hands and leaden feet, formed to gripe and crush, hath intruded itself into her peaceful habitation and ejected her. Surely this must be the case, for we know oppositions cannot dwell together. Is it not time, high time to search for this Achau? this disturber of Israel? High time, I say, to examine for the cause of those dark and gloomy appearances that cast a shadow over our glory. And is not this? Are we not guilty of the same crime we impute to others? Of the same facts that we say are unjust, cruel, arbitrary, despotic, and without law in others? Paul argued in this manner:—'Thou therefore that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? Thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law, dishonorest thou God?' And may we not use the same mode of argument and say—We that declare (and that with much warmth and zeal) it is unjust, cruel, barbarous, unconstitutional, and without law, to enslave, do we enslave?—Yes, verily we do! A black cloud witnesseth against us and our own mouths condemn us! How preposterous our conduct! How vain and hypocritical our pretences! Can we expect to be free, so long as we are determined to enslave? HONESTY."

Under the influence of this new phase of public opinion and individual responsibility several persons voluntarily liberated their slaves and made them some compensation for former services.

"Dec. 1774. Mr. Samuel Gager, of Norwich, from a conscientious regard to justice, has lately liberated three faithful slaves, and as a compensation for their services, leased them a very valuable farm on very moderate terms. Mr. Jonathan Avery also emancipated an able industrious negro man, from the same noble principle."

An act of the Legislature, prescribing the rules and regulations under which emancipation should take place, was passed in 1777, and several instances of liberation, in accordance with the provisions of this statute,³ are on record at Norwich, such as:

"Liberty given by the select men to Jabez Huntington, Esq., to emancipate a negro man named Guy, Oct. 2, 1780."

"Liberty to Col. Joshua Huntington to emancipate his negro servant, Bens, June 26, 1781."

But whether slaves or freemen, the Africans of Norwich have always been treated with forbearance and lenity. They have been particularly indulged in their annual elections and training. In former times the ceremony of a mock election of a negro Governor created no little excitement in their ranks. The servants for the time being assumed the relative rank

³ Capt. William Browne, a noted loyalist of Salem, Mass., connected with the Winthrop family of New London, was the proprietor of a large tract of land lying south of Colchester, which formed almost a parish of itself, and was called by the owner New Salem. It is now in the town of Salem, Conn. A portion of it under cultivation had been leased for a term of years, with nine slaves as laborers upon it. When this land was confiscated in 1779, on account of the Toryism of the proprietor, the slaves petitioned the Legislature, through Benjamin Huntington, the administrator on confiscated estates, for their liberty. The petition was not granted, but the slaves had the benefit of the new laws regulating emancipation, and it is supposed that they were all set free sooner or later.

¹ For subsequent postmasters see Supplement.

² Perkins' Genealogy, Hist. and Gen. Reg., 14, 114.

and condition of their masters, and were allowed to use the horses and many of the military trappings of their owners. Provisions, decorations, fruits, and liquors were liberally surrendered to them. Great electioneering prevailed, parties often ran high, stump harangues were made, and a vast deal of ceremony expended in counting the votes, proclaiming the result, and inducting the candidate into office, the whole too often terminating in a drunken frolic, if not a fight.

A very decent gravestone in the public burial-ground bears this inscription:

"In memory of Boston Trowtrow, governor of the African tribe in this town, who died 1772, aged 66."

After the death of this person "Sam Hun'ton" was annually elected to this mock dignity for a much greater number of years than his honorable namesake and master, Samuel Huntington, Esq., filled the gubernatorial chair. It was amusing to see this sham dignitary after his election, riding through the town on one of his master's horses, adorned with plaited gear, his aides on each side, *a la militaire*, himself puffing and swelling with pomposity, sitting bolt upright, and moving with a slow, majestic pace, as if the universe was looking on. When he mounted or dismounted his aides flew to his assistance, holding his bridle, putting his feet into the stirrup, and bowing to the ground before him. The Great Mogul, in a triumphal procession, never assumed an air of more perfect self-importance than the negro Governor at such a time.

We must not leave this subject without recording the name of *Leb Quy*, a native of Africa, and a trusty Continental soldier. He served during three years of the war, and was one of the town's quota in 1780 and 1781.

An Old-Time Love-Story.—"From a Justice's Book of Record of Ebenezer Hartshorn, one of His Majesty's Justices of ye Peace, New London County, Conn.: Abert Page, of Havorhill, in ye province of Massachusetts Bay, and Dorcos Fillmore, of Norwich, in New London County, in ye Colony of Connecticut, and presented themselves for marriage without proof of being published as the law requires. This court refuses to joyne them in marriage this 15th day of Oct., 1759.

"On ye 16th day of October, 1759, ye above Abert Page and Dorcos Fillmore appeared to my office in Norwich with a certificate from Ira Post, one of His Majesty's grand jurors, and certifies that he read a publishment of ye intended marriage of ye above named standing on ye stepstone at ye door of ye First Society meetin house in sd. Norwich three Sundays running, so they were joined together in marriage by me this day and went forth. EBENEZER HARTSHORN, Justis of Peace."

The Bi-Centennial Celebration.—The two hundredth anniversary of the town was celebrated by a magnificent festival of two days' continuance, occu-

pying Wednesday and Thursday, 7th and 8th of September, 1859.

The arrangements of this great jubilee had been planned with a wise forecast. A committee of preparation had been for a year in office; invitations had been extensively circulated, and a general enthusiasm prevailed among the sons and daughters of Norwich and their descendants, far and near, to honor this interesting birthday. It was aptly termed the great Golden Wedding of the town, kept in remembrance of the hallowed union of the Puritan emigrant and his wilderness bride two hundred years before.

"Here where the tangled thicket grew,
Where wolf and panther passed,
An acorn from an English oak
In the rude soil was cast."

A vast fraternity, genial intercourse, cordial fellowship, and lavish exchanges of thought and fact were confidently expected, and seldom are joyful anticipations and enlarged plans so fully realized.

The weather seemed adapted to the occasion. The season in all its bearings harmonized with the festal robes and outdoor encampments with which the inhabitants prepared their dear old homestead for the reception of its guests. A general glow of happiness pervaded every countenance. The absentees, the wanderers, the distant relatives, friends, and neighbors assembled. It was a mighty gathering, but yet far more orderly and quiet than a customary militia muster or political convention. It was an ovation, hilarious and triumphant, but not tumultuous. The devotional element was not perhaps sufficiently prevalent to chime with the principles of "two hundred years ago;" but, on the other hand, there was no bacchanal accompaniment, no rude disturbance to break the swell of a note of music or the sound of a speaker's voice, and it was said not a solitary case of inebriety was observed during the whole festival.

The most conspicuous features of the celebration were these:

The decoration of the streets and buildings, and the erection of a wide-winged tent upon the Parade.

A grand procession, military and civic, half a mile in extent, that made the tour of the town, with banners, bands of music, and exhibitions of trades and professions, many of them in active operation.

Two historical discourses of lasting value and interest.

Two descriptive addresses of an oratorical character,—impressive and eloquent in a high degree.

A dinner, with numerous toasts and speeches.

A closing ball at the great tent on the Town Park or Parade.

The various exercises were interspersed and enlivened with original poetry and good singing. A descriptive poem by Anson G. Chester, of Syracuse, N. Y., was one of the expected entertainments of the festival, but owing to the severe illness of the poet it was not delivered.

It was estimated that at this celebration fifteen hundred flags were spread upon the wind, not only those of our own country, but the motley emblems of all nations. Several magnificent arches were erected at prominent points. A very tasteful arch in Franklin Street represented two clasped hands, 1659 and 1859, with the motto, "A Hearty Greeting."

Gen. David Young was the chief marshal of the ceremonies. Governor Buckingham presided in the assemblies. Ex-President Fillmore was the most distinguished guest. The bi-centennial discourse was by Daniel C. Gilman; the discourse on the life and times of John Mason, by Hon. John A. Rockwell. The other addresses, or more properly orations, were by Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware, and Donald G. Mitchell.

The speakers were all natives of the town, and had the same object in view,—gratefully to commemorate the scenes and influences by which they had been nurtured. It was beautiful to see with what variety of touch they struck the key-note, producing with great diversity of tone entire harmony. The faithful historic record, the biography of the founder, the chastened retrospect, and the graceful survey of the two centuries of the town's life presented by the orators, each in his own characteristic style, converged upon the same theme, Norwich, our home.

Many interesting incidents were connected with this great festivity. The corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Mason, the conqueror of the Pequots, was laid in Yantic Cemetery. A dinner was given by Gen. Williams to the Mohegans, of which more than sixty of the remains of that tribe partook. Mrs. William P. Greene, as a memorial of the celebration, presented a house and grounds to the Free Academy, for the residence of the principal, valued at seven thousand dollars. Mr. Giles L'Hommedieu, the oldest native-born American in the town, was then in his last illness, and the procession passed the house where he lay in reverential silence. He died six days after the celebration, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

A history of the celebration, including the preliminary measures and a registry of the various committees, with the addresses, poems, hymns, speeches, and particulars of interest connected with the great festival, was published by John W. Stedman, of Norwich, in a well-executed, attractive volume, entitled "The Norwich Jubilee." The work was compiled, printed, and published by Mr. Stedman; the paper was manufactured at the Chelsea Mill, and the whole book, in its print, binding, and illustrations, is a Norwich production. As a memorial volume it is of enduring interest. Its contents are so comprehensive as to render it unnecessary to give in this history anything more than the foregoing brief outline of the two grand red-letter days of the bi-centennial commemoration.

The year 1859 was the bi-centennial anniversary of

the signing of the purchase deed, and of the preliminary steps taken by the proprietors in laying out the town, but the anniversary of the actual settlement, when woman arrived upon the ground and homes were constituted, was more definitely the year 1860.

Uncas and the Indian Graves.—"The ancient Indian cemetery, heavily shadowed with a native growth of trees, is now little more than an inclosure for the Uncas monument.

"During the summer of 1833, Gen. Jackson, President of the United States, with a part of his cabinet, made a tour through a portion of the Eastern States. The citizens of Norwich had long been desirous of erecting some memorial of respect for their 'Old Friend,' the Mohegan sachem, and they suddenly decided to celebrate the visit of the President by connecting it with the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of an Uncas monument.

"The Presidential party came from Hartford by land, arriving by the Essex turnpike in open coaches, with a brilliant escort of cavalry that had gone forth to meet them. Vice-President Van Buren, Governor Edwards, of Connecticut, Maj. Donelson, and Messrs. Cass, Woodbury, and Poinsett, Secretaries of War, Navy, and State, formed the party. They arrived at three o'clock P.M., paused a few moments at the falls, and then advanced to the cemetery, where a great assemblage of the inhabitants, military companies, bands of children with banners and mottoes, and a few scattered Indians from Mohegan received the visitors with martial salutes and joyful acclamations.

"At the cemetery, where all stood with uncovered heads, N. L. Shipman, Esq., in behalf of the association, gave a brief sketch of the family of Uncas and the existing condition of the tribe. The President then moved the foundation-stone to its place. It was an interesting, suggestive ceremony; a token of respect from the modern warrior to the ancient,—from the emigrant race to the aborigines. Gen. Cass, in a short but eloquent address to the multitude, observed that the earth afforded but few more striking spectacles than that of one hero doing homage at the tomb of another.

"The ceremony being concluded, the children sang a hymn and the Presidential party passed away, pausing again at the Landing for refreshments, and embarking from thence in a steamer for New London.

"Though the corner-stone was thus auspiciously prepared, no funds had been obtained or plans matured for the erection of the monument. The ladies at length took hold of the work and brought it to a successful issue. Embracing the opportunity of a political mass-meeting which assembled at Norwich, Oct. 15, 1840, in honor of Harrison and Tyler, they prepared a refreshment fair, with generous enthusiasm arranged and filled their tables, took their station as saleswomen, and with the profits paid for the monument.

"It consists of a simple granite obelisk, with no inscription but the name,—

"UNCAS.¹

"The raising of the shaft and fixing it upon the foundation-stone was the occasion of another festival. This was on the 4th of July, 1842, at which time William L. Stone, of New York, delivered an historical discourse on the life and times of the sachem.²

"Among the persons present in the tent where the address was delivered were ten citizens of the place over seventy-five years of age: Erastus Perkins, 89; Samuel Avery, 88; Seabury Brewster, 86; Christopher Vail, 82; Bela Peck, 82; Ichabod Ward, 80; Newcomb Kinney, 80; Benjamin Snow, 77; Nathaniel Shipman, 76; Zachariah Huntington, 75.

"The whole space inclosed as the Uncas Cemetery, and probably the ground for some distance upon its border, is thickly seeded with Indian graves, though but very few inscribed stones or even hillocks remain. The only inscription of any particular interest is on the grave-stone of Samuel Uncas, one of the latest of the Uncas family that bore even the nominal title of sachem, and who died not long before the Revolutionary war. The epitaph, written by Dr. Elisha Tracy, reads thus:

"SAMUEL UNCAS.

"For Beauty, wit, for Sterling sense,
For temper mild, for Ellquence,
For Courage Bold, for things wauregan,
He was the Glory of Moheagon,
Whose death has caused great lamentation,
Both in ye English and ye Indian Nation."

Col. Mason's Monument.—A monument to the memory of Col. Mason was erected near the old Post and Gager burying-ground, on the street leading from Norwich Town to Bean Hill, with the following inscriptions.

At the base of the monument is cut the name Mason, and on the tablet in the centre, following Mason's full name and title, are these:

"Rev. James Fitch, John Pease, John Tracy, John Baldwin, Jonathan Royce, John Post, Thomas Bingham, Thomas Waterman, and Robert Allen."

On the western base is the following inscription:

"Major John Mason, born in England, died in Norwich, January 30th, 1672, aged 73."

Above this is a tablet bearing the names of

"Sergeant Thomas Leffingwell, Richard Wallis, Thomas Adgate, John Olmstead, Stephen Backus, Thomas Bliss, John Reynolds, Josiah Reed, Richard Headys, and Christopher Huntington."

On the north face are the names of

¹ The Rev. Mr. Fitch, in 1675, wrote this name *Unkas*. Before the monument was completed, G. L. Perkins, Esq., who had charge of the undertaking, wrote letters to Noah Webster, the philologist, Thomas Day, Secretary of the State of Connecticut, and Col. William L. Stone, a diligent investigator of Indian history, to inquire what they would consider the most eligible mode of spelling the name to be inscribed on the obelisk. They all concurred in recommending the modern orthography,—*Uncas*.

² Published afterwards in a small duodecimo volume, entitled "*Uncas and Miantonomoh*."

"Ensign William Backus, Francis Griswold, Neh. Smith, Thomas Howard, John Calkins, Richard Edgerton, Thomas Post, and John Gager."

The southern face bearing the following:

"Samuel Hide, William Hide, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Morgan Bowers, Robert Wade, John Birchard, Simon Huntington, Stephen Gifford, and John Bradford."

The Soldiers' Monument.—At a meeting of the citizens of Norwich, held at Breed Hall on the 14th of January, 1869, it was resolved "that a committee of seven be appointed to solicit and collect funds for the erection of a monument to the Norwich soldiers and seamen who fell in our late war for the preservation of the National Union." The committee consisted of Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Amos W. Prentice, John T. Wait, Rev. M. McG. Dana, Dr. C. B. Webster, James L. Carew, Edwin P. Avery, E. P. Slocum, and Misses Elizabeth Greene and Eliza Perkins. The committee did not make much progress; so at a town-meeting on the 3d of October, 1870, the subject was again brought up and disposed of by laying a tax of "fifteen cents on one hundred dollars of the assessment list of the town," and appointing a committee to expend it in the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the soldiers and seamen of the town in the great Rebellion. William A. Buckingham, John T. Wait, and James A. Hovey were appointed this committee. A contract for a monument was soon made, and in the spring of 1873 it was put in place at the head of the Great Plain. The monument is of a light granite, from Westerly, R. I. Its design is that of a colossal statue of a Union soldier supported on a massive pedestal. The statue is twelve feet high, and the entire height of the monument is twenty-seven feet six inches. It measures ten feet square at the base. Its cost was about eighteen thousand dollars. The inscriptions on the several sides are the motto of the State, the names of all those from this town who fell in active service, and these words on the front, "Erected by the town of Norwich in memory of her brave sons who voluntarily entered the military service of the United States and lost their lives in defense of the national government during the Rebellion."

Norwich City Water-Works.—At the May session of the General Assembly of the State, 1866, the charter of the city was so amended as to give the city the power to supply itself with pure water. This amendment was accepted by the city, and in October of the following year a site was selected for a reservoir and the work commenced. The reservoir is a natural basin between the Scotland road and Canterbury turnpike, one mile east of Norwich town green, through which a small tributary stream ran to the Yantic River.

Fire Department.—The present organization of the fire department is as follows:

Joseph B. Carrier, chief engineer, fire marshal, and superintendent fire-alarm telegraph; Assistant Engi-

neers, L. W. Greenburg, A. W. Park, W. T. Farrington.

Waugrean Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 1, 180 Main Street.— — —, foreman; Walter T. Atchinson, first assistant; Charles Tracy, second assistant; A. T. Boone, secretary and treasurer; Sidney L. Smith, engineer; George S. Towne, stoker.

Niagara Hose Company, No. 2.—Thomas Cunningham, foreman; — — —, first assistant; Edward Horan, second assistant; John Looby, secretary; Frank N. Ranger, treasurer.

William M. Williams Steamer, No. 3.—Felix Callahan, foreman; William Danahy, first assistant; John Danahy, second assistant; Frank Case, secretary; Frank McKeag, engineer; Morris Welch, stoker.

Blackstone Hose Company, No. 1.—A. S. Barbour, foreman; Charles E. Rogers, first assistant; Ezra B. Howard, second assistant; John W. Burke, secretary; Charles A. Williams, treasurer.

Norwich Hose Company, No. 4.—Joseph N. Duchett, Jr., foreman; John Coffee, first assistant; William G. Tripp, second assistant; G. H. Wilbur, secretary; William Noss, treasurer.

Neptune Steamer, No. 5.—Howard L. Stanton, foreman; Charles L. Perry, first assistant; George H. Stanton, second assistant; Patrick F. Kelley, secretary and treasurer.

Waugrean Hook-and-Ladder Company.—Joseph B. Corey, foreman; Henry B. Lewis, first assistant; Herman S. Case, second assistant; Blyden Hedge, secretary; Joseph B. Corey, treasurer.

Independence Hose Company, No. 6.—John P. Murphy, foreman; Joseph Kennedy, first assistant; James B. Ward, second assistant; P. J. Sheridan, secretary; M. F. Kane, treasurer; James Cox, steward.

Shetucket Steamer, No. 7.—Patrick Barry, foreman; Martin Carroll, first assistant; James Rigney, second assistant; John Foley, secretary; Thomas J. Connor, treasurer; William H. Bell, engineer; John Reynolds, stoker.

Yantic Fire Company, Yantic.—Paul Smith, foreman; Arthur P. Gleason, first assistant; David Smith, second assistant; Charles H. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer.

Court-House, City and Town Hall.—On the 24th of April, 1865, a town-meeting was held to discuss the subject of petitioning the Legislature to make Norwich the sole shire town of the county. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to select a suitable site for a new building for county and town purposes to take the place of the house then recently burnt. This committee consisted of John T. Wait, Lorenzo Blackstone, James A. Hovey, James Lloyd Greene, Amos W. Prentice, John W. Stedman, John T. Brown, Jeremiah Halsey, Augustus Brewster, H. H. Starkweather, and Henry Bill. Subsequently the town voted to instruct this committee not to take definite action until the Legislature had decided the shire town question.

The action of the Legislature was adverse to the petition of the town, and the whole matter of a new building was postponed till the General Assembly of 1869. Then an act was passed giving the town of Norwich, the city of Norwich, and the county of New London power to combine for the erection of a building for town, city, and county purposes, with no other restriction as to the cost of the same except that the county should not expend to exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The same act superseded the town committee appointed to select a site for the same by placing that duty in the hands of the selectmen of the town of Norwich, the mayor of the city of Norwich, and the commissioners of the county of New London.

Early in 1870, all the parties in interest having agreed to proceed with the work, and fixed upon a site for the building and plans for the same, the work commenced. It was not till the spring of 1873 that any portion of the building was ready for occupancy. The first session of the Superior Court in it was opened on the 11th day of November of that year.

The building stands at the junction of Broadway and Union Streets, facing Otis Square. It is one hundred and ten feet from front to rear, and one hundred and eight feet wide. It is three stories high (including the basement, occupied by the city for police purposes), with a French roof. The main cornice is fifty-eight feet from the ground. The tower rises twenty-nine feet from the roof. The basement story is of cut granite; the other stories are of pressed brick with granite trimmings. The cornices and tower are of galvanized iron, and the roof is covered with tin. The cellar is the whole size of the building, and contains the steam boilers for heating the building, coal-bins, etc. The basement floor is occupied by the cells for a lock-up, a police court-room thirty by fifty, and spacious rooms for all the ordinary police business of the city. On the first floor are the offices of the town clerk and other town officers, the county clerk's office, the probate office, the office of the chief engineer of the city fire department, the Common Council chamber, twenty-eight by forty-five, and the offices of the mayor, the city clerk, and water commissioners. On the floor above are the town hall, forty-eight by sixty-two, in the rear, and the court-room in front, forty-five by fifty, with ample anterooms, library-rooms, sheriff's office, etc. Each story is supplied with water-closets, fire-proof vaults of large dimensions, extending from the ground, and every convenience for the accommodation of business and the personal comfort of the occupants of the building that modern ingenuity has devised. The tower contains a clock with illuminated dials, which are lighted up by night, and a 3000-pounds bell, which is used by the clock, and also as an alarm-bell. Water, gas, and heat are carried to every room in the building. The interior finish is of yellow pine, chestnut, and black walnut.

The plans of the building were by Burdich & Ar-

nold. Evan Burdich superintended the work. Gilbert L. Congdon executed the wood-work, and Joseph H. Smith the masonry. The furniture was made to order by N. S. Gilbert & Son. In building and furniture the edifice will compare favorably with any public building in the country. Its entire cost was about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Eliza Huntington Memorial Home for Respectable and Indigent Aged and Infirm Females was founded through the liberality of the late Jedediah Huntington, in furtherance of the desire of his deceased wife, Eliza, to render a public benefit to the community in which she lived. He bequeathed his dwelling-house, estimated to be worth twenty-five thousand dollars, and an additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. He placed the management of the home in the hands of his executors, John T. Wait, James A. Hovey, and Jedediah Huntington, and the rectors of Christ and Trinity Churches.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON was born in Norwich, Sept. 13, 1791.

From the early part of this century until the close of the second war with England he resided in Troy, N. Y., with his brother-in-law, Guilford Young. He then returned to Norwich and embarked in business in the stores that occupied the site of the present freight depot of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and remained there alone or in company with his nephew, the late John G. Huntington, until he entirely retired from business, in 1836. In all his business enterprises he was eminently successful; and this success may well be attributed not only to his energy, enterprise, and constant devotion to his business pursuits, but to the enviable reputation that he enjoyed for his unbending integrity.

Jedediah Huntington, son of the late John G. Huntington, and John A. Morgan are now conducting the business which was established more than sixty years ago by the subject of this sketch, and in every way maintain the same reputation for honor and integrity in all their business relations which was enjoyed by the founder of the house.

In June, 1819, Mr. Huntington married Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Judge Marvin Wait, of New London. She was a lady with a warm heart and open hand, and the poor and the afflicted were ever drawn towards her by her deep and tender sympathy for them. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington lived together for more than fifty years. They celebrated their golden wedding in June, 1869.

The confidence that the public placed in Mr. Huntington is exhibited in the relations that he sustained to the moneyed and other corporations of this city. He was for nearly half a century a director of the Norwich Bank. He was a trustee and director of the Society for Savings from its organization, and one of the projectors and managers of the Norwich Water-Power Company. He took an active part in building the railroad from Norwich to Worcester, and when

the company, of which he was a director, was near sinking under pecuniary embarrassment, he united with a few others in lending his personal credit to sustain that of the corporation, and in that way secured the success of the enterprise.

The Sheltering Arms Home for the Sick and the Rock Nook Children's Home are two praiseworthy institutions both located in Norwich Town.

The Otis Library.¹—This institution received its name from its founder, Deacon Joseph Otis, a son of Norwich, but for many years a merchant in New York. The last fifteen years of his life he spent in his native city. His first purpose was to endow a library by a bequest, but upon the earnest recommendation of his pastor and friend, Rev. Alvan Bond, D.D., he decided to begin the work before his death. The building was accordingly erected and delivered to trustees designated by the donor in January, 1850. The original board of trustees were Rev. Alvan Bond, D.D., Worthington Hooker, M.D., J. G. W. Trumbull, George Perkins, William A. Buckingham, Robert Johnson, and Charles Johnson, the board being by charter self-perpetuating.

At the completion of the building Deacon Otis advanced two thousand dollars for the purchase of books, and the work of the library began in July, 1850.

"A very general interest was taken in the institution," says Dr. Bond, "and a large number of readers applied for tickets, which were furnished at that time for one dollar a year. Constant additions were made to the books upon its shelves, chiefly through the continued liberality of its founder, who in his lifetime gave in all over ten thousand dollars, and at his death bequeathed seven thousand dollars more as a permanent fund."

In 1868, Mr. Charles Boswell, of West Hartford, a native of Norwich, added one thousand dollars to the permanent fund of the institution, and from time to time generous contributions have been made by numerous citizens towards the current expenses, and to enable the trustees to make larger purchases of books than the income of funds would warrant. Various public entertainments have been given to promote the same objects.

It has been the constant intention of the trustees to provide a large variety of literature, but rigidly to exclude everything that can be in any way hurtful in its influence. For ten or fifteen years past magazines and quarterlies, both American and foreign, have been furnished the patrons of the library. At present more than thirty different standard periodicals are regularly received, and year by year bound volumes of them are multiplying upon the shelves.

In 1867 a very complete catalogue of the books then owned was issued in a bound volume, and within the past three years, by the exceeding generosity of Mr. William Abbot, one of the trustees till

¹ Contributed by Rev. Wm. S. Palmer.



Frederick M. Montgomery



Emma Huntington

he transferred his residence to Hartford, a card catalogue has been made, according to the plan adopted by many of the first libraries of the country.

Within the past year the institution has been enriched by the munificent bequests of the late Dr. Daniel Tyler Coit, for many years a prominent physician of Boston, Mass., but the last five years of his life a resident of Norwich. His bequests amount to nearly thirteen thousand dollars. The present trustees are Messrs. John T. Adams, William Aiken, E. N. Gibbs, Gardner Greene, William Hutchison, William S. Palmer, and Jonathan Trumbull.

The Norwich Horse Railroad was projected in 1869, and Sept. 12, 1870, the first cars passed over it from Bean Hill to Greenville. The line extends from the city to Greenville, to the falls, and Norwich Town, and has proven itself a great convenience.

Bridges.—One of the earliest bridges was over the Shetucket at the falls. It was built in 1717, and in February, 1727, this with three others were swept away by a freshet. The bridge was rebuilt in 1828, and at its raising a portion of it fell, killing two persons and seriously wounding several others. The Lathrop bridge has been rebuilt several times.

In 1750, or near that period, the following bridges were maintained by the town:

Over Bradford's or Susquetomscot Brook, on the road to Lebanon.

Great Pond Brook, on the road to Colchester.

Pease's Brook. These were the three branches of the Yantic.

At Bean Hill. Quarter bridge. The Court-House bridge. No-man's Acre bridge. These four crossed the Yantic.

Beaver's Brook, in West Farms Society.

Trading Cove Brook, on the road to New London.

Elderkin's bridge, on the road to Windham.

"Wood's bridge over Showtucket, north of Pettipaug." This was afterwards Lord's bridge, uniting Franklin with Lisbon.

Lovett's bridge. Lathrop's bridge.

The last four were over the Shetucket.

Johnson's bridge over the Quinnebaug, on the road to Plainfield.

Pachang bridge, east of the Quinnebaug.

The first bridge uniting "The Landing" (Norwich City) with Lisbon was built in 1737, and in 1751 was superseded by a bridge which cost £4000, old tenor. This was swept away in 1762, and was rebuilt in 1764. This was replaced by another structure in 1784, and still another in 1797. It is not strange that we find the town records alluding to the "enormous expenses" incurred for bridges.

The Norwich and Preston Bridge Company was incorporated in 1816, and in the following year a toll-bridge was erected about a mile above the mouth of the river. It was carried away in 1823, but rebuilt on the same foundation at an expense of five thousand dollars. In 1858 this bridge was purchased by the

towns of Norwich and Preston. This was replaced by the present iron bridge, which was built in 1870.

Giddings' bridge, which spanned the Shetucket about a mile from its mouth, was built in 1757.

Laurel Hill bridge was built in 1853, through the instrumentality of Hon. Henry Bill, John W. Stedman, Thomas Robinson, John A. Rockwell, Amos Davis, and others. It has since been repaired, and in 1860 its charter was relinquished, and since then it has belonged to the town.

The bridge over the Shetucket at Greenville was built in 1854, damaged by floods and reconstructed in 1858, destroyed by fire in 1862, and rebuilt in 1863. The wharf bridge was built in 1771.

Laurel Hill.¹—That portion of the city of Norwich on the east, where the Shetucket joins the Thames, from the heights of which the eye sweeps over the entire field of the city and its river-front, the old town, and the whole range of country as far southward as the highlands of Montville,—a natural panorama not surpassed in beauty in Connecticut,—was as rude and uncultured as when Mason's party first sailed up the Thames down to the year 1850. At that time it was known as Pepper's Hill, from one Michael Pepper, who formerly owned a portion of it and lived near it. This district was originally a part of the East or Long Society of Norwich, but in 1786 was set off to Preston with the rest of the society, and remained part of the town of Preston for seventy years.

In the fall of 1850 something over one hundred acres of this district were purchased by John A. Rockwell, Thomas Robinson, and Henry Bill, and its name changed to the more appropriate title of Laurel Hill. Soon after its purchase Mr. Bill acquired the entire interest of his partners, and whatever of success attended the enterprise from the beginning is to be attributed to him. Streets and building-lots were laid out; an ample tract of land was reserved in the centre, which was subsequently deeded to the city for a public park, and afterwards given to the city by Mr. Bill; a reservoir was built on an adjoining hill, and an aqueduct of pure spring-water carried to every part of the district, and a settlement at once commenced, which has grown to be one of the most beautiful portions of the city of Norwich. Here Mr. Bill erected an elegant residence for himself in 1852.

In 1853 an act of incorporation was granted to a company composed of John W. Stedman, Thomas Robinson, John A. Rockwell, Henry Bill, Amos Davis, and others, who at once proceeded to build a substantial wooden bridge by private subscription, at an expense of four thousand dollars, connecting the city of Norwich with Laurel Hill, on the precise spot now occupied by a heavy iron bridge, and where no less than five bridges had been built since the first settlement of the town.

In 1857 the Laurel Hill district was reannexed to

¹ By J. W. Stedman.

the city of Norwich by an act of the Legislature, and in 1867, the bridge charter of 1853 having been abandoned and the maintenance of the bridge left to the town of Norwich, the present iron bridge was built at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Laurel Hill district, so recently, as we have seen, a barren and wholly neglected locality, is now a most charming suburb of the city of Norwich.

Masonic.—The first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons instituted in Norwich was chartered by "St. John's Grand Lodge" of Massachusetts in the year 1767, as appears in the records of said Grand Lodge, now in possession of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

COLUMBIA LODGE, F. and A. M., was chartered by "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," Joseph Webb, Grand Master, on the 23d day of July, 1785. The petitioners were Philip Turner, Bela Turner, John Richards, Samuel Mott, and Jeremiah Harris.

SOMERSET LODGE, No. 34, F. and A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, May 25, 1795, with the following members: Elijah Clark, P. Coit, Stephen Culver, Cushing Eells, Jeremiah Harris, Giles L'Hommedieu, Ebenezer Huntington, Samuel Huntington, Daniel Lathrop, Gordon Lathrop, Simeon Lathrop, David Nevins, Robert Niles, John Richards, Benjamin Snow, Asa Spaulding, Elisha Tracy, John Trumbull, John Turner, and Philip Turner.

The first Master was Asa Spaulding, a prominent lawyer. Ebenezer Huntington was first senior warden, and Benjamin Snow junior warden.

This charter was revoked by the Grand Lodge May 9, 1838, and restored May 14, 1845.

The lodge is said to have been named in honor of Lord Somerset, of England. The first communication on record was held June 8, 1795. The second was held July 2d, same year. The officers were Asa Spaulding, W. M.; Benjamin Snow, J. W.; Daniel Lathrop, Treas.; Simeon Huntington, Sec.; David Nevins, S. D.; John Trumbull, J. D.; Gordon Lathrop, S. S.; John Turner, J. S.; John Richards, Tyler. At this communication the by-laws were adopted, and Joseph Huntington was placed on the minutes as a candidate for initiation. Peter Lamman was the first initiate in the lodge.

The lodge first met in a room owned by Cyrus Braman, Esq., and soon after a room owned by Mrs. Peal was occupied. In 1798 the lodge held its communications at the house of Dr. Joshua Lathrop. In 1801 the brick "store chamber" of Capt. Nathaniel Peabody was fitted up for a lodge, and was used for that purpose until June 5, 1850, when the lodge-room of the I. O. O. F. was secured, and held as the lodge-room of Somerset Lodge till June 19, 1865, when Uncas Hall was dedicated to the genius of Masonry.

The following is a list of Masters of the lodge from its organization to present time: Asa Spaulding, 1795; Ebenezer Huntington, 1796; Benjamin Snow, 1797–

98, 1801–8; Joseph Huntington, 1799–1800; Consider Sterry, 1807–9, 1815–16; Judah Hart, 1810–11; Joseph Kinney, 1812; Samuel Badey, 1813–14; James Cushman, 1817–18; Elisha Tracy, 1819; John Nichols, 1819–20; Wm. Belcher, 1821; Wm. P. Eaton, 1822–24, 1830–31; Asa Childs, 1825–29, 1832; Chauncey Burgess, 1845; Edward W. Eells, 1846; Wm. H. Copp, 1847–51, 1852–54; Charles Ball, 1848; Wm. L. Brewer, 1849–50; H. Hobart Roaths, 1855; Wm. Bond, 1856; Wm. H. Tingley, 1857–58; Martin R. Kenyon, 1859; P. St. M. Andrews, 1860–62; Lemuel H. Chester, 1863; Amos E. Cobb, 1864; Rufus M. Ladd, 1865–66; Austin Brewster, 1867; J. J. Wait, 1868–69; J. L. Devotion, 1870–71; J. W. Stedman, 1872; Chas. W. Carter, 1873; J. B. Mershon, 1874; B. H. Rogers, 1875; Robert A. France, 1876–78; E. S. Bishop, 1877; Arthur H. Brewer, 1879; Wm. L. Potter, 1880–81.¹

FRANKLIN CHAPTER, No. 4, R. A. M., was organized the year succeeding the organization of Somerset Lodge. It was constituted under a charter granted by "a Washington Chapter" of New York, March 15, A.D. 1796. The following were the petitioners: Joseph Huntington, Jacob Smith, Luther Spalding, Consider Sterry, Elisha Tracy, John Warner.

The following is a list of M. E. High Priests from 1796 to 1882:

1796, Elisha Tracy; 1797–1800, John Tyler; 1800–18, Consider Sterry; 1818–21, James Cushman; 1821–23, William Belcher; 1823–25, Thomas T. Wells; 1825–28, Asa Child; 1828, Lucius Tyler; 1829, Asa Child; 1830, Lucius Tyler; 1831, Alpheus Kingsley; 1832, Asa Child (no record from this time to restoration of charter in 1846); 1846, Appleton Meech; 1847–56, William H. Copp; 1856–58, Martin R. Kenyon; 1858–62, Benjamin B. Whittemore; 1862, Calvin G. Child; 1863–66, William H. Tingley; 1866–68, William W. Avery; 1868–70, John L. Devotion; 1870–72, Jacob B. Mershon; 1872–74, Increase W. Carpenter; 1874–76, Lloyd M. Cobb; 1876; Arthur H. Brewer, present H. P.

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 3, R. and S. M., was first constituted under a warrant of dispensation on Feb. 28, A.D. 1818. Jeremy L. Cross, clothed with authority for that purpose, appointed Companions James Cushman, G. M., David Tracy, D. G. M., and Elijah Ames, P. C.

At the organization of the Grand Council of the State of Connecticut, May 18, A.D. 1819, Franklin Council was represented by Companions James Cushman, Samuel Bailey, and Amos Williams, the first named being elected the first G. P. C. of the work.

The warrant of dispensation under which the council was constituted having been surrendered to the Grand Council and its authority recognized, that body at its annual assembly in May, 1821, granted a charter, which remained in force until the assembly

¹ For history of St. James' Lodge see Supplement.

of the Grand Council, May 9, 1839, when it was declared null and void, the companions having for a number of years neglected the duty of sending representatives and making returns to the Grand Council, as required by its by-laws.

At the annual assembly of the Grand Council, May 14, 1846, Ill. Companion C. Burgess, in behalf of the members of the late Franklin Council, No. 3, asked the Grand Council to restore the charter; whereupon, on motion of Ill. Companion H. Goodwin (2), it was

"Resolved, That the charter of Franklin Council, No. 3, be restored to the companions residing at Norwich and vicinity, and that Companion Chauncey Burgess be authorized to convene the members and lead them to a choice of officers, and make report to the Grand Council."

Agreeably to this vote, a meeting was holden May 7, 1847, and the council reorganized with Companion Burgess as G. M.

The degrees of Royal Master and Select Master were the only degrees conferred in the council until Dec. 1, 1864, when that of Superior Excellent Master was introduced.

The original by-laws, adopted Oct. 30, 1820, with various amendments, remained in force until Sept. 28, 1866, when a new code was adopted, which, with a few amendments, principally in regard to dues, are those now in use.

The following is a list of T. Ill. Masters from 1818 to 1882:

1818-19, James Cushman; 1820-23, William Belcher; 1824-25, Nathan Johnson; 1826-30, William P. Eaton; 1847-49, Chauncey Burgess; 1850-52, John Nichols; 1853-54, John H. Cutler; 1855-56, William L. Brewer; 1857-58, William H. Tingley; 1859, William H. Copp; 1860, H. Hobart Roath; 1861, John W. Stedman; 1862-68, H. Hobart Roath; 1869-71, I. W. Carpenter; 1872-73, Costello Lippitt; 1874-81, James Kirker.

COLUMBIAN COMMANDERY, No. 24, K. T.—Columbian Encampment was instituted on the 9th of November, 1853, and the following officers duly installed: William H. Copp, C.; Appleton Meech, Gen.; Isaac Williams, Capt.-Gen.; William L. Brewer, Prel.; John W. Stedman, S. W.; John H. Cutler, J. W.; Calvin G. Rawson, Treas.; John Backus, Rec.; John H. Gale, Sw.-Bearer; William H. Hyde, St. B.; Isaac H. Roath, W.

The following Sir Knights have held the office of Eminent Commander since the institution of the commandery: William H. Copp, November, 1853-56; William L. Brewer, 1856-57; William H. Tingley, 1857-58; William H. Copp, 1858-60; Benjamin B. Whittemore, 1860-64; Pierre St. M. Andrews, 1864-66; John W. Stedman, 1866-69; Charles W. Carter, 1869-71; Henry L. Parker, 1871-73; Jacob B. Mershon, 1873-75; Joseph J. Wait, 1875-77; Allen Tenney, 1877-79; Robert A. France, 1879-81; N. D. Levin, 1881.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.—The

following history of the Scottish Rite in Norwich is taken from an excellent address which was delivered by Charles W. Carter 32°, June 24, 1874: "On the 28th of September, 1863, in company with eight Sir Knights of Hartford, one of your number¹ visited Providence, R. I., for the purpose of receiving the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Arriving there at high twelve, they were conducted to the City Hotel, and from thence to the Masonic Hall, in What Cheer Building, where they were initiated into the sublime and superior degrees and orders of Ineffable Masonry, Rev. and Ill. Bro. Charles H. Titus 32°, presiding in the Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem. Ill. Bro. N. H. Gould 33°, member of the Supreme Council of Sov. Grand Inspectors-General, and Deputy for the State of Rhode Island, was present and elevated them to the high grade of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret 32°. Early the next spring several Sir Knights, members of Columbian Commandery, No. 4, K. T., Norwich, Conn., solicited the aid of a Scottish Rite brother in arranging for them to receive the sublime and superior degrees. A preliminary meeting was held in Bro. W. W. Avery's room at the American House, and it was there agreed that application for the degrees should be made to Worcester Grand Lodge of Perfection, Worcester, Mass. In due time arrangements were perfected, and on the 14th of April, 1864, the company, consisting of Bros. W. W. Avery, Hiram Cook, H. L. Parker, John G. Brady, John Backus, and George A. Harris, proceeded to Worcester, Mass. Arriving at seven o'clock P.M., they were conducted by Bro. Benjamin Lewis 32° to the Masonic Hall, where the degrees from the 4th to the 14th were conferred by Ill. Bro. Alfred F. Chapman 32°, T. P. Gr. Master of Boston Gr. Lodge of Perfection. By invitation of John W. Dadman 32°, T. P. Gr. Master of Worcester Gr. Lodge of Perfection, Ill. Bro. W. S. Gardner 33°, Ins.-Gen. and Deputy of the Supreme Council for Massachusetts, then proceeded to advance the Norwich brethren to the high grade of S. P. of the R. S. 32°. No further business appearing, the meeting closed, and the brethren proceeded to the Bay State House, and there petitioned the Ill. Deputy for a dispensation to open and hold a Grand Lodge of Perfection in the city of Norwich, Conn., under the title of King Solomon Grand Lodge of Perfection. Ill. Bro. Gardner, having previous instruction from the Sov. Gr. Commander of the Supreme Council, K. H. Van Rensselaer 33°, then and there granted said petition, the officers to take rank in the order in which their names appeared upon the dispensation.

"On their return to Norwich they made application to Somerset Lodge, No. 34, F. and A. M., for permission to hold meetings in their hall (which was at that time located on the fourth floor of the Uncas Hall building, in Water Street). Said petition was granted,

¹ Charles W. Carter (editor).

and Monday evenings assigned for their use. At the annual session of the Supreme Council 33°, held in the city of Boston, Mass., May 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1864, the new Lodge of Perfection was represented in Sov. Gr. Consistory by the first and third officers. Agreeable to request, the newly-acquired territory was annexed to the Masonic district of Rhode Island, and Ill. Bro. N. H. Gould 33°, appointed deputy for the united jurisdiction.

"The first meeting for work was held on the 26th of May, 1864, at which time the brethren were honored by the presence of Ill. Bros. K. H. Van Rensselaer 33°, Sov. Gr. Commander of the Supreme Council Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.; also, Ill. Bros. T. W. Wellington 32°, of Worcester, Mass.; M. J. Drummond 32°, of New York; Rev. Junius M. Wiley 32°, of Bridgeport, Conn., and John Shepley 32°, of Providence, R. I. K. H. Van Rensselaer 33°, presided and conferred the degrees from the 4th to the 14th upon Sir Kts. John W. Stedman, Wm. H. Tingley, and Geo. H. Lovegrove, after which the ceremonies concluded with a banquet.

"On the following day, May 27th, the members of King Solomon Grand Lodge of Perfection assembled at the Wauregan House, and in room No. 33 made application to the Sov. Gr. Commander for the remaining bodies of the rite, and also requested the Grand Commander to elevate to the high grade of S. P. of the R. S. 32°, Ill. Bros. John W. Stedman and Wm. H. Tingley, which was accordingly done, and the dispensations granted under the following titles: Van Rensselaer Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix D-H, and Connecticut Sov. Consistory of S. P. of the R. S. 32°.

"In the hands of these few brethren began the existence of the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Norwich, Conn. As all new enterprises are more or less surrounded by difficulties which require earnest efforts on the part of the organizers to overcome, so with this. The little band of brothers, in order to succeed, were compelled to contribute largely from their private resources, and to employ every leisure moment in perfecting themselves in the ritual and other duties, the extent of which few can appreciate but those who have been called to perform labor of a like character. At the annual session of the Supreme Council 33°, held in Boston, May 17, 18, and 19, 1865, the bodies were fully represented in the Sov. Gr. Consistory, and the progress which they had made was complimented by advancing two of their number to honorary membership in the Supreme Council, and upon the resignation of Ill. Bro. N. H. Gould 33°, as deputy for Connecticut, an active member was created from the honorary list of this State, and appointed deputy. Thursday, following the return of the delegation from the Supreme Council, they were again honored by a visit from the Gr. Commander, K. H. Van Rensselaer 33°, who witnessed an exemplification of the work in King Solo-

mon Gr. Lodge of Perfection, also Connecticut Sov. Consistory, at which time Ill. Bro. Wm. L. Brewer was elevated to the high grade of S. P. of the R. S. 32°.

"Visits of the Grand Commander and other members of the Supreme Council from time to time encouraged the brethren in their labors, and established the fact of their success.

"June 19, 1865, all the bodies of Masonry in Norwich removed from their old quarters into larger and more convenient apartments located on the first floor below the old hall.

"At the meeting of the Supreme Council, held in Boston, Mass., May 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1866, the bodies in Norwich were again fully represented in Sov. Gr. Consistory, and the first report of the new deputy was submitted to that supreme body.

"In the early part of July, 1866, the brethren were called to mourn the loss of Ill. Bro. John Backus 32°. He was one of the original seven who journeyed from home and received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the purpose of establishing the bodies in Connecticut. He was an efficient officer, and active in all the orders of Masonry located at Norwich, Conn. He expressed strong attachment for his Scottish Rite brethren, and rejoiced in the welfare of the order. His death occurred in this city, Saturday evening, the 7th of July, 1866. The funeral ceremonies took place on the following Tuesday at Trinity Church, of which he was a member, and, in compliance with his last request, the six surviving brethren deposited his remains in the silent tomb. The mystic number was broken, but the memory of the virtues of that departed one remains, and may we ever hold the precepts which governed his life in high and honorable estimation.

"Monday, the 25th of February, 1867, the Ill. Deputy delivered to King Solomon Grand Lodge of Perfection, the Council of Princes, Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Consistory their charters, which had been prepared by the Secretary-General of the H. E. He then proceeded to constitute the bodies and install their officers. The attendance of brethren was large, and the ceremonies closed with a grand reunion banquet.

"At the annual session of the Supreme Council held in Boston, Mass., May 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1867, a larger number of Norwich brethren were present in the Sov. Gr. Consistory than on previous occasions, among whom were Bros. H. L. Parker 33°, John L. Devotion 32°, John W. Stedman 32°, Jason Beckwith 32°, C. M. Carleton 32°, J. E. Short, Jr. 32°, E. B. Partridge 32°, and Charles W. Carter 33°. As a special compliment to them and reward for the success of the rite in Connecticut, the Ill. Deputy was elected and installed Pres. Sov. Grand Commander of the Sov. Grand Consistory for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

"The first State Council of Deliberation for the

Masonic District of Connecticut was held in the city of Norwich, Dec. 17, 1867. There were present from abroad, as delegates, Ill. Bros. Joseph K. Wheeler 33°, Amos Pillsbury 32°, and Ira W. Ford 32°, of Hartford, George W. Bentley 33°, of New London, and Charles Webb 32°, of Bridgeport. Also, by invitation, the Sov. Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Josiah H. Drummond 33°, of Portland, Me., William Barrett 33°, Deputy, Aaron King 33°, and Allen Tenny 32°, of New Hampshire. At seven o'clock P.M. the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander and visitors were received by Connecticut Sov. Consistory with all the honors due their high positions.

"The 30th degree, Knight of Kadosh, was exemplified in full, after which the knights and princes proceeded to the Wauregan House and partook of a banquet given in honor of the illustrious visitors.

"At the annual session of the Supreme Council held in New York, June 24, 1868, the Ill. Deputy was for the first time unaccompanied by his brethren. At the meeting of the Council of Deliberation held in the city of Hartford, Dec. 31, 1868, the Norwich bodies were represented by Ill. Bros. H. L. Parker 33°, George A. Harris 32°, Luke Hillard 32°, and the Ill. Deputy. By invitation of the officers and members of Charter Oak Grand Lodge of Perfection, the Norwich brethren conferred the 14th degree upon twelve candidates, after which they attended a banquet provided by the Hartford brethren in honor of the occasion.

"At the meeting of the Supreme Council held in Boston, Mass., June 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1869, the bodies were represented by Ill. Bro. H. L. Parker 33°, and the Ill. Deputy. At the Council of Deliberation held in the city of Hartford, Feb. 10, 1870, the bodies were represented by Ill. Bros. J. B. Mershon 32°, and Charles W. Carter 33°. In the evening they assisted in conferring the 14th degree upon candidates in Charter Oak Grand Lodge of Perfection.

"At the annual session of the Supreme Council held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1870, the deputy was present and re-elected for the ensuing term.

"The bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in this city were prompt in responding to the call, made by the M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander, asking aid for the unfortunate brethren of Chicago, Ill., who were made homeless and penniless by the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871.

"Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix, D. H., was called to part with the living presence of their M. W. and P. Master, Dec. 10, 1871. From the organization of the chapter to the day of his death, Ill. Bro. William H. Tingley 32°, held the highest position in that body. His natural attainments, learning, kindness of heart, and high social position contributed to make him a prominent member of the orders in Norwich.

"At the State Council of Deliberation held in this city, June 24, 1872, the bodies were fully represented.

In the evening there was a meeting of King Solomon Grand Lodge of Perfection for work in the 14th degree. Ceremonies closed with the feast of friendship, and all separated in peace, love, and unity.

"At the annual session of the Supreme Council held in the city of New York, Sept. 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1872, full returns were made, showing the unexampled prosperity of the bodies of the rite in Norwich, Conn.

"Applications have been received and the sublime degrees conferred upon distinguished Masons at home and from afar. In the month of March, 1873, the propositions of John H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and E. M. Copeland, Eminent Commander of Richard Cœur de Leon Encampment, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, were received. They were accepted, and on the 22d of April, 1873, received in King Solomon Grand Lodge of Perfection the degrees from 4th to 14th, inclusive. On the 23d they continued their upward course through the council, chapter, and consistory, and at ten o'clock P.M. were received at the grand reunion banquet in Breed Hall as sublime Princes of the Royal Secret 32°. R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Calkins 32°, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut, and many other distinguished Masons were present and participated in the ceremonies and festivities of the occasion.

"At the annual session of the Supreme Council held in the city of Chicago, Ill., the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of November, 1873, your deputy was again re-elected for the ensuing term.

"At a special meeting of the bodies held in Masonic Hall, Norwich, March 2, 1874, the subject of leasing and furnishing new apartments for the exclusive use of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was considered, and final action taken by appointing the first three officers of each body as a joint committee, with full powers to complete said object.

"March 9, 1874, Charles E. Billings, first officer elect of Charter Oak Grand Lodge of Perfection, and six other members from Hartford received in the bodies the rite in this jurisdiction, the sublime and superior degrees from 14th to 32d, inclusive. The consistory closed with a grand reunion banquet. Joseph K. Wheeler 33°, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and other brethren high in Masonic office were present in honor of the occasion.

"At the meeting of the Council of Deliberation held in the city of New Haven, April 14, 1874, the members of King Solomon Grand Lodge of Perfection received an invitation to visit E. G. Storer Grand Lodge of Perfection, U. D., and witness an exemplification of the 4th and 14th degrees. The Ill. Deputy and many others were in attendance. At the close of the evening they were conducted by the New Haven brethren to the banquet-hall, and there entertained in the most agreeable manner.

"We have now arrived to the present time. By it

we are reminded that a decade has passed with its joys and sorrows since the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite were planted in this city. A new era has begun. The accumulations of ten years have been expended to enrich and adorn this new and elegant hall, which is soon to be dedicated as the home of Ineffable Masonry in Eastern Connecticut. It is an occasion for special rejoicing, inasmuch as these apartments are the only ones fitted in accordance with history and devoted to the exclusive use of this rite in all New England. I congratulate the brethren upon the success which has crowned their efforts, and especially the few brethren who founded the order and labored zealously to secure for it life and dignity. How well they succeeded you all know, and we doubt not but that their fondest hopes have been more than realized.

"In the midst of prosperity let us not forget the duties we owe to the order, to society, and to those who are to follow after us. Let us practice virtue, shun vice, and labor to correct the evil fashions of these days, when men in high stations err without a blush, and life is sacrificed for worldly gain; when justice yields to bribery, and extravagance knows no bounds. In the midst of this darkness may the light of Masonry shine forth as a brilliant defender of that peace and happiness which governs the lives of all good men, and may the time be not far distant when we may proclaim, in the beautiful language of our ritual,—

"Glory to God, who reigns above,
And to our fellow-creatures love!"

KING SOLOMON GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION was chartered April 14, 1864. The following were its first officers and charter members: Charles W. Carter, T.:P.:G.:M.:; William W. Avery, H.:T.:D.:G.:M.:; Henry L. Parker, Ven.:Sen.:G.:W.:; John G. Brady, Ven.:Jun.:G.:W.:; John Backus, G.:Treas.:; Hiram Cook, G.:Sec.: and K.: of S.:; George A. Harris, G.:M.: of C.:.

VAN RENSSELAER COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM was chartered May 28, 1864. The first officers and charter members were John W. Stedman, M.:E.:S.:P.:G.:M.:; Henry L. Parker, T.:G.:H.:P.:D.:G.:M.:; George A. Harris, M.:E.:S.:G.:W.:; Charles W. Carter, M.:E.:J.:G.:W.:; John Backus, V.:G.:Treas.:; John G. Brady, V.:K.: of S.: and O.:; William H. Tingley, V.:G.:M.: of C.:; Hiram Cook, V.:G.:M.: of E.:; William W. Avery, Grand Tyler.

NORWICH CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, D-H, was chartered May 28, 1864. The first officers and charter members were William H. Tingley, M.:W.: and P.:M.:; John G. Brady, M.:E.: and P.:K.:S.:W.:; John Backus, M.:E.: and P.:K.:J.:W.:; Hiram Cook, R.: and P.:K.:T.:; George A. Harris, R.: and P.:K.:S.:; William W. Avery, R.: and P.:K.:M.: of C.:; Henry L. Parker, R.: and P.:K.:C.: of G.:; Charles W. Carter, John W. Stedman.

CONNECTICUT SOVEREIGN CONSISTORY OF S.:P.: OF THE ROYAL SECRET 32° was chartered May 28, 1864. The first officers and charter members were Charles W. Carter, Ill. Com.-in-Chief; William W. Avery, Ill. 1st Lieut. Com.-in-Chief; Hiram Cook, Ill. 2d Lieut. Com.-in-Chief; William H. Tingley, Val.:G.:M.: of S.:; John Backus, Val.:G.:Treas.:; Henry L. Parker, Val.:G.:Sec.:, K.: of S.:; John W. Stedman, Val.:G.:M.: of C.:; John G. Brady, Val.:G.:E.: and A.:; George A. Harris, Val.:G.:C.: of G.:.

There are also two colored lodges,—Eureka Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., Alexander Brent, W. M., and Fairmount Chapter, No. 18, O. E. S.

FRANKLIN CHAPTER, No. 4, R. A. M., was organized the year succeeding the organization of Somerset Lodge. It was constituted under a charter granted by "a Washington Chapter" of New York, March 15, A.D. 1796. The following were the petitioners: Joseph Huntington, Jacob Smith, Luther Spalding, Consider Sterry, Elisha Tracy, John Warner. The following is a list of M. E. High Priests from 1796 to 1882: 1796, Elisha Tracy; 1797-1800, John Tyler; 1800-18, Consider Sterry; 1818-21, James Cushman; 1821-23, William Belcher; 1823-25, Thomas T. Wells; 1825-28, Asa Child; 1828, Lucius Tyler; 1829, Asa Child; 1830, Lucius Tyler; 1831, Alpheus Kingsley; 1832, Asa Child. No record from this time to restoration of charter in 1846. 1846, Appleton Meech; 1847-56, William H. Copp; 1856-58, Martin R. Kenyon; 1858-62, Benjamin B. Whittemore; 1862, Calvin G. Child; 1863-66, William H. Tingley; 1866-68, William W. Avery; 1868-70, John L. Devotion; 1870-72, Jacob B. Mershon; 1872-74, Increase W. Carpenter; 1874-76, Lloyd M. Cobb; 1876-78, Arthur H. Brewer; 1878-79, John Loughton; 1879-80, D. D. Lyman; 1881, Gilbert L. Hewitt.

Miantonomoh.—The spot where this chieftain was slain consists of a block or cube of granite, five feet square at the base, placed on a pedestal that raises the whole eight feet above the surface, and bearing the simple inscription, "Miantonomoh, 1643." This is the sachem's monument. The place where it stands has long been known as Sachem's Plain, or Sachem's Point. A small stream which here flows into the Shetucket is Sachem's Brook, and a living spring near by is Sachem's Spring. In fact, the whole neighborhood is overshadowed and engraven with the name and fame of the great Narragansett chief.

This granite block was dedicated in the presence of a concourse of people, young and old, from the neighborhood, the ceremony being connected with a festival of children from the village of Greenville. It was consecrated by prayer and libations of pure water from the Sachem's Spring, where doubtless he had slaked his thirst and cooled his heated brow in his marches through the wilderness. This monument was erected July 4, 1841.

New London County Agricultural Society was

formed in the year 1818, which continued in operation five or six years, holding its annual fair alternately at Norwich and New London. Oct. 30, 1822, the fair was held at Norwich, on the town green. A book auction was connected with it, and an address by Mr. McCurdy, of Lyme. This association declined, and after a few years became extinct.

A new county society was organized April 12, 1854, in the town hall at Norwich. Rev. William Clift, of Stonington, was chosen president, and Dr. D. F. Gulliver, corresponding and recording secretary. The first fair was held at Norwich in September, 1855, at which time M. Paulin, the aeronaut, enlivened the show with a balloon ascension, remaining an hour in the air, and descending at South Kingston, R. I.

This society still continues in operation, and holds its annual fairs at Norwich.

The Norwich City Gas Company was organized Sept. 9, 1854. The first superintendent was Frederick W. Treadway.

The present officers are as follows: Franklin Nicholas, president; C. C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; O. Gillmor, superintendent.

Present board of directors, Franklin Nichols, John F. Slater, C. C. Johnson, Frank Johnson, E. N. Gibbs.

Yantic Cemetery.—This rural burying-place was consecrated July 12, 1844, all denominations of Christians in the city uniting in the services. The address was delivered by Dr. Bond, of the Second Congregational Church, and the consecrating prayer made by Mr. Paddock, the Episcopal rector. Two original hymns were sung, composed by Mr. Charles Thurber.

This cemetery is the property of the city, and has been much enlarged since the first purchase. It contains many beautiful and interesting monuments, and has recently acquired a new and permanent interest by gathering within its bounds the hallowed remains of many of the victims of the late war. Several brave soldiers who fell upon distant battle-fields and others who perished in dreary prisons have been brought home, and now rest in peace beneath these quiet shades.

Manufactures.—From 1790, when Dr. Joshua Lathrop established a cotton-factory in the town plot to the present time, Norwich has been the resort of important manufacturing interests. It is impracticable to follow the history of the various establishments which have from time to time sprang into existence, but a brief notice of the leading manufactures of the present time is subjoined, illustrative of the present importance of Norwich as a manufacturing centre.

The following are stock companies, organized under the general joint-stock laws of the State:

Bacon Arms Company; capital stock, \$40,000. Jas. S. Carew,¹ president; A. E. Cobb, secretary, treasurer, and general agent.

C. B. Rogers & Co., machinists; capital stock, \$200,000. Lyman Gould, president; D. H. Rogers, secretary; R. M. Ladd, treasurer.

Chelsea Paper Manufacturing Company; capital stock, \$400,000. J. H. Hall, president; R. L. Campbell, treasurer; Robert A. France, secretary.

Clinton Mills Company, woolen goods; capital stock, \$200,000. J. D. Sturtevant, president; A. P. Sturtevant, agent; Francis Cabot, secretary and treasurer.

Falls Company, cotton goods; capital stock, \$500,000. John Jeffries, Jr., president; J. Lloyd Greene, secretary; Wm. G. Ely, treasurer; R. H. Plummer, superintendent and agent.

Hood Firearms Company, established 1874; capital stock, \$25,000. E. N. Gibbs, president; C. A. Converse, treasurer and general agent; E. A. Converse, secretary; H. C. Webb, mechanic superintendent.

Hopkins & Allen Manufacturing Company, firearms; capital stock, \$125,000. H. A. Briggs, president; C. W. Hopkins, secretary, treasurer, and general agent.

Norwich Bleaching and Calendering Company; capital stock, \$200,000. Moses Pierce, president and treasurer; W. P. Potter, secretary.

Norwich Lock Manufacturing Company; capital stock, \$75,000. Sidney Turner, president; Charles H. Beebe, secretary and treasurer; H. P. Appleton, superintendent.

Norwich Pistol Company, incorporated 1875; capital stock, \$26,000. C. W. Gale, president and treasurer; William H. Bliss, superintendent and secretary.

Norwich Plate Company; capital stock, \$22,000. F. W. Hood, president; F. L. Osgood, secretary; Wm. Roath, treasurer.

Norwich Water-Power Company; capital stock, \$80,000. Hiram Cook, president; H. L. Parker, secretary and treasurer.

Norwich Woolen Company; capital stock, \$100,000. J. D. Sturtevant, president; Francis Cabot, secretary; A. P. Sturtevant, treasurer and agent.

Occum Company; capital stock, \$100,000. L. B. Almy, M.D., president; L. W. Carroll, secretary and treasurer.

Ponemah Mills Company; capital stock, \$1,500,000. John F. Slater, president; Edward P. Taft, secretary, treasurer, and general agent; James S. Atwood, agent; Wm. C. Tucker, superintendent.

Richmond Stove Company; capital stock, \$100,000. John Mitchell, president; A. J. Hammett, secretary and treasurer; Werter C. Higgins, agent.

Shetucket Company, cotton goods; capital stock, \$500,000. J. B. Putnam, president; Wm. P. Greene, Jr., secretary; J. Lloyd Greene, treasurer; R. H. Plummer, superintendent and agent.

Sibley Machine Company; capital stock, \$12,000. Charles P. Cogswell, president; J. Hunt Smith, secretary and treasurer; Rufus Sibley, agent.

Thames Iron-Works; capital stock, \$25,000. John

¹ Deceased.

Mitchell, president; James Greenwood, secretary and treasurer.

The Allen Spool and Printing Company; capital stock, \$15,000. Edwin Allen, president; J. Henry Morrison, secretary and treasurer.

The Page Steam-Heater Company; capital stock, \$9000. Wm. H. Page, president; Wm. C. Mowry, secretary and treasurer.

The William H. Page Wood-Type Company; capital stock, \$10,000. G. C. Setchell, president; Wm. H. Page, treasurer; J. D. Mowry, secretary.

Yantic Woolen Company; capital stock, \$75,000. E. Winslow Williams, president, treasurer, and general manager; Charles A. Rallion, secretary.

J. H. Cranston, manufacturer of printing-presses.

Belts—Norwich Belt Manufacturing Company.

Brooms—Ezra Bill, Owen Stead.

Candles—William A. Bedent, William S. Hempstead.

Carpet Yarn—William A. Cook.

Drain Pipe—William D. True, John W. L. Coit.

Envelope Machines—Lester & Wasley.

Files—Chelsea File-Works.

Lanterns—Barrows & Grady, Palmer & Rogers.

Machinery—J. E. Barber & Co., Sibley Machine Company.

Morocco—S. B. Case, Wm. T. Case.

Paper Boxes—Heirs of George Bingham.

Picture Cards—Ossawan Mills Company.

Soap—Norwich Soap Company (Gallup & Hewitt).

Steam-Heaters—The Page Steam-Heater Company.

Stockinet—Spaulding & Allen.

Stoneware—George L. Risley.

Water Wheels—J. P. Collins & Co.

Wood Type—William H. Page Wood Type Manufacturing Company.

Yantic.—The village of Yantic is a manufacturing centre pleasantly located in the western part of the town, near the towns of Franklin and Bozrah. Here are located the immense Yantic Woolen-Mills, owned by E. Winslow Williams, Esq., son of the late Capt. Erastus Williams. It is purely a manufacturing village. It has one house of worship,—Grace Church (Episcopal).

Greeneville.—The present flourishing village of Greeneville was founded by the enterprise of William C. Gilman and William P. Greene in 1829. It rapidly grew into importance as a manufacturing village, and is now one of the most prosperous in New England.

Among the present manufacturing establishments are the following: Shetucket Company Cotton-Mill, J. Lloyd Greene, treasurer; Chelsea Paper-Mill, Campbell & Smith, owners, R. H. France, secretary; Norwich Bleaching and Calendering Company, Moses Price, president, W. P. Potter, superintendent; A. H. Hubbard & Co., Paper-Mill, L. D. Armstrong, superintendent; H. Houston's Dye-Works, James Houston, proprietor; Durfey's Grain-Mill, F. B. Durfey, proprietor; Norwich Water-Power Company, Hiram

Cook, president, H. L. Parker, treasurer, H. M. Durfey, superintendent.

Occum and Taftville are manufacturing villages located in the northeastern part of the town. At the former are located the Occum Woolen-Mills, and at the latter the Ponemah Mills. The Ponemah Cotton-Mills are the model mills of New England. Capital, \$1,500,000. John F. Slater, of Norwich, is president. The Falls and Thamesville are also manufacturing centres.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NORWICH—(Continued.)

DOCUMENTARY—CIVIL—MILITARY.

Votes of 1669—A Blacksmith—Church-Members only to Vote—Admission of Inhabitants—List of Town Debts, 1718—Justice's Courts—Selling Liquor to Indians—Stealing "Water-Millions"—Profane Swearing—Rules and Regulations—Town Clerks from 1678 to 1882—City Clerks from 1826 to 1882—Mayors of the City from 1784 to 1882—Presidential Electors—Representatives from 1662 to 1882—Military Record.

Documentary History.

GRANTS.

1669. "Granted to one of Goodman Tracie's sonnes 100 akers of land in y^e division of y^e out lands.

"Granted to Sergeant Waterman liberty to lay down twenty acres of upland over Showtucket river, and take it up again on the same side of the river, against Potapaug hills, adjoining to some other lands he is to take up, and the town leaves it to the mensurers to judge respecting any meadow that may fall within the compass of it, whether it may be reasonable to allow it to him or not."

"Granted to Mr. Brewster and John Glover two bite of land on the east side of Showtucket river, near their own land, they two with the help of Goodman Elderkin to agree peaceably about the division of it between them, and in case they can't well agree about the division then it falls to the town again."

"Granted to Chr^t Huntington, Sen^r, an addition to his land at Beaver Brook to the quantity of seven or eight acres to bring his lot to the place where the great brook turne with an elbow."

In 1682. "It is voted y^t there shall be a book procured at town charge for the recording of lands, and also a boat cumpas and y^t there shall be allowed to any of the inhabitants of this towne to make a new survey of their land, provided they take their neighbors with y^m whose land lyeth adjoining to them."

Dec. 31, 1669. "Ordered by the town concerning the outlands that there shall be only one allotment for the said lands, and every man shall take his allotment in the place where God by his Providence shall cast it, Mr. Fitch only accepted."

Nov. 6, 1670. "The towne have given liberty, promising defence, to any that shall demolish whatsoever building or fencing is done upon said lands by Samuel Starr."

In 1671, Hugh Amos was engaged to keep the ferry, and the land made over to him.

Nov. 18, 1679. "The ferry place over the Showtucket shall be at the upper end of the Island against the land of Lev^t. Leffingwell.—The adjoining lands granted to Hugh Amos for keeping the ferry are to extend as far as his neighbor Rockwell's land.—None to set up a ferry between this place and the mouth of the river."

A BLACKSMITH.

March 11, 1699. "Granted to Joseph Backus so much land upon the hill by Thomae Post's house as may be needful for him to set a shop and coal-house upon, provided he improves it for the above use."

July 7, 1704. "The town being sensible of their need of another blacksmith desire that the son of Capt. Edmonds, of Providence, may be invited to settle in the town, engaging that coals and a place to work in shall be provided by the town."

This application was not successful. Jonathan Pierce was subsequently engaged as a smith, and land given him for his encouragement both in 1705 and 1712.

In 1680 a grant of two hundred acres of land was tendered to Capt. Fitch for his encouragement in setting up a saw-mill. This was reiterated in 1689, with the condition that if the mill was not forthcoming within two years the privilege should be forfeited. In 1691 no mill had been built, and the town proposed to erect one on its own account. This was not done, and it does not appear that any saw-mill was set in operation within the town limits until about 1700.

"In 1690 a committee was appointed to fix upon a suitable position for a fulling-mill.

"In 1704, Eleazer Burnham applied for 'liberty to set up a fulling-mill upon the stream that runs into Shetucket River by the Chemical Spring.' Thirty acres of land were granted to encourage the undertaking, and more promised if the enterprise should prove successful.

"The project, however, failed. Competent workmen in this trade were then scarce in the country. Before the year 1710 there was but one clothier in the whole colony of Connecticut."

"When Providence shall so order (says the act) that there are plenty of acorns, walnuts, or the like in the woods, then it may be considered and determined what liberty to grant in this respect that the swine may have the benefit and profit of it."

"In the time of acorns we judge it may be profitable to suffer swine two months or thereabouts to go in the woods without rings."

"Yokes for swine were to be two feet in length, and six inches above the neck.

"The town street was originally laid out four rods wide in the narrowest part. Most of the branches or side roads leading into the woods were kept as pentways, closed with gates or bars. Mill Lane was the regular avenue to the old Landing-Place. There was no direct path to that rock-incumbered, forest-crowned point between the rivers where now an imposing city sits upon the hill, with her shining garments trailing far around her. The road thither from Mill Lane and No-man's Acre was very circuitous, following the turns of the river and the declivities of the hills. The whole point was considered scarcely worth a pine-tree shilling. For the first fifty years almost the sole use made of that quarter of the town was for a sheep-walk, and for that purpose it was kept within fence and gate."

1670. "It is ordered if any person shall pass with horse or cattle over the general fence and so come through the Little Plain, to or from the town, he shall pay a fine of 5 shillings."

March 2, 1685-86. "Voted, that the town will cut bushes two days this ensuing year; one day on 'ye hill, the other in ye town, and that the townsmen procure hayseed at the town charge."

"No shop-keeper or merchant appears among the early inhabitants. Incidental allusions are found to temporary traders, but for a considerable period most of the commodities required for comfortable house-

keeping, not produced among themselves, were probably procured at New London. Alexander Pygan, an early merchant of that place, but originally from Saybrook, and doubtless well acquainted with Norwich people, had many customers among them, receiving in return for his merchandise the rich produce of the field, the stall, and the dairy. A notebook of Mr. Pygan has been preserved, which contains the names of thirty-two persons in 'Norwich and Windham' with whom he had accounts before 1700.

"Inn-keepers were considered as town officers. The appointment was one of honor and respectability, and to obtain a license to keep a house of entertainment a man must be of good report and possessed of a comfortable estate. The first of whom we have any notice was Thomas Waterman.

"Dec. 11, 1679. Agreed and voted by ye town y^e Sargent Thomas Waterman is desired to keepe the ordinary. And for his encouragement he is granted four ackers of paster land where he can conveniently find it ny about the valley going from his house into the woods."

"To him succeeded, about 1690, Deacon Simon Huntington. Under date of Dec. 18, 1694, is the following appointment:

"The towne makes choise of calib abell to keep ordinari or a house of entertaynement for this yeare or till another be chosen."

"In 1700 liberty was given to Thomas Leffingwell to keep a house of entertainment. This is supposed to have been the commencement of the famous Leffingwell tavern, at the east corner of the town plot, which was continued for more than a hundred years.

"In 1706, Simon Huntington, Jr., was licensed; in 1709, Joseph Reynolds."

Dec. 1, 1713. "Sargent William Hide is chosen Taverner."

"These were in the town plot.

"The frequency of taverns in the early days of the country, when the population was slender and travelers were few, excites some surprise. But our English ancestors had a prescriptive love for a common gathering-place,—not a bar-room, nor a caravansery, nor even a club, but a fireside, a porch, or a bench under the trees, where current events and private opinions might be circulated, and a kind of 'portico parliament' held, with an accompaniment of a mug of flip or a drawing of cider. They have sent down to us a maxim which their own practice contradicted:

"Taverns are not for town-dwellers."

CHURCH-MEMBERS ONLY TO VOTE.

Dec. 11, 1679. Agreed and voted at a town meeting,—

"That the power and privilege of voting in town meetings in ordering any town affairs shall only belong to those who are the purchasers of the said plantation and consequently to their lawfull heirs and not to any others who have been or shall be admitted to be inhabitants upon other considerations. Only it is granted to those who are or shall be church members, in full communion, equal privileges with us in the above-mentioned town concerns."

WEARS.

March 7, 1686. "Shetucket river, from the mouth to the crotch of Quinnebaugh, is granted to Serg^t Rich^d Boshnell and three others with liberty to increase the number to twelve or twenty, for the purpose of making wears and taking fish for the term of seven years, they attend-

ing to those things that are customary in other places in New England in respect to opening the weares."

ADMISSION OF INHABITANTS.

"At a towne meeting, January 24, 1678, the Towne having seriously considered the desires of Frederick Ellis, leather-dresser, respecting his admission into the towne to set up and make improvement of his trade, —we hearing some things y^t doe apeare much discouraging and aliso his comcing to us not being so orderly haveing no testimony from the place from whence he came of his comely behaviour among them, but reports passing rather to the contrary, yet notwithstanding he being providentially amongst us we are willing to take a tryall of him for one yeare provided y^t if he carryeth not comely and comfortably amongst us y^t he shall now at his entraunce give security under his hand y^t upon a warning given him by the Select Men of the town he shall without delays remove his dwelling from us."

"1692. Whereas Richard Elsingham and Ephraim Phillips have petitioned this town that they may live here one year, the town do agree that they may dwell here the year ensuing, provided that they then provide for themselves elsewhere."

"SHEEP-WALKS AND A SHEPHERD.

"Several sheep-walks were laid out in different parts of the town to accommodate the several districts. One of these was at Wequonuck Plains, and another, agreed upon in 1673, lay 'between the Great River and the Great Plain, reaching south to Trading Cove.'

"Two others were reserved expressly for the benefit of sheep-owners living in the town plot, and not for farmers, and were called the East and West Sheep-walks. These remained long intact. The eastern reservation, of nine hundred acres, covered the point between the rivers, now the central part of Norwich City. No special appointment of a shepherd to preside over this walk has been found. The West Sheep-walk, of seven hundred acres, extended over West Wawecos Hill, and Richard Pasmoth was appointed the shepherd, Feb. 12, 1682. He was to have a salary of forty shillings per annum and twelve acres of land on the hill for a house-lot, and the sheep-owners were to take their turns with him in guarding and folding the flock on the Lord's days.

"Sheep-raising, however, was never carried to its expected extent in Norwich, and in 1726 the two reservations were relinquished and divided as commons among the inhabitants, according to the following general principles:

"No one to have less than a fifty-pound share.

"First-comers who had fallen in estate to be rated as at first.

"All other shares to be laid out according to estates in the list."

LIST OF TOWN DEBTS, DEC. 30, 1718.

	£	s.	d.
To John Tracy for killing 4 snakes.....	0	0	8
Th. Leffingwell Jr. 6 do.	0	1	0
Elisha Waterman 67 birds.....	0	2	9½
John Hood 24 do	0	1	0
Jabez Hide 5 snakes.....	0	0	10
Th. Bingham 4 snakes and drumming.....	1	0	8
Th. Leffingwell Jr. one day to meet New London Committee.....	0	5	0
Joseph Reynolds for a plank.....	0	1	0
Solomon Tracy one day on Committee.....	0	5	0
Charges about Preston Line.....	6	13	10
Several persons for perambulating at 3s. per day each.			

In 1720, John and Simon Tracy were appointed by the town "to make search for the Towne Armes, with

their magazeans of amunition and other accotrements for war, enjoined by law," who reported as follows:

"At Lient. Tracy's two Guns and two pair of Shoe shoes.

"At Samuel Fales one gun and at Lient. Bushnells one Barril of Powder and one gun and 77 pound of Led.

"At Lient. Backuses 344 pound of bullits.

"At Eas. Leffingwells one Barril of Powder.

"At Deacon Simon Huntingtons one half Barril of Powder and 31 pound of bullets and 400 flints.

"At Simon Tracys one pair of Shoe shoes, and 4 pair of meugosuns—we were also informed yt there was formerly Lent to Mr. John Leffingwell pr Lient. Bushnell 71 pound of Led which sd Leffingwell was obliged to pay in Bullits ye same quantity.

"All ye Led and Bullits 523 pound."

THE TOWN POOR.

Feb. 9, 1685-86. "The Corte having ordered Katherine Dunneffin to be accounted the poore of Norwich and by them to be provided for, orders two shillings per weeke to be payde by the Town of Norwich for ye bringing up the child for 2 years from this date."

Expenses incurred for the poor rarely appear in the early accounts of the town, but occasionally in the course of years a few items are found, such as "a pair of shoes for Alice Cook, 5s.," "a coat and leather breeches for old Russell, 12s.," "a sheet to bury John Nickols in, 10s.," "13 watches with Gaylor at 2s. per night, £1 6s."

Dec. 19, 1727. "To Thomas Blythe for digging Gaylor's Grave, 5s."

Dec. 17, 1728. "To Jacob Hyde for digging Micah Rood's grave, 4s."

In 1723 great amazement seems to have been excited in the townsmen by what they designate "the extraordinary charge of Henry Wallbridge Jr. for entertayneing Christian Challenge in her late sickness and distraction at his house." Yet the whole charge for eight weeks' "nursing, diet, and strengthening salve," going for doctors, four days' waiting and tending, and finally conveying her to Windham, amounts only to £3 5s. 6d. Dr. Calib Bushnell's bill "tords the cure of Christian Challenge" stands thus, and will show what a physician's fees then were:

To 3 travells.....	£0	7	6
to Lusinglig Bolsum.....	0	4	0
to 3 times Bleeding.....	0	1	6

"Dec. 16 day 1745. The town is Dr. to me Jacob Hyde for 208 feet of 2 inch plank improved to make and mend bridges by order of the surveyor of highways. The price of said 208 feet of plank I think must be about 30s. more or less as the town thinks fit."

"Voted, that the selectoren pay Jacob Hide what is just."

In 1746, Mr. Benedict Arnold was chosen grand jurymen, but refused to serve.

The town declared that if any one hereafter refuse to serve on the grand jury he shall pay a fine.

1754. "At present the township of Norwich pays the highest tax of any towship in the colony."

Justices' Courts.—A few examples of cases of trespass brought before justices of the peace for adjudication will illustrate the condition of society in the first half of the eighteenth century.

The penalties at this time were:

For drunkenness, a fine (5s. to 10s.), or to sit in the stocks a couple of hours.

Not attending public worship when there was no necessary detention, 5s.

Profane swearing, 10s.

Sabbath-breaking, by labor or vain recreation, making disturbance, or laughing during the service in the house of God, 5s.

Assault and battery, or abusive words, blows, and injuries, fines or imprisonment, at discretion of the justice.

Incontinence, births out of wedlock, or too soon after marriage, £10.

"These and actions of debt were cases which a justice's court was considered competent to decide, but appeals were allowed to a higher tribunal.

"If a judgment may be formed from the number of cases and the apparent respectability of some of the delinquents, drunkenness was increasing rapidly in the land. Another species of criminality so prevalent as to excite surprise was perhaps the natural result of an intercourse too little restrained between the young people of different sexes.

"No justice in the county was more popular than Richard Bushnell. Cases were brought before him from Windham, Plainfield, Canterbury, Killingly, Preston, North Groton, and North Stonington."

"3rd of June 1708. Joseph Bushnell of Norwich complained against himself to me Richard Bushnell, Justice of the Peace, for y^t he had killed a Buck contrary to law. I sentenced him to pay a fine of 10s. one half to y^e county treasury and one half to complainant."

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

"March 26, 1718. Mrs. Sarah Knight, Samuel Bliss, Joseph Post, Theophilus Abell and his wife and y^e wife of William Hids were brought before me R. B. Justice of y^e peace upon y^e presentment of y^e Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lord y^e king for selling strong drink to the Indians last Saturday.

"Mrs. Knight accused her maid, Ann Clark, of selling the liquor. Refusing to acquit themselves by oath they were each sentenced to pay a fine of 20s. to the County Treasury."

OUT LATE.

"July 20, 1720. Sammel Sabia appeareth before me R. B. Justice of the Peace, and complaineth against himself that the last Sabbath at night, he and John Olmsby went on to Wawwecoas Hill, to visit their relations, and were late home, did no harm, and fears it may be a transgression of y^e law and if it be is very sorry for it and doot allow himself in unseasonable night-walking."

STEALING "WATER-MILIONS."

"An inferior Court held at Norwich y^e 19. Sept. 1720. Present R. Bushnell Justice of y^e Peace. Samuel Fox juror pr. complaint, Lettis Minor and Hannah Minor Pts. for illegally and feloniously about y^e 6 of Sept^r inst. taking about 30 water-milions which is contrary to Law and is to his damage he saith y^e sum of 20s. and prays for justice. This Court having considered y^e evidence doot find matter of fact proved, do therefore acquit the Dts. and order y^e Ptf. pay the charge of Presentment."

PROFANE SWEARING

"May 6, 1721. A complaint was entered by the constable against Sammel Law, doctor, for profane swearing: he was fined 10s."

"The same year Henry Holland, of Plainfield, was proved guilty of a like offense and adjudged to pay the fine and cost. Not long afterwards Holland was bound over to appear at the next County Court and answer for breaking the peace and the law by saying, 'in a tumultuous violent threatening manner, y^t he would take the head of Jona'n Tracy off his shoulders.'

ASSAULT.

"1722, Nov. 16. Complaint made by Mr. Isaac Wheeler of Stonington against William Holdridge of Stonington, for an assault with sword, at the house of said Holdridge in Stonington: he was bound to appear at the County Court, giving £20 security."

"An Indian, being found drunk, was brought before Mr. Justice Bushnell and sentenced according to the statute, namely, to pay a fine often shillings or receive ten lashes on his naked body. The Indian immediately accuses Samuel Bliss of selling him that afternoon that which made him drunk, to wit, two pots of cider. The fine for selling cider or ardent spirits to an Indian was twenty shillings, one-half to go to the complainant. The Indian thus obtained just the sum requisite to pay his own mulct and set his body clear. The record of this affair is as follows:

"Feb. ye 7—1722-3. Apenanucksuck being drunk was brought before me R. Bushnell, Justice of ye peace. I do sentence ye sd Apenanucksuck for his transgression of ye law to pay a fine of 10s. or to be whipt ten Lashes on y^e naked body, and to pay y^e cost of his prosecution, and to continue in y^e constable's custody till his sentence be performed.

"Cost allowed is 6s. 6.

"John Waterman promises to 6s 4.

"Apenanucksuck accused Samuel Bliss y^t he sold him 2 pots of cider this afternoon. Mr. Sammel Bliss appeared before me and confessed he let sd Indian have some cider and I do therefore sentence sd Bliss to pay y^e fine of 20s. for ye transgression of y^e law one half to y^e town and one half to complainant.

"R. BUSHNELL, Justice."

"Isaac Huntington, Esq., was another noted justice, some of whose minutes have been preserved. A few cases will be given in an abridged form.

"In 1738 a charge was brought against Thomas Avery, Ebenezer Baldwin, Abiall Marshall, and David Bingham, single men and boarders or sojourners in the town, that they 'did convey and meet in company with sundry others att ye house of William Waterman ye 4th day of June last, it being Sabbath evening.'

"No complaint was made of any disturbance or impropriety of conduct. It was the bare fact of a social meeting on Sunday evening which was presented as contrary to law."

"Ebenezer Baldwin pleaded not guilty, and replied to the charge as follows:

"True it is we did convey with the company and att ye time and place sett forth in ye Complaint, but he saith, he is not guilty for these reasons, first, he is not a single person, as having an apprentice by indenture, 2dly, he is not a boarder, having ye care of a family, 3dly, he is not a sojourner as living in ye place where he was born and bred."

"The Court is of opinion he is guilty, and fines him 6s. and costs. Appeal granted to be heard in ye County Court.

"July 12. John Downer and Samuel Hambleton for profaning the Sabbath day by oystering, fined 5s. and costs.

"2d day of November, 1738. Present Isaac Huntington Justice of Peace.

"Mary Leffingwell daughter of Danicil Leffingwell of Norwich, single woman, was brought before this Court to answer the complaint of one of ye grand jurors of our Lord the king who upon oath presents that ye said Mary Leffingwell on the 24th day of September last, it being Sabbath or Lord's day (and not being necessarily detained) did not duly attend ye publick worship of God on the said 24th day in any congregation by law

1 "In County Court, 1716, Paul Davenport, of Canterbury, appeared and acknowledged himself guilty of a breach of the law by riding from Providence to Canterbury on the Sabbath-day, and paid the fine of 20s."

allowed as by the presentment dated October 7th 1738 and the writt dated Oct 30. 1738 on file may appear.

"The said Mary pleaded not Guilty. Butt not being able to prove to the satisfaction of this Court that she was necessarily detained; nor that she did attend the said worship, this Court is of opinion that she is guilty in manner and form.

"And it is therefore considered the said Mary Leffingwell pay as a fine to ye treasury of ye town of Norwich the sum of five shillings and cost of suit. Taxed £0.10.8. Judgment satisfied.

"In 1749, Mr. Huntington's record shows that a person was fined 20s. for playing cards, and another 5s. for laughing in meeting.

"In 1756 three sons of Capt. John Fillmore, Jr., viz., Nathaniel, Comfort, and Amaziah, were brought before Mr. Justice Huntington, charged with driving the rate-collector from their father's house, armed with clubs, and making use of threats and abusive language. Being minors, they were released without penalty, but the record intimates that their father was implicated in the misconduct of his sons. The family were probably Separatists, and refused to pay rates for the support of the regular ministry.

"These lads were between thirteen and seventeen years of age. Nathaniel, the oldest, was subsequently a soldier in the French war and also in the war of the Revolution. He settled at Bennington, Vt., and was grandfather of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States.

"To show that this rigid supervision of the public morals continued until a late period a few minutes of cases of trespass will be given from MS. papers of Richard Hide, Esq., justice of the peace between the years 1760 and 1780:

"A man presented for profane swearing, having been heard to say at the public house—*damn me*. Sentenced to pay the fine of 6s. and the costs, 6s. 3d.

"Another for a similar offence, the culprit using the words *Go to the Devil*. Fine 6s., costs 8s. 10d.

"A breach of peace by tumultuous behavior,—fine 10s., costs 15s. 8d.

"1771. A young woman presented for laughing, in a meeting for public worship, at Mr. Grover's, Sabbath evening—two females for witness—culprit dismissed with a reprimand.

"1774. Eben^r Waterman Jr. presented by a grand juror, for profaning the Sabbath, in the gallery of the meeting-house in West Society, by talking in the time of divine service in a merry manner, to make sport. Plead guilty—fine 10s.

"To Richard Hide, Esq., of Norwich, one of his majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of New London, comes Ezra Huntington of said Norwich, one of the grand jurors of said county, and on oath informs and presents, that Asa Fuller, apprentice to said Ezra Huntington, and Ede Trap, son to Thomas Trap, and Lemuel Wentworth, son to James Wentworth, and Hannah Forsey, and Elizabeth Winship, a minor, and daughter of the widow Winship, all of Norwich aforesaid, did, in Norwich aforesaid, on the evening following the 27th day of May last, it being Sabbath or Lord's Day evening, meet and convene together, and walk in the street in company, upon no religious occasion, all which is contrary to the statute of this colony in such case made and provided.

"For evidence take Peter Latham and Unice Manning.

"Dated in Norwich, this 11th day of June, 1770."

Town Clerks of Norwich.

Christopher Huntington, 1678-1702; Richard Bushnell, 1702-26; Isaac Huntington, 1726-64; Benjamin Huntington, 1764-65; Benjamin Huntington, Jr., 1735-78; Summel Tracy, 1778-79; Benjamin Huntington, Jr., 1779-1804; Philip Huntington, 1804-25; Benjamin Huntington, 1825-28; William L'Hommiedien, 1828-29; Benjamin Huntington, 1829-30; Alexander Lathrop, 1830-36; John H. Grace, 1836-37; Simeon Thomas, 1837-39; Othniel Gager, 1839-82.

City clerks since 1826, when the town plot was separated from the city:

1827, John A. Rockwell, four years; 1831, Alexander Lathrop, who died in July, 1836; 1836, George Perkins, eight years; 1844, David Young, seven years; 1851, Levi Hart Goddard, four years; 1855, John L. Devotion; 1856, Charles Badd; 1857, Othniel Gager; 1861-69, John L. Devotion; 1870, H. N. Rathlenn; 1871-73, John L. Devotion; 1874, James M. Meech; 1875, George C. Ripley; 1876, James M. Meech; 1877-81, Charles W. Gale.

The City of Norwich was incorporated in 1784. The following is a list of mayors from its incorporation to the present time:

Benjamin Huntington, 1784-96; John McLaren Breed, 1796-98; Eliza Hyde, 1798-1814; Calvin Goddard, 1814-31; James Lanman, 1831-34; Francis A. Perkins, 1834-35; Charles W. Rockwell, 1835-38; Charles J. Lanman, 1838-39; William C. Gilman, 1839-40; John Breed, 1840-42; William P. Greene, 1842-43; Gurdon Chapman, 1843-45; John Breed, 1845-46; Charles W. Rockwell, 1846-47; John Dunham, 1847-49; William A. Buckingham, 1849-51; Lafayette S. Foster, 1851-53; Erastus Williams, 1853-55; William L. Brewer, 1855-56; William A. Buckingham, 1856-58; Amos W. Prentice, 1858-60; James S. Carew, 1860-62; James Lloyd Green, 1862-66; Lorenzo Blackstone, 1866-70; James A. Hovey, 1870-71; James Lloyd Green, 1871-75; Hugh H. Osgood, 1875-76; Charles Osgood, 1876-77; Hugh H. Osgood, 1877-82.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM NORWICH.

Joshua Huntington, 1805, Thomas Jefferson elected; opposition candidate, C. C. Pinckney.

Calvin Goddard, 1813, James Madison elected; opposition candidate, De Witt Clinton.

Charles W. Rockwell, 1845, James K. Polk elected; opposition candidate, Henry Clay.

William A. Buckingham, 1857, James Buchanan elected; opposition candidate, John C. Fremont.

John T. Wait, 1864, Abraham Lincoln re-elected; opposition candidate, George B. McClellan.

Henry Bill, 1868, Ulysses S. Grant elected; opposition candidate, Horatio Seymour.

Henry P. Haven, 1872, Ulysses S. Grant re-elected; opposition candidate, Horace Greeley.

Henry B. Norton, 1880, James A. Garfield elected; opposition candidate, Winfield Scott Hancock.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1662 TO 1882.

1662.—Thomas Leffingwell, Thomas Tracy.

1663.—Hugh Calkin, Thomas Tracy, Thomas Leffingwell.

1664.—Hugh Calkin, Francis Griswold.

1665.—Hugh Calkin, Francis Griswold, Thomas Leffingwell.

1666.—Hugh Calkin, Francis Griswold.

1667.—Thomas Tracy, Francis Griswold.

1668.—Francis Griswold, Benjamin Brewster, Thomas Leffingwell.

1669.—Francis Griswold, Hugh Calkin, Thomas Leffingwell.

1670.—Thomas Tracy, Thomas Leffingwell.

1671.—Francis Griswold, Thomas Leffingwell, Hugh Calkin.

1672.—Thomas Tracy, Thomas Leffingwell, John Mason.

1673.—Thomas Tracy, Thomas Leffingwell.

1674.—Thomas Leffingwell, Simon Huntington, John Mason.

1675.—John Mason, Thomas Tracy.

1676.—Thomas Tracy, Thomas Leffingwell.

1677.—Thomas Tracy, Thomas Leffingwell, Simon Huntington.

1678.—Thomas Tracy, James Fitch, Jr., James Fitch.

1679.—James Fitch, Thomas Leffingwell, Benjamin Brewster.

1680.—James Fitch, William Backus.

1681.—Benjamin Brewster, James Fitch, Thomas Leffingwell.

1682.—Thomas Leffingwell, Benjamin Brewster, Thomas Tracy.

1683.—Thomas Leffingwell, Thomas Tracy, William Backus.

1684.—Thomas Tracy, William Backus, Thomas Leffingwell.

1685.—Thomas Leffingwell, Simon Huntington, Thomas Waterman.

1686.—Benjamin Brewster, Thomas Leffingwell.

1687.—Benjamin Brewster, Thomas Leffingwell.

1689.—Benjamin Brewster, Thomas Leffingwell, William Backus.

¹ Charter government suspended, October, 1687, to May, 1689.

- 1690.—Benjamin Brewster, Thomas Leffingwell.
 1691.—Thomas Leffingwell, Richard Bushnell, John Birchard.
 1692.—Benjamin Brewster, Richard Bushnell.
 1693.—Thomas Leffingwell, Richard Bushnell, Benjamin Brewster.
 1694.—Benjamin Brewster, Richard Bushnell, John Tracy.
 1695.—Benjamin Brewster, William Bushnell,¹ Thomas Leffingwell.
 1696.—Thomas Leffingwell, Richard Bushnell, Benjamin Brewster.
 1697.—Benjamin Brewster, Richard Bushnell, John Tracy.
 1698.—Richard Bushnell, John Tracy, Solomon Tracy.
 1699.—Richard Bushnell, John Tracy.
 1700.—Thomas Leffingwell, Solomon Tracy.
 1701.—John Tracy, Solomon Tracy.
 1702.—Richard Bushnell, Solomon Tracy.
 1703.—Richard Bushnell, Thomas Leffingwell, Solomon Tracy.
 1704.—Richard Bushnell, Solomon Tracy, Joseph Backus.
 1705.—Richard Bushnell, Solomon Tracy, Joseph Backus.
 1706.—Solomon Tracy, Richard Bushnell.
 1707.—Richard Bushnell, Solomon Tracy, Samuel Griswold.
 1708.—Richard Bushnell (clerk), Solomon Tracy, Joseph Backus.
 1709.—Richard Bushnell (clerk), Solomon Tracy, Joseph Backus.
 1710.—Richard Bushnell, Christopher Huntington, Solomon Tracy.
 1711.—Richard Bushnell (clerk), Solomon Tracy.
 1712.—Richard Bushnell (clerk), Joseph Backus.
 1713.—Richard Bushnell (Speaker), Joseph Backus.
 1714.—Richard Bushnell, Joseph Backus.
 1715.—Richard Bushnell (Speaker), Joseph Backus.
 1716.—Richard Bushnell, Joseph Backus, Thomas Leffingwell.
 1717.—Richard Bushnell (Speaker), Solomon Tracy, Joseph Backus.
 1718.—Richard Bushnell, Joseph Backus.
 1719.—Richard Bushnell (Speaker), Joseph Backus, Daniel Tracy.
 1720.—Richard Bushnell (Speaker), Jabez Hyde, Benajah Bushnell, Jabez Perkins.
 1721.—Joseph Backus, Jabez Hyde, Benajah Bushnell, Thomas Adgate.
 1722.—Joseph Backus, Jabez Perkins.
 1723.—Joseph Backus, Jabez Perkins, Thomas Adgate.
 1724.—Joseph Backus, Benajah Bushnell, Christopher Huntington, Thomas Adgate.
 1725.—Joseph Backus, Jabez Hyde.
 1726.—Joseph Backus, Jabez Hyde, Thomas Adgate, William Hyde.
 1727.—Joseph Backus, James Huntington.
 1728.—Joseph Backus, Jabez Hyde, Jabez Perkins.
 1729.—Jabez Hyde, Joseph Tracy, Benajah Bushnell, Joseph Backus.
 1730.—Joseph Backus, Benajah Bushnell, Jabez Hyde.
 1731.—Joseph Backus, Isaac Huntington, Joseph Kingsbury, Jr.
 1732.—Jabez Hyde, Simon Lothrop, Jabez Huntington, John Edgerton.
 1733.—Joseph Backus, Jabez Hyde, Joseph Tracy.
 1734.—Hezekiah Huntington, Joseph Kingsbury, Jr., Benajah Bushnell, Jabez Hyde.
 1735.—Benajah Bushnell, Joseph Tracy, Simon Lothrop, Hezekiah Huntington.
 1736.—Benajah Bushnell, Hezekiah Huntington, Joseph Tracy, Isaac Huntington.
 1737.—Hezekiah Huntington, Joseph Tracy.
 1738.—Hezekiah Huntington, Joseph Kingsbury, Samuel Backus.
 1739.—Hezekiah Huntington, Joseph Kingsbury, Samuel Backus.
 1740.—Hezekiah Huntington, Joshua Huntington, Samuel Backus.
 1741.—Joshua Huntington, Isaac Huntington, Isaac Tracy.
 1742.—Joshua Huntington, Isaac Huntington, Joseph Kingsbury, Simon Lothrop.
 1743.—Joshua Huntington, Simon Lothrop, Hezekiah Huntington.
 1744.—Joshua Huntington, Hezekiah Huntington, Ebenezer Backus.
 1745.—Joshua Huntington, Hezekiah Huntington, Ebenezer Backus.
 1746.—Hezekiah Huntington, Ebenezer Backus.
 1747.—Ebenezer Backus, Daniel Huntington, Hezekiah Huntington.
 1748.—Hezekiah Huntington, Ebenezer Backus, Isaac Tracy.
 1749.—Ebenezer Backus, Isaac Tracy.
 1750.—Ebenezer Backus, Jabez Huntington, Ebenezer Hartshorn, William Whiting.
 1751.—Joseph Tracy, Jr., Ebenezer Hartshorn, William Whiting.
 1752.—Philip Turner, Isaac Tracy, Elisha Tracy.
 1753.—Isaac Tracy, Elisha Tracy, Jabez Huntington, Simon Tracy, Jr.
 1754.—Isaac Tracy, Joseph Tracy, Jabez Huntington, Daniel Lothrop.
 1755.—Isaac Tracy, Elisha Tracy, Elisha Fitch.
 1756.—Isaac Tracy, Joseph Tracy, Jabez Huntington.
 1757.—Isaac Tracy, Jabez Huntington (clerk), John Perkins.
 1758.—Jabez Huntington (clerk), Isaac Tracy, John Perkins.
 1759.—Jabez Huntington (clerk), Isaac Tracy, Daniel Lothrop.
 1760.—Jabez Huntington (Speaker), Isaac Tracy, Daniel Lothrop.
 1761.—Jabez Huntington (Speaker), Isaac Tracy.
 1762.—Jabez Huntington (Speaker), Ebenezer Backus, Ebenezer Hartshorn.
 1763.—Jabez Huntington, Isaac Tracy, Daniel Lothrop.
 1764.—Daniel Lothrop, Ebenezer Backus.
 1765.—Daniel Lothrop, Samuel Huntington, Isaac Tracy, Wm. Morgao.
 1766.—Isaac Tracy, John Durkee, Joseph Tracy.
 1767.—Isaac Tracy, Joseph Tracy.
 1768.—Joseph Tracy, Elisha Lothrop, Elisha Fitch.
 1769.—Elisha Fitch, Elijah Backus.
 1770.—Elisha Fitch, Chris. Leffingwell, Elijah Backus.
 1771.—Samuel Tracy, Benjamin Huntington.
 1772.—Rufus Lathrop, Benjamin Huntington, Isaac Tracy.
 1773.—Rufus Lathrop, Benjamin Huntington, Isaac Tracy.
 1774.—Isaac Tracy, Benjamin Huntington.
 1775.—Benjamin Huntington, Samuel Huntington, Isaac Tracy.
 1776.—Benjamin Huntington, Rufus Lathrop.
 1777.—Benjamin Huntington (clerk), Rufus Lathrop, Elijah Backus, Elisha Lathrop.
 1778.—Benjamin Huntington (Speaker), Jabez Perkins.
 1779.—Nathaniel Niles, Aaron Cleaveland, Benjamin Huntington, Jabez Perkins.
 1780.—Nathaniel Niles, Jabez Perkins, Elisha Lathrop.
 1781.—Nathaniel Niles, Benjamin Huntington, Joshua Huntington, John Backus.
 1782.—Barnabas Huntington, Samuel Lovett, John Backus, Elisha Lathrop.
 1783.—Elisha Lathrop, John Backus, Chris. Leffingwell.
 1784.—Elisha Lathrop, John Backus, Chris. Leffingwell.
 1785.—Elisha Lathrop, Chris. Leffingwell, Barnabas Huntington.
 1786.—Elisha Lathrop, Barnabas Huntington, Jed. Huntington, Nathaniel Backus.
 1787.—Jed. Huntington, Jared Tracy, — Backus, — Tracy.
 1788.—Jed. Huntington, John M. Breed, Elisha Hyde.
 1789.—Elisha Hyde, Elijah Backus, Chris. Leffingwell.
 1790.—Elisha Hyde, Chris. Leffingwell.
 1791.—Benjamin Huntington, Elisha Hyde, Joseph Williams.
 1792.—Elisha Hyde, Joseph Williams.
 1793.—Joseph Williams, John Backus, Elisha Hyde.
 1794.—Elisha Hyde, Roger Griswold (clerk), Joseph Williams.
 1795.—Elisha Hyde, Asa Spalding, Joseph Williams, John Backus.
 1796.—Joseph Williams, John Backus, Elisha Hyde, Asa Spalding.
 1797.—Joseph Williams, John Backus, Elisha Hyde, John Turner.
 1798.—John Backus, Eben. Huntington.
 1799.—Elisha Hyde, John Turner, Jona. Frisbie.
 1800.—Elisha Hyde, John Backus, Jacob De Witt.
 1801.—Elisha Hyde, Jacob De Witt.
 1802.—Elisha Tracy, Jacob De Witt, Elisha Hyde, Nath. Shipman, Jr.
 1803.—Elisha Hyde, Nathaniel Shipman, Jr.
 1804.—Asa Spalding, Benjamin Coit, Nath. Shipman, Jr., John Backus.
 1805.—Nathaniel Shipman, Benjamin Snow.
 1806.—Nathaniel Shipman, Benj. Snow, Cushing Eells, Jona. Devotion.
 1807.—Cushing Eells, Newcomb Kinney, Simeon Thomas.
 1808.—Simeon Thomas, Peter Lannan.
 1809.—Thomas L. Thomas, John Fanning.
 1810.—Cushing Eells, Daniel L. Coit, Moses Benjamin, Ezra Lathrop.
 1811.—Moses Benjamin, Jabez Huntington, Daniel L. Coit.
 1812.—Benj. Snow, Nath'l Shipman, John Hyde, Moses Benjamin.
 1813.—Ezra Lathrop, Nathaniel Shipman, Joseph Williams.
 1814.—Nathaniel Shipman, Joseph Williams.
 1815.—Nathaniel Shipman, Newcomb Kinney, Charles Thomas.
 1816.—Chas. Thomas, Roger Huntington, Elisha Tracy.
 1817.—Ezra Lathrop, Roger Huntington, James Lannan (clerk).
 1818.—Cushing Eells, Newcomb Kinney, Charles Thomas, Erastus Coit.
 1819.—Calvin Goddard, Newcomb Kinney.
 1820.—Roger Huntington, Erastus Coit.
 1821.—Elisha Tracy, Asa Routh.
 1822.—Charles Rockwell, Elisha Tracy.
 1823.—Elisha Tracy, George Hill.
 1824.—Elisha Tracy, David Tracy.

¹ So in the record, for Richard Bushnell probably.

² Under the new constitution only one session a year has been held, in May.

- 1825.—Roger Huntington, Newcomb Kinney.
 1826.—Charles P. Huntington, Cushing Eells.
 1827.—Frank T. Lathrop, George Hill.
 1828.—Charles P. Huntington, Ichabod Ward.
 1829.—Charles P. Huntington, Epaphras Porter.
 1830.—John De Witt (clerk), Charles F. Lester.
 1831.—Charles P. Huntington (clerk), Jona. G. W. Trumbull.
 1832.—William H. Law, Charles P. Huntington.
 1833.—Charles P. Huntington, James Lannan.
 1834.—Charles W. Rockwell, Roger Huntington (Speaker).
 1835.—Charles P. Huntington, Samuel Tyler.
 1836.—Charles W. Rockwell, Lewis Hyde.
 1837.—Lewis Hyde (clerk), Enoch C. Chapmao.
 1838.—Gordon Chapman, James Stedman.
 1839.—Roger Huntington, L. F. S. Foster.
 1840.—Lafayette S. Foster, Charles Bliss.
 1841.—Benj. W. Tompkins, John Dunham.
 1842.—No choice.
 1843.—No choice.
 1844.—Zebulon R. Robbins, Roger Huntington.
 1845.—Henry Stroog, Charles W. Rockwell.
 1846.—L. F. S. Foster, Gardiner Thurston.
 1847.—L. F. S. Foster (Speaker), Charles Bliss.
 1848.—L. F. S. Foster (Speaker), Thomas L. Stedman.
 1849.—Henry McNelly, Alta F. Smith.
 1850.—James Stedman, Edmund D. Roath.
 1851.—Philo M. Judson, Benj. Durfee.
 1852.—Jeremiah Halsey, Samuel Case.
 1853.—Jeremiah Halsey, Oliver Woodworth.
 1854.—L. F. S. Foster (Speaker), Moses Pierce.
 1855.—Edmund Perkins, John D. Park.
 1856.—Stephen W. Meech, Henry H. Starkweather.
 1857.—S. W. Meech, Samuel H. Grosvenor.
 1858.—George W. Gould, Charles N. Farnam.
 1859.—Jeremiah Halsey, James A. Hovey.
 1860.—John T. Adams, Jeremiah Halsey.
 1861.—John T. Adams, Amos E. Cobb.
 1862.—John T. Adams, Samuel B. Case.
 1863.—John T. Adams, John A. Sterry.
 1864.—John A. Sterry, George Pratt.
 1865.—Samuel Mowry, George Pratt.
 1866.—D. W. Perkins, I. H. Bromley.
 1867.—John T. Wait, Paul B. Greene.
 1868.—Joseph Seklen, William R. Potter.
 1869.—Edward Harland, George Pratt.
 1870.—L. F. S. Foster, T. C. Gordon.
 1871.—John T. Wait, Lorenzo Blackstone.
 1872.—Alta T. Smith, A. S. Bolles.
 1873.—John T. Wait, S. T. Holbrook.
 1874.—Allen Teuny, Willis R. Austin.
 1875.—Paul B. Greene, Willis R. Austin.
 1876.—S. T. Holbrook, George R. Hyde.
 1877.—A. W. Prentice, Horace Whitaker.
 1878.—Edward Harland, I. W. Carpenter.
 1879.—J. S. Lathrop, I. W. Carpenter.
 1880.—J. P. Barstow, I. W. Carpenter.
 1881.—J. P. Barstow, J. S. Lathrop.

Military Record.—The amount of indebtedness of the town of Norwich Sept. 1, 1861, was \$107,370. On the 1st of September, 1865, the debt had risen to \$180,303, showing an increase in the four years of \$72,933. During the war the town disbursed for directly war purposes \$164,178.68, and at its close its distinctive war debt was in the form of loans amounting to \$84,096.

The town action in the frequent meetings held during the progress of the civil conflict to devise means for promoting enlistments and filling up the quotas under the various calls of the President for volunteers was remarkably unanimous. Very little, if any, opposition was made to the liberal appropria-

tions voted for war purposes. There was not only great unanimity of spirit, but the utmost energy and promptitude of action, so that the town was kept in advance of the calls made upon it for men. Its contributions to the national armies were of its most worthy and promising citizens, and nobly did the latter maintain the reputation of Norwich for patriotic devotion to the country's weal.

The first action of the town in reference to war matters was on July 16, 1862, when, after a spirited meeting, the following votes were passed:

"Voted, That a bounty of thirteen dollars be paid from the town's treasury of the town of Norwich to every man who shall, on or before the 20th of August, 1862, enlist into any company enlisted in the town of Norwich, the same to be paid when he is mustered into the service of the United States.

"Voted, That the same bounty of thirteen dollars be paid to those who have already enlisted into companies now enlisting in the town of Norwich.

"Voted, That the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated from the town treasury for the purpose of paying said bounty, and such necessary expenses of recruiting as are not provided for by the General and State government, and for the purpose of aiding and encouraging in any proper way the enlistment of volunteers.

"Voted, That the selectmen of the town of Norwich be, and are hereby, instructed to raise, by loan or otherwise, and to place at the disposal of the committee, consisting of James Lloyd Greene, Amos W. Prentice, William M. Converse, Lorenzo Blackstone, N. C. Brackebridge, and F. M. Hyde, from time to time, such sums of money as said committee shall desire, not exceeding the sum of eight thousand dollars, to be by said committee expended according to their judgment in carrying into effect the preceding vote, and said committee are authorized to pay said bounty of thirteen dollars for enlistments after said 20th day of August, if, in their discretion, it is deemed desirable to do so."

These measures were carried by a unanimous vote. On the 4th of August, 1862, in accordance with the warning of the selectmen, a town-meeting was held in the town hall. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings of the meeting were marked with great enthusiasm. Amos W. Prentice was called to preside, when it was

"Voted, That a bounty of thirty-seven dollars, in addition to the bounty heretofore voted by the town of Norwich, be paid from the town treasury to every resident of the town who has enlisted, or who shall, on or before the 20th day of August, enlist into any company raised in the town of Norwich, under the recent call of the government, and said bounty shall be payable when he is mustered into the service of the United States. And the same shall also be paid to every resident of the town of Norwich who has been enlisted by Capt. William H. Tubbs and James B. Coit for the Fourteenth Regiment.

"Voted, That the selectmen be authorized and directed to raise, by loan or otherwise, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, or so much of the same as may be necessary to pay the bounties provided for in the previous vote, and to pay such expenses of recruiting as are not provided for by the State or general government."

On the 30th of the same month (August, 1862), when the call for three hundred thousand nine months' troops was made, the town, in regular meeting convened,—

"Voted, That a bounty of one hundred dollars be paid to any resident of the town who has volunteered, or who shall volunteer, in any regiment of militia of this State, and who shall be accepted into the service of the United States, under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand nine months' men."

The selectmen were further instructed to raise a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars, to be

placed at the disposal of the "war committee" for the purpose of paying the first voted bounty, and defraying the general expenses incident to recruiting. This meeting was one of the most spirited held during the war, and after it resolved itself into a committee of the whole to obtain volunteers, as elsewhere described, rose to the very highest pitch of enthusiasm.

In January, 1863, the debt of the town, incurred for "war expenses," was reported to be over forty thousand dollars, and it was voted to provide for this by the issue of town bonds, authorized by the action of the Legislature at the December session in 1862. These bonds bore interest at the rate of six per cent., the attached coupons being payable semi-annually.

On May 29, 1863, and by virtue of more recent legislative provision, the town voted to repeat this action, funding in the same way its increasing debt. The issue was limited by vote to sixty thousand dollars, and the bonds were made payable at the expiration of twenty years' time. It should, however, be stated that this new issue of town bonds was to provide for the general indebtedness of town, and not for exclusively war expenditures.

On Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863, a town-meeting was regularly warned, "to take action on the bounty question." There was a very large attendance, and the discussion showed a general interest to have those who were called into service under "the enrollment act" impartially provided for. The action taken was intended to meet any cases of distress that might occur in connection with the drafting of those who would leave their families in a dependent condition. The benevolence of the citizens, however, never permitted this to occur, and the town and State appropriations were always liberal enough to meet any exigency of this kind. Still, as showing the public interest in this matter, Judge Hovey presented the following resolution, which, after some debate, was passed with but one dissenting voice :

"Whereas, Four hundred and thirty-five persons residing in this town have been recently drafted for military service in the army of the United States, pursuant of the act of Congress entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1863;

"And whereas, Nearly all the persons so drafted have been found to be exempt from military duty under said act, or have furnished substitutes to take their places in the draft, or paid the sum of money required by said act for the procurement of said substitutes;

"And whereas, Fears are entertained that a further draft may be ordered, pursuant to the provisions of said act, and that thereby individuals and families may become chargeable to the town, and otherwise greatly distressed, unless adequate measures of relief are adopted by the town;

"And whereas, Under the warning for this meeting it is believed that such measures cannot be legally adopted; therefore,

"Resolved, That in case a further draft from this town shall be ordered, pursuant to the said act of Congress, the selectmen be and are hereby directed to convene, as soon as possible, a meeting of the town, for the purpose of adopting such measures for the relief of those who may be drafted as the town shall deem adequate and proper."

At a town-meeting held Jan. 26, 1864, Mr. George Pratt stated that the quota of the town, numbering two hundred and six, had been filled by the select-

men at a cost to the town of \$20,950.76. After the quota was full the selectmen enlisted forty-three additional recruits, at a cost of \$2150, with the assurance on the part of the "war committee" that if the town did not pay this additional sum they would. A few men enlisted at Fort Trumbull would swell the number of recruits from the town on the present quota to two hundred and sixty.

Again, under date of July 15, 1864, after the President's call for five hundred thousand troops made the town feel the need of prompt action to fill up its quota, it was now voted, with no dissenting voices :

"That the selectmen of the town of Norwich be and they hereby are authorized to pay to each resident of this town who enlists or procures a substitute or recruit, who shall count on the quota of this town, under the recent call of the President, the sum of one hundred dollars, and to draw orders on the town treasurer to pay the same. The selectmen were also authorized to employ persons to aid them in filling up the quota of the town."

The bounty of one hundred dollars to veterans re-enlisting and counting on this quota was continued. At this period of the war the business of raising the men apportioned to the town devolved upon the selectmen, and they, together with the most active and interested of our citizens, labored earnestly to secure recruits, and to keep the quota of the town full. And yet this was no easy task, for volunteering on the part of our citizens had perforce largely ceased, and good recruits were difficult to be procured. Still, their efforts were successful, and the town never failed to raise promptly its assignment of men.

On Dec. 1, 1864, at a regularly convened town-meeting, a new committee, consisting of Messrs. Samuel B. Case, Charles Crawley, John T. Brown, Henry B. Tracy, and William Peckham, was appointed to have in charge the moneys appropriated for bounties, and by vote this committee was authorized

"to pay to any person of this town liable to a draft who hereafter may furnish an acceptable and lawful military substitute, under the laws of the United States, to be credited to the town, such sums of money as to such shall seem necessary and proper, provided the number of such substitutes does not exceed the number required, in the judgment of the committee, to fill the next quota.

"Toled, That the selectmen are authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the town, such sums of money as shall be approved by the committee, not to exceed, in the whole, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars."

Under this liberal provision the quota of the town was again raised, and a surplus secured to apply on any future calls. At the close of the war Norwich was found to be in advance of the number regularly assigned to her to be raised, and this highly creditable fact was due to the energetic action of the town officers, supported, as they always were, by the loyal co-operation of all the citizens. These town-meetings were always well attended by our leading citizens, and though there were occasionally some sharp discussions, yet there were no war measures adopted by the town that did not receive a practically unanimous vote. It should be recorded to the honor of our citizens that, differing as they did in political views, yet

in the town assemblages to which they so often were summoned they acted with great cordiality, debated measures with earnestness but uniform courtesy, and maintained the reputation of the town for loyalty to the government and liberality in providing for all war expenses.

TABLE OF DEBT.

UNITED STATES DEBT.		March 31, 1862.....	\$2,030,000.00
July 1, 1860.....	\$64,763,703.08	" 1863.....	3,392,300.00
" 1861.....	90,867,828.68	" 1864.....	7,249,600.00
" 1862.....	514,211,371.92	" 1865.....	10,523,113.74
" 1863.....	1,098,793,181.37	Nonwich Town Debt.	
" 1864.....	1,740,690,480.39	Sept. 1, 1860.....	113,562.28
" 1865.....	2,780,425,879.21	" 1861.....	107,470.05
CONNECTICUT DEBT.		" 1862.....	124,279.52
March 31, 1860.....	\$34,142.04	" 1863.....	135,387.75
" 1861.....	\$7,709.50	Sept. 15, 1864.....	169,918.95
		" 1865.....	180,303.71

TOWN EXPENSES FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Amount paid to volunteers or substitutes.....	\$139,149.68
Amount paid families of volunteers, additional to State allowance.....	15,000.00
All other war expenses.....	9,021.00
Total expenses for war purposes.....	163,170.68
Estimated amount paid for bounties to volunteers and substitutes.....	19,600.00
Estimated amount paid by individuals for commutation.....	5,700.00
Present indebtedness of town for war purposes.....	84,096.00
Grand list of the town.....	10,494,035.00

LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Major-General Joseph Lanman, U.S.N.; app. midshipman from the State, Jan. 1, 1825; passed midshipman June 4, 1831; com. Lieut. March 3, 1835; commander Sept. 14, 1855; capt. July 16, 1862; commodore Aug. 29, 1862; com. rear-admiral Dec. 8, 1867.

Brigadier-Generals.

Daniel Tyler, 1st Inf.; col. April 13, 1861; pro. brig.-gen. March 13, 1862; resigned.
Edward Harland, 3d Inf.; capt. May 11, 1861; 6th Inf., lieut.-col. Aug. 30, 1861; 8th Inf., col. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. brig.-gen. Nov. 29, 1862; resigned June 20, 1865.
Henry W. Birge (by brevet maj.-gen.), 4th Inf. (changed to 1st Heavy Art.); maj. May 23, 1861; 13th Inf., col. Nov. 2, 1861; pro. brig.-gen. Sept. 19, 1863; app. while in the service brevet maj.-gen., Feb. 26, 1865; resigned Oct. 18, 1865.

Colonels.

William G. Ely (brevet brig.-gen.), brigade commissary (rank of capt.), May 28, 1861, and vol. A.D.C. staff Col. E. D. Keyes, battle Bull Run; 6th Inf., lieut.-col. Sept. 4, 1861; 18th Inf., col. July 24, 1862; brevet brig.-gen. March 12, 1865; resigned Sept. 18, 1864.
John E. Ward, 3d Inf., 1st Lieut. May, 1861; 8th Inf., capt. Sept. 21, 1861; maj. March 28, 1862; lieut.-col. Dec. 21, 1862; col. April 2, 1863; must. out March 14, 1865.
Alfred P. Rockwell (brevet brig.-gen.), 1st Light Battery, capt. Jan. 21, 1862; 6th Inf., col. June 11, 1864; app. brev. brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; hon. disch. Feb. 9, 1865.
Hiram B. Crosby, 21st Inf., adjt. Aug. 22, 1862; maj. Sept. 3, 1862; lieut.-col. June 8, 1864; col. June 27, 1864; hon. disch. Sept. 14, 1864.
Henry Case (brevet brig.-gen.), 14th Inf., Illinois, 1st lieut. May 3, 1861; pro. capt. Nov. 25, 1861; 7th Cav., maj. Feb. 1, 1862; res. April 24, 1862; 129th Inf., lieut.-col. Sept. 8, 1862; pro. col. May 8, 1863; app. brevet brig.-gen. (while in service) March 16, 1865; must. out June 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

David Young, 2d Inf., lieut.-col. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
Joseph Selden, 20th Inf., capt. Sept. 6, 1862; lieut.-col. Sept. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
Charles Farnsworth, 1st Cav., adjt. Oct. 19, 1861; capt. Nov. 26, 1861; maj. March 21, 1863; lieut.-col. Jan. 18, 1864; res. May 17, 1864.
Henry Peale, 2d Inf., capt. May 7, 1861; 14th Inf., capt. Aug. 8, 1862; maj. May 20, 1863; lieut.-col. Sept. 24, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
David Torrance, 29th Inf., capt. Jan. 6, 1864; maj. July 21, 1864; lieut.-col. Nov. 24, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Calvin Goddard, 12th Inf., Ohio, com. 1st lieut. and A.D.C. staff of Gen. Rosecrans, Jan. 9, 1862; app. A.D.C. by President Lincoln on staff

of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans (with rank of maj.), Nov. 14, 1862; app. A.A.G. (with rank of lieut.-col.) Jan. 23, 1863; res. October, 1863.

Majors.

Thomas Maguire, 2d Heavy Art., N. Y., capt. Nov. 1, 1861; maj. June 14, 1862; disch. Aug. 24, 1863; recommissioned.
James H. Coit (brevet brig.-gen.) 14th Inf., 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; capt. Dec. 20, 1862; maj. Oct. 3, 1862; app. brevet lieut.-col., brevet col., brevet brig.-gen., March 13, 1865; res. Sept. 6, 1864.
Frank S. Bond, 10th Inf., 1st lieut. March 29, 1862; res. Feb. 25, 1863; maj. and A.D.C. staff Gen. Rosecrans, March 11, 1863; res. Dec. 3, 1864.
John B. Dennis (brevet brig.-gen.), 7th Inf., capt. Aug. 26, 1861; maj. and paymaster, U.S.V., Jan. 15, 1865; app. brevet brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out July 31, 1866.
William J. Ross, 29th Inf., capt. Feb. 3, 1864; maj. May 12, 1865; must. out Oct. 25, 1865.
D. R. Bushnell, 13th Inf., Ill.; killed at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Frank H. Arms, com. acting assistant paymaster U.S.N., April 14, 1864, U. S. steamer "Memphis"; pro. paymaster (with rank of major) Oct. 6, 1871; still in service.

Quartermasters.

Joseph B. Bromley, 13th Inf., quartermaster Nov. 12, 1861; hon. disch. Dec. 29, 1863.
De Laroe Wilson, 30th Inf., quartermaster April 14, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin F. Tracy, 26th Inf., quartermaster Sept. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
I. V. B. Williams, 6th Inf., quartermaster Sept. 2, 1861; resigned May 11, 1863.

Adjutants.

George W. Whittlesey, 13th Inf., 1st lieut. July 17, 1862; pro. adjt. Dec. 31, 1862; hon. disch. Oct. 9, 1863.
Euoch B. Culver, 18th Inf., adjt. May 20, 1863; mortally wounded in battle of Piedmont, June 5, 1864; died June 6, 1864.
Stephen B. Meech, 26th Inf., adjt. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
James L. Richardson, 1st Cav., adjt. Dec. 31, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
Joseph H. Jewett, 8th Inf., 1st lieut. April 1, 1865; app. acting assistant adjutant-general on staff of Brig.-Gen. J. C. Briscoe, July 1, 1865; must. out as adjt. Dec. 12, 1865.
George W. Brady, 18th Inf., adjt. Oct. 17, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.
Amos B. Ladd, 73d Regt. U.S.C.T., 1st lieut. Dec. 14, 1863; pro. adjt. 1863; must. out June, 1866.

Surgeons.

Charles M. Carleton, 18th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; hon. disch. April 17, 1863.
Nathan A. Fisher, 13th Inf., March 7, 1863; declined commission.
Dewitt C. Lathrop, 8th Inf., asst. surg. Sept. 21, 1861; died April 13, 1862.
J. Hamilton Lee, 21st Inf., April 21, 1863; hon. disch. Oct. 31, 1864.
Elisha Phinney, 26th Inf., asst. surg. Nov. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
Edward Bentley, 1st Art., asst. surg. June 5, 1861; pro. brigade surg. Oct. 4, 1861.
C. B. Webster, acting asst. surg. U.S.A., December, 1862; resigned April, 1864; recom. A. A. surg., U.S.A., June, 1864; resigned September, 1865.
John O. Bronson (by brevet lieut.-col.), surg. of volunteers Nov. 7, 1862, District of California; subsequently Chief Medical Officer of Northern District of the South; must. out Nov. 27, 1865.

Captains.

Frank S. Chester, 2d Inf., capt. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
Bela P. Learned (by brevet maj.), 1st Art.; 2d lieut. Feb. 21, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. May 26, 1862; pro. capt. Dec. 29, 1864; app. brevet major while in service, April 9, 1865; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
Oscar A. Dennis, 1st Art., capt. May 11, 1861; resigned Dec. 11, 1861.
Joab B. Rogers, 1st Cav., 2d lieut. Dec. 1, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. March 25, 1863; pro. capt. Oct. 12, 1863; hon. disch. Feb. 2, 1865.
Henry T. Phillips, 1st Cav., 2d lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; 1st lieut. May 5, 1864; pro. capt. Sept. 24, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
John H. Piatt (by brevet maj.), 1st Cav., Ohio, adjt. Oct. 2, 1861; app. capt. U.S.V. and A. D. C. staff Gen. Pope July, 1862; capt. 31st Inf., U.S.A. Sept., 1866; app. brevet maj. July, 1866; resigned May, 1869.

* After deducting the amount in the treasury.

Theodore Burdick, 7th Inf., 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 1861; pro. capt. July 1, 1862; killed in action at Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863.

John McCull, 8th Inf., 2d lieut. March 28, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. capt. Dec. 23, 1862; killed in action at Fort Darling, May 16, 1864.

James R. Moore, 8th Inf., 1st lieut. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. capt. March 28, 1862; hon. disch. May 30, 1865.

Charles M. Coit (by brevet lieut.-col.), 8th Inf., adjt. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. capt. March 27, 1862; declined com. as maj. Oct. 12, 1864; app. brevet lieut.-col. March 13, 1865; hon. disch. May 30, 1865.

Horace P. Gates, 8th Inf., adjt. March 27, 1862; app. asst. adjt.-gen. U. S. Vols. May 26, 1863; resigned Dec. 19, 1865.

Addie E. Payne, 9th Inf., 2d lieut. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. Sept. 15, 1862; pro. capt. Nov. 21, 1863; must. out Oct. 26, 1864.

Silas W. Sawyer, 9th Inf., capt. Sept. 10, 1861; resigned Feb. 16, 1864.

Joseph H. Nickerson, 11th Inf., 2d lieut. Oct. 27, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Oct. 30, 1862; pro. capt. Aug. 6, 1863; disch. Oct. 12, 1864.

Albert E. Daniels, 11th Inf., capt. Oct. 1, 1861; resigned July 27, 1862.

James E. Fuller, 11th Inf., 2d lieut. Oct. 27, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. April 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864; app. asst. qmrm. (rank of capt.) Dec. 8, 1864; resigned July 6, 1865.

Edward K. Abbott, 12th Inf., capt. Nov. 20, 1861; resigned Aug. 25, 1862.

Alfred Mitchell, 13th Inf., capt. Feb. 14, 1862; pro. maj. May 12, 1863 (declined appointment); resigned March 11, 1864.

Robert A. Ripley, 13th Inf., 1st lieut. Dec. 31, 1862; pro. capt. Oct. 15, 1864; must. out Jan. 6, 1865, term expired.

James J. McCord, 2d Inf., 2d lieut. May 7, 1861; 13th Inf., com. capt. Jan. 29, 1862; must. out Jan. 6, 1865, term expired.

William H. Tubbs (by brevet maj.), 14th Inf., capt. June 15, 1862; resigned Feb. 20, 1863; app. capt. of C.S.U.V. Jan. 18, 1862; A.D.C. staff of Gen. Stagg; app. brevet maj. April 17, 1865; must. out July 10, 1866.

James R. Nickels, 14th Inf., 2d lieut. Dec. 20, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 19, 1863; pro. capt. Nov. 5, 1863; died of wounds Feb. 20, 1865.

Merton F. Hale, 14th Inf., 1st lieut. June 15, 1862; disch. for promotion Dec. 28, 1862; capt. and C. S. U.S.V.

Henry P. Goddard, 2d Cav. N. Y., 2d lieut. May 7, 1862; disch. May 26, 1862; 14th Inf., 2d lieut. Sept. 17, 1863; pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 20, 1862; pro. capt. March 19, 1864; resigned April 26, 1864.

Frederick A. Palmer, 18th Inf., 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. capt. Dec. 26, 1862; disch. May 28, 1864.

Samuel R. Knapp, 18th Inf., capt. Aug. 8, 1862; res. June 6, 1863.

Isaac W. Hakes, Jr., 18th Inf., capt. Aug. 8, 1862; res. Dec. 26, 1862.

Isaac H. Bromley, 18th Inf., com. capt. Aug. 8, 1862; hon. disch. March 31, 1863.

Henry C. Davis, 18th Inf., com. capt. Aug. 8, 1862; hon. disch. April 25, 1865.

John E. Woodward, 18th Inf., 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. capt. Oct. 10, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.

Dwight W. Hakes (by brevet major), 18th Inf., qmrm. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. capt. and C. S. U.S.V. April 13, 1865; app. brev. maj. June 20, 1865; hon. disch. June 20, 1865.

Samuel T. C. Merwin, 18th Inf., 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. capt. June 22, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865.

Joseph P. Rockwell, 18th Inf., 2d lieut. Dec. 22, 1862; pro. adjt. June 5, 1864; app. capt. Oct. 17, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

John Lilley, 18th Inf., 1st lieut. June 5, 1864; pro. capt. Oct. 17, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Martin V. B. Tiffany, 18th Inf., 1st lieut. Oct. 19, 1863; pro. capt. Aug. 12, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

John H. Morrison, 18th Inf., 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. capt. Oct. 19, 1863; dismissed Sept. 1, 1864.

Charles J. Arms, 20th Inf., adjt. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. capt. Nov. 18, 1862; res. May 15, 1863, to take staff appointment 16th Inf.; 1st lieut. May 30, 1863, A.D.C. to Gen. Harland; must. out June 24, 1865.

Clarke Harrington, 26th Inf., com. capt. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

John L. Stanton, 26th Inf., com. capt. Sept. 6, 1862; killed in action May 27, 1863, at Port Hudson.

Loren A. Gallup, 26th Inf., 1st lieut. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. capt. Sept. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel P. Hutton, 26th Inf., capt. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

J. Lewis Spaulding, 18th Inf., Mass., capt. Aug. 20, 1861; res. Oct. 20, 1862; app. adjt. 29th Inf. C. V., Jan. 24, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865; com. 2d lieut. 1st Regt. U.S.A. April 6, 1866; pro. 1st lieut. Aug. 9, 1866; res. Jan. 1, 1871.

George Greenman, 30th Inf., 1st lieut. April 7, 1864; app. adjt. April 7,

1864; pro. capt. 31st Regt. U.S.C.T., Jan. 31, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.

B. B. Blackman, 43d Inf. U.S.C.T., capt. March 8, 1864; hon. disch. (term expired) Nov. 30, 1865.

Jesse D. Wilkinson, 43d U.S.C.T., com. capt. March 8, 1864; hon. disch. (term expired) Nov. 30, 1865.

George R. Case, 1st Inf. Corps d'Afrique, La., 1st lieut. Sept. 27, 1862; pro. capt. March 5, 1863; hon. disch. Feb. 11, 1864.

William T. Lusk, 79th Inf. N. Y., 2d lieut. Aug. 3, 1861; pro. capt. Jan. 19, 1862; res. Feb. 28, 1863; app. A.A.G. staff Gen. Daniel Tyler (rank of capt.), June 26, 1863; res. Oct. 1863.

Charles H. Rockwell, asst. quartermaster U.S.V. (rank of capt.); must. out.

William A. Berry, 2d Inf., 2d lieut. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861; 2d N. Y. Art., 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1861; pro. capt. June 14, 1862; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Warrington D. Roath, com. acting master U.S.N. May, 1861; pro. vol. lieut. July 11, 1863; res. March 7, 1865.

Robert B. Smith, com. vol. lieut. U.S.N. Dec. 3, 1863; hon. disch. Nov. 1865.

Francis S. Wells, com. acting vol. lieut. U.S.N. May 7, 1863; hon. disch. 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Thomas Scott, 2d Inf., May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861; 2d Art. N. Y., 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. June 14, 1862; must. out (term expired) Oct. 7, 1864.

Charles W. Spalding, 3d Inf., May 11, 1861; res. May 20, 1861.

Frank J. Jones, 1st Art., 2d lieut. Feb. 28, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; res. July 27, 1863.

George W. Rogers, 2d Inf., May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Marvin Wait, 8th Inf., 2d lieut. Dec. 25, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. March 28, 1862; killed in action Sept. 17, 1862.

Charles H. Carpenter, 29th Inf., 1st lieut. March 10, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Charles A. Breed, 8th Inf., 2d lieut. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. March 28, 1862; died July 30, 1862.

Samuel S. Foss, 8th Inf., 1st lieut. Aug. 2, 1864; must. out Jan. 27, 1865.

William H. Peck, 8th Inf., 1st lieut. April 1, 1865; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

Alfred M. Goddard, 8th Inf., 1st lieut. July 24, 1863, aide-de-camp staff of Brig.-Gen. Harland; died of wounds May 9, 1864.

George C. Ripley, 10th Inf., 1st lieut. 14th Regt. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. to 10th Regt., 1st lieut. Jan. 19, 1863.

Joseph H. Lawler, 9th Inf., 2d lieut. Jan. 26, 1863; pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.

George H. Keables, 11th Inf., 2d lieut. Nov. 30, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 3, 1865; hon. disch. May 4, 1865.

John H. Norris, 11th Inf., 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1861; res. April 5, 1862.

Henry A. White, 12th Inf., 1st lieut. Dec. 2, 1864; commission revoked Jan. 10, 1865.

John C. Abbott, 13th Inf., 2d lieut. Jan. 29, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1863; trans. to Signal Corps Sept. 19, 1864.

James S. Maples, 26th Inf., 2d lieut. Sept. 6, 1862; res. to accept pro. Aug. 11, 1863; 1st lieut. July 27, 1863; commission revoked Aug. 11, 1863.

Edward W. Eells, 26th Inf., 1st lieut. Sept. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Edward P. Rogers, 29th Inf., 1st lieut. Jan. 26, 1864; res. Aug. 3, 1865.

Albert Latham, 30th Inf., 2d lieut. April 20, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 31, 1865; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.

James H. Kane, 1st Cav., 1st lieut. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Timothy W. Tracy, 26th Inf., 1st lieut. Sept. 6, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Chester W. Converse, 3d Ia., Native Guard, 2d lieut. April 3, 1863; pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 23, 1863; res. and hon. disch. May 28, 1864.

Peter L. Hyde, 26th Inf., Iowa, 1st lieut. Sept. 30, 1862; killed at Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 11, 1863.

Edwin T. Leach, 30th Inf., 1st lieut. March 12, 1864; dismissed May 9, 1864.

A. Dwight McCall, 12th Inf., 1st lieut. Nov. 20, 1861; must. out (term expired) Nov. 21, 1864.

William P. Minor, 13th Inf., 2d lieut. Jan. 30, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Feb. 20, 1863; disch. July 16, 1864.

Frederick E. Schalk, 14th Inf., 2d lieut. May 16, 1863; pro. 1st lieut. Nov. 5, 1863; died of wounds May 4, 1864.

William Carruthers, 18th Inf., 2d lieut. Oct. 17, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 7, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865.

Robert Kerr, 18th Inf., 2d lieut. June 5, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. June 22, 1865; must. out June 27, 1862.
 John A. Francis, 18th Inf., 2d lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 30, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Henry F. Cowles, 18th Inf., 2d lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Oct. 10, 1863; hon. disch. May 15, 1865.
 Adam H. Lindsley, 18th Inf., 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; hon. disch. April 17, 1865.
 Christopher A. Brand, 21st Inf., 2d lieut. Oct. 12, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Nov. 8, 1862; res. Feb. 23, 1863.
 James Stanley, 21st Inf., 2d lieut. Aug. 3, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Feb. 23, 1863; hon. disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Pliny Brewer, 26th Inf., 2d lieut. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. May 27, 1863; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Thomas C. Lawler, 9th Inf., 1st lieut. Oct. 29, 1861; res. Feb. 25, 1862.
 Luther M. Leonard, 29th Inf., 1st lieut. March 15, 1864; must. out Oct. 25, 1865.
 William A. Aiken, com. acting assist. paymaster U.S.A. Aug. 10, 1861; hon. disch. to receive app. as quartermaster-general State militia, July 10, 1862.
 George W. Huntington, com. acting assist. paymaster U.S.N. Oct. 1863; hon. disch. Nov. 1865.
 John W. Bentley, com. acting master U.S.N. May 24, 1861; died May 24, 1864.
 Charles C. Adams, com. acting assistant paymaster U.S.N., May 6, 1861; res. Oct. 1, 1865.
 Lewis G. Cook, com. acting master U.S.N., Dec. 19, 1861; hon. disch. 1865.
 Amos D. Allen, appointed paymaster's clerk U.S.N., Nov. 9, 1863; com. acting assistant paymaster Oct. 21, 1864; hon. disch. Sept. 5, 1865.
 George E. Martin, appointed paymaster's clerk U.S.N., Dec. 30, 1861; com. acting assistant paymaster Nov. 1864; hon. disch. Aug. 1865; reappointed, and died Aug. 16, 1867.

Second Lieutenants.

William W. Barnes, 3d Inf., May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
 William P. Ford, 1st Cav., 2d lieut. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 James Bradley, 1st Cav., 2d lieut. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 Edward L. Tyler, 1st Art., 2d lieut. March 29, 1862; res. for disability April 9, 1864.
 John H. Tingley, 1st Art., 2d lieut. March 1, 1862, and A.D.C. on staff of Gen. Daniel Tyler; res. Dec. 31, 1862.
 Charles A. Murray, 18th Inf., 2d lieut. Jan. 30, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Francis McKeag, 18th Inf., 2d lieut. Dec. 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 James D. Higgins, 18th Inf., 2d lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; hon. disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
 Joseph D. Plunkett, 21st Inf., 2d lieut. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Dec. 20, 1862.
 Isaac N. Leonard, 26th Inf., 2d lieut. Aug. 11, 1863; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Hervey F. Jacobs, 26th Inf., 2d lieut. Sept. 6, 1862; died July 5, 1863.
 Edward P. Manning, 26th Inf., 2d lieut. July 27, 1863; died Aug. 17, 1863.
 Gorham Dennis, 7th Inf., 2d lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; res. Jan. 3, 1862.
 Amos L. Keables, 8th Inf., 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; hon. disch. May 15, 1865.
 Charles Shepard, 8th Inf., 2d lieut. Feb. 1, 1862; res. Feb. 14, 1863.
 Edmund Downing, 9th Inf., 2d lieut. Dec. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
 T. Brennan, 2d H. Art., New York, 2d lieut.
 James H. Nash, com. acting ensign U.S.N., Jan. 20, 1863; hon. disch. 1865.

GENERAL MUSTER-ROLL OF ALL NORWICH SOLDIERS.¹

Abbott, E. Kempton, 1st Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; capt. 12th; res. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Abbott, John C., 2d lieut., 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1862; lieut.; trans. to Signal Corps.
 Ackler, Adam, 18th Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862; died Madisonville, Oct. 5, 1864.
 Adams, Anthony, 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Adams, George, 8th Regt.; enl. March 19, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
 Adams, Lewis, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864.

Adams, William, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861.
 Adams, William N., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. Vet. Res. Corps.
 Alford, George, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Alger, Silas J., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 2, 1865.
 Aldrich, Albert C., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out July 18, 1865.
 Allen, Charles, 18th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1864; must. out July 27, 1865.
 Allen, Daniel B., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 17, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
 Allen, James A., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; sergt. 18th; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Allen, Nelson R., 18th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Allen, Raymond, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; hon. disch. Nov. 13, 1864.
 Allyn, William R., 14th Regt.; enl. July 11, 1862; died March 9, 1863.
 *Amesbury, Marvin H., 1st Art.; enl. Feb. 26, 1862; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
 Anderson, Charles W., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 *Anderson, James S., 1st Art.; enl. March 20, 1862; must. out Sept. 23, 1865.
 Appleton, Henry, 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Arns, Charles J., adjt., 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; lieut. 16th; must. June 24, 1865.
 Armstrong, Harvey S., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.
 Armstrong, Joseph C., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1862.
 Arnold, Ludwig, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.
 Ashley, Charles, 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865.
 Atchison, Robert, cav.; enl. Dec. 8, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 Avery, Alexander S., sergt., 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; killed Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
 Avery, Courtland C., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died June 23, 1863.
 Babcock, George W., 14th Regt.; enl. June 10, 1862; disch. for disability Oct. 20, 1862.
 Bacon, Harrison E., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out May 23, 1865.
 Bacon, Isaac B., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Bacon, James M., 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 19, 1863.
 Bailey, Amos E., 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
 Bailey, Joseph A., cav.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; died at Andersonville, Aug. 13, 1864.
 Bailey, Levi H., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 19, 1862.
 *Baird, Thomas W., corp., 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; Vet. Res. Corps, April 21, 1865.
 Baker, Frederick W., cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; died Jan. 27, 1864.
 Baldwin, Thomas M., cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, July 3, 1864.
 Barber, Ezra N., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; sergt. 11th; hon. disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Barlow, James G., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
 Barlow, Otis W., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 1st Art.
 Barnes, Owen, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1864.
 Barnes, William W., 2d lieut., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.
 Barney, John, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of wounds Aug. 14, 1864.
 *Burrett, Joseph, 1st Art.; enl. March 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
 *Barry, James, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
 Barstow, Charles S., cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
 *Bassett, Reuel H., 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
 Beckwith, Charles H., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 18th; died Dec. 1, 1862.
 Beckwith, Henry M., 1st Art.; enl. March 10, 1862; died Oct. 10, 1863.
 Beckwith, Herbert E., 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; Corp. Mass. Art.; died Annapolis, Dec. 30, 1864.
 Beckwith, John A., 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Beckwith, William, cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Beebe, Daniel E., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; corp. 18th; must. out May 30, 1865.
 Belmont, Nelson J., 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.

¹ Those whose names are marked with an asterisk re-enlisted as veterans in 1864.

- Benocett, Elisha, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Bennett, John A., 18th Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability May 3, 1863.
- Bennett, Steward C., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Benson, Olaph, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Bentley, Edwin, asst. surg., 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; still in service.
- Bentley, John W., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Bentley, Samuel, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Berg, August, 2d Art.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
- Berry, William A., 2d lieut., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; capt. 2d N. Y. Art.; killed June 5, 1864.
- Best, John, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; killed at Petersburg, March 25, 1865.
- Bexner, John, cav.; enl. Jan. 31, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Billings, Samuel D., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Birge, Henry W., maj., M.G.V., by brevet, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; col. 13th Regt.; must. out October, 1865.
- Black, David, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; killed Oct. 27, 1862.
- Blackman, Burril B., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; capt. 43d U.S.C.T.; must. out Nov. 30, 1865.
- Blackman, John F., cav.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861.
- Blake, Charles S., 18th Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862.
- Blake, George W., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; corp. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Blake, John C., 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; hon. disch. July 22, 1864.
- Blau, Anthony, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 11, 1864.
- *Blumley, Edward, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died at Andersonville, Oct. 6, 1864.
- Bogue, Richard H., 6th Regt.; enl. July 13, 1863; died Feb. 23, 1865.
- Bolles, Orin S., cav.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; captured Oct. 17, 1864.
- Bolman, Lemuel, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1861; died Aug. 22, 1863.
- Bond, Frank S., lieut., 10th Regt.; enl. March 29, 1862; maj. U.S.V.; resigned January, 1865.
- *Bond, John T., 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Booth, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Bottom, William H., 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. July 15, 1865.
- *Bottomly, H. A., corp., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died March 13, 1864.
- Bowen, Ezra P., 18th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1862; must. out May 29, 1865.
- Boyle, James, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Bradley, John T., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
- Bradley, William, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; U.S.N., April 4, 1864.
- Brady, George W., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864; pro. adjt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Brady, Patrick, 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Brady, Terrence, 14th Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Braman, Edwin W., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Braman, Henry T., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Braman, Lucius B., 18th Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; disch. for disab. Nov. 16, 1864.
- Brand, Christ A., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; lieut. 21st Regt.; res. Feb. 23, 1863.
- *Brandon, Benj., 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Brash, Hen. J., 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1864.
- Bray, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 30, 1864.
- Breed, Charles A., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; lieut. 8th Regt.; died July 30, 1862.
- Breed, John, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
- Brennan, Cornelius, 14th Regt.; enl. June 21, 1862; V.R.C.; must. out July 5, 1865.
- Brenahan, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Brewer, Pliny, 2d lieut. 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. lieut.; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Brewster, William H., 21st Regt.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. to 10th Regt.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Brierly, John J., 14th Regt.; enl. June 10, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Briggs, Abram, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Broadhead, John P., 29th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Brogan, John, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Bromley, Edwin F., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Bromley, Isaac H., capt., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; hon. disch. March 31, 1863.
- Bromley, Joseph B., qm.mr., 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1861; res. Dec. 29, 1863.
- Brooks, Albert O., 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
- Brooks, Henry, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 3, 1863.
- Brown, Ascher P., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Brown, Charles H., 14th Regt.; enl. July 18, 1863; trans. to 2d Art., May 31, 1865.
- Brown, Daniel H., 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; died May 14, 1862.
- *Brown, David H., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; died May 15, 1864.
- Brown, Edward, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out May 20, 1865.
- Brown, George, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; corp., 13th Regt.; dropped Oct. 31, 1864.
- Brown, George, 10th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1864; died Jan. 27, 1865.
- Brown, George E., 17th Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Brown, James, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
- Brown, John, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1864.
- Brown, Leander, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.
- Brown, Reuben B., sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865.
- Brown, Silas, 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; died Jan. 25, 1865.
- Brown, William, 2d Art.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
- Brown, William H., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Brown, William, sergt., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Buchanan, Howard R., cav.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864.
- Buck, Charles B., 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Buckingham, E. C., 14th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863; died March 3, 1864.
- Buckley, Daniel C., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
- Bump, Henry G., Jr., 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; hon. disch. May 22, 1864.
- Burdick, Charles, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; died Jan. 16, 1863.
- Burdick, Horatio, 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; died Oct. 19, 1862.
- Burdick, Joel, 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 25, 1862.
- Burdick, Samuel, 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 4, 1864.
- Burdick, Theodore, 2d lieut., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; capt.; killed at Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863.
- Burdick, William H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 19, 1865.
- Burghmayer, Anton, cav.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died April 11, 1865.
- *Burgoyne, Walter, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1861; died Feb. 5, 1865.
- Burke, Charles F., 3d Regt.; enl. May 12, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.
- Burke, Horace E., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.
- *Burke, John, 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862.
- Burke, Patrick, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Burnett, Albert, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Winchester, June 15, 1863.
- Burns, George, 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 14, 1864.
- Burns, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Burns, Peter, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1864.
- Butler, Francis, cav.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
- Butler, John, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Butler, John B., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 24, 1864.
- Butler, Roswell, 18th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Butler, Rufus, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability June 14, 1862.
- Buttery, Ira, 17th Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Button, Guy D., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. for disability June 18, 1865.
- Button, Samuel A., 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. for disability March 16, 1862.
- Byford, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- Byrnes, James, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 16, 1862.
- Byron, James, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Calhoun, Martin, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; 1st Art.; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Callahan, Jeremiah, 14th Regt.; enl. May 23, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Cameron, Daniel, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; trans. to 2d Art. May 31, 1865.
- Campbell, Edward, 14th Regt.; enl. July 18, 1863; died Jan. 18, 1865.
- *Campbell, Thomas, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. for disability January, 1865.
- Canfield, Lawrence, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
- Cantwell, Wm., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.

- *Carey, And'w E., 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
 Carey, Chas. W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 24, 1862; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Carey, Joel, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out May 22, 1865.
 Carline, Amos B., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
 Carl, Martin, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Sept. 25, 1864.
 Carleton, Charles M., surg., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; res. April 17, 1863.
 Carlton, George, cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864.
 Carney, Daniel, 18th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; must. out May 28, 1865.
 *Carney, John, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; must. out April 25, 1866.
 Carpenter, Charles H., corp., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; pro. lieut. 29th Regt. March 10, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
 Carpenter, Chas. H., sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Carpenter, Daniel D., 8th Regt.; enl. April 2, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
 *Carpenter, Delano N., 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 19, 1865.
 Carpenter, Franklio L., 11th Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
 Carroll, Charles H., sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Carroll, George, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Carroll, Joseph W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
 Carroll, Mortimer, 1st Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
 *Carroll, Theodore R., 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Carroll, Timothy, cav.; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 *Carroll, William B., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; corp. 7th Regt.; died Nov. 5, 1864.
 Carruthers, William, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; pro. lieut. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Carter, Thomas S., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Carver, James, 18th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Carver, Michael, cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; killed at Stafford Court-House, Va., Jan. 3, 1863.
 Carver, Thomas, cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865.
 Carver, William, 18th Regt.; enl. April 21, 1864.
 Case, Charles E., 18th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Case, Benjamin, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Case, David C., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
 Case, George R., 1st Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; capt. Louisiana National Guards.
 *Case, James, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. for disability July 3, 1865.
 Case, John P., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
 Case, Joseph, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability July 20, 1862.
 Cassidy, Patrick, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 19, 1861.
 Chalmers, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Chauplin, H. F., 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died at Andersonville, Aug. 11, 1864.
 Chandler, Nelson, cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; captured May 5, 1864.
 Chantley, William H., 1st Bat.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864; must. out June 11, 1865.
 Chapman, C. E., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
 Chapman, Giles D., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Chappell, Alfred S., 18th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; died Sept. 17, 1863.
 Chappell, Charles L., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Chappell, Samuel H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862.
 Charlton, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Chesoltri, James F., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability May 14, 1862.
 Chester, Frank S., capt., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
 Chism, Samuel, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
 Church, Daniel B., 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Clancey, Wm., 14th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1863; trans. to 2d Art.; must. out May 31, 1865.
 Clark, Edward S., 18th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Clark, Henry T., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Clark, James, 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Clark, James N., sergt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Clark, John, 18th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Clark, John S., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Clark, Patrick, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Clark, Vinson H., 2d Art.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
 Clayton, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Cobb, Charles H., Jr., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Cobb, James L., sergt., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
 Cochran, Alexander R., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Coggswell, Geo., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Coil, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Coit, Charles M., adjt. (lieut.-col. by brevet), 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. capt.; must. out May 30, 1865.
 Coit, James B., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. maj. 14th Regt. (brig.-gen. vols. by brevet); res. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Cole, Henry B., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Colgrove, Charles H., corp., 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. for disability, May 13, 1863.
 Collins, Andrew, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; disch. for disability May 20, 1862.
 Collins, James, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; U. S. Navy, April 4, 1864.
 *Colton, James S., corp., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
 Comins, George E., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Conant, Oscar, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; trans. to 2d Art. May 31, 1865.
 Congdon, John C., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Conger, Thomas B., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Conklin, Patrick, 21st Regt.; enl. March 11, 1864; died Aug. 2, 1864.
 Connell, Daniel O., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Connell, Joseph, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864; disch. for disability June 21, 1865.
 Connell, Michael O., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Converse, Chester W., corp., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; lieut. Louisiana National Guards; resigned.
 Conway, Thomas, cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.
 Conway, Thomas, 1st Art.; enl. Feb. 26, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 27, 1863.
 Cook, Frederick N., sergt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Cooley, Charles B., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
 Cooper, George, cav.; enl. Nov. 28, 1863; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Corbet, Michael, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; died at Baton Rouge, May 25, 1863.
 Corcoran, Michael, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 *Corcoran, Stephen, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability June 5, 1865.
 Corey, Caleb R., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; must. out May 10, 1865.
 Corey, Charles W., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
 Corey, John F., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Corney, Patrick, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862; captured and dropped from rolls, Dec. 31, 1864.
 Cotter, William, cav.; enl. Dec. 15, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
 Cowles, H. F., sergt.-maj., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. lieut. 18th Regt.; must. out May 15, 1865.
 *Cox, Charles H., 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, '65.
 Cox, John, 8th Regt.; enl. July 27, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
 Cragg, George G., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
 Cramer, David, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864; killed at Petersburg, March 25, 1865.
 Crandall, John, 14th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
 Cranston, Joseph J. S., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.

- Crawford, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; died at Winchester, July 2, 1863.
- Crary, John T., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Crocker, Byron, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 5, 1862; died July 15, 1864.
- Crosby, Hiram B., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; pro. lieut.-col.; hon. disch. Sept. 14, 1864.
- Cross, George W., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, '65.
- Crowther, James A., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out July 1, 1863.
- Crowthers, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Culver, Enoch D., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; pro. adjt.; died of wounds June 6, 1864.
- Collis, John, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 22, 1864.
- Cummings, William, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862.
- Cunningham, Michael, 14th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; hon. disch. May 19, 1863.
- Curtis, William R., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; hon. disch. Sept. 25, '65.
- Curtis, William R., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864.
- *Cushman, Alonzo S., 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; killed at Swift's Creek, Va., May 9, 1864.
- Cushman, David F., 18th Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Cutler, Charles, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Cutler, Leonard, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Daffett, Lewis, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Dailley, John, 1st Art.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Daily, Charles H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 24, 1862; disch. February, 1864.
- Davidson, Oscar, 2d Art.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
- Davis, George P., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Davis, Henry C., capt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out April 25, 1865.
- Davis, Isaac, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Davis, Joseph, 8th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864; died March 10, 1865.
- Davis, Job A., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Davis, Marcus, 11th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
- Davis, William, cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, Aug. 30, 1864.
- Davis, William, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864; must. out July 8, 1865.
- Davis, Wm. L., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 27, '64.
- Davis, William F., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Dayton, Nathaniel F., cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Dean, Jerry B., 17th Regt.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Degnan, John, 14th Regt.; enl. June 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Delaney, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1862.
- Delaney, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; killed at Snicker's Ferry, July 18, 1864.
- Deming, Alfred H., 19th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1864.
- Deeming, Henry R., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 14, 1864.
- Dennis, Gorman, corp., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 2d lieut. 7th; re-signed Jan. 3, 1862.
- Dennis, J. B., capt., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out Feb. 17, 1865 (B.G.V. by brevet).
- Dennis, Oscar A., capt., 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; res. Dec. 11, 1861.
- Dennison, Andrew J., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Dennison, John J., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
- Derby, Charles, corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Deshnair, William, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- *Diamond, John, 9th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
- Dillahy, Aea, corp., 18th Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; must. out June 27, '65.
- Ditmas, Edward A., corp., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Dixon, Lawrence, 26th Regt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, '63.
- Dole, Abe, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864.
- *Donahoe, John, 9th Regt.; enl. May 21, 1861.
- Donahoe, William, 20th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Dorrigan, Hugh, 14th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 8, 1863.
- Donnivan, Tim, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Donovan, John, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1863.
- Donovan, John, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1863.
- Dorsey, Edward, corp., 14th Regt.; enl. June 23, 1862; died of wounds at Antietam, Oct. 8, 1862.
- Dorkins, William, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Dorrance, George E., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, March 15, 1864.
- Douglass, William P., cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Dowling, Michael W., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Sig. Corps.
- Downer, Sylvanus, corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Andersonville, Nov. 5, 1864.
- *Downing, Edmund, 9th Regt.; enl. May 31, 1862; 2d lieut.; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Doyle, James, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
- Doyle, Timothy O., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Draper, Allion, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Draper, George, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 22, 1863.
- Drew, William, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 23, 1864.
- Driscoll, Alexander, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; cavalry; died March 7, 1865.
- Dryer, Henry, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- Dubeis, George S., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864.
- Duff, John, 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Dugan, James, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862; died July 28, 1863.
- Dugan, Thomas, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 21st Regt.; died at Andersonville, June 4, 1864.
- Duubar, Edmund, corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1862.
- Dunton, William W., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 9th Regt.; veteran.
- *Dunn, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Durfey, Henry M., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Dutton, Rodman, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Dwyer, Edward, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 11, 1862.
- Eagan, James, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Eastman, Shirland L., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 2, 1861.
- Edgerton, George F., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died July 23, 1863.
- Edwards, Alfred, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, May 14, 1862.
- Edwards, George L., cav.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864.
- Edwards, Henry, 14th Regt.; enl. May 31, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 23, 1862.
- Edwards, Thomas F., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 12, 1863.
- Edwards, William, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, March 28, 1863.
- Eelle, Edward W., lieut., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Ehlers, August, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of wounds July 2, 1864.
- Ehmer, Ferdinand, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 11, 1864.
- Eldridge, Daniel D., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Elliott, William, 10th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1864.
- Ellis, William H. H., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Ely, W. G., 1st Regt.; enl. April 24, 1861; col. 18th B. G. V. by brevet; res. Sept. 18, 1864.
- Emmons, Daniel, 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1864; died June 13, 1864.
- Enwright, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Erskine, Edward, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Erwin, Edward, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, March 9, 1864.
- Fanning, Charles T., 18th Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; killed at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
- Fanning, George W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1864.
- Fanning, Henry C., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died of wounds at Antietam, Oct. 28, 1862.
- Fanning, John T., corp., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.

- Fanning, Theo. A., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died of wounds at Antietam, Oct. 19, 1862.
- Fanning, William D., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Farnsworth, Charles, capt., cav.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861; must. out May 17, 1864.
- Farrell, James, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
- *Farrell, Laurence P., 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1861.
- Farrell, Thomas, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; V. R. C.; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Farris, John W., 11th Regt.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
- Fellowes, Joshua, corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Fencer, Frank A., 8th Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Fenton, James E., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Ferguson, Orrin, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 30, 1864.
- Field, Stephen O., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1862.
- *Fillburn, Thomas, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 21, 1864.
- Fiaken, William, corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Fisher, George W., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Fisher, Nathao A., asst. surg., 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864; res. June 16, 1863.
- Fitch, Edwin S., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Fitch, James E., cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
- Fitzgerald, Edward, 14th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863.
- Fitzgerald, Michael, 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Flaonagan, Edward, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Flaonagan, James, cav.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Fletcher, Freeborn O., 18th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Fletcher, Joseph E., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. sergt. 8th; disch. for disability Jan. 9, 1863.
- Flynn, John, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863.
- Ford, David M., 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; killed Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
- *Ford, William P., cav.; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Forestner, Joseph, corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died Aug. 9, 1863.
- Foss, Samuel S., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. lieut.; disch. Jan. 27, 1865.
- Foster, Charles, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Foster, Joel M., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- *Fowler, Samuel F., 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; must. out April 25, 1866.
- Fox, David D., 1st Art.; enl. April 1, 1862; hon. disch. April 1, 1865.
- Fox, George W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; died Martinsburg, April 17, 1865.
- Fox, Patrick, 21st Regt.; enl. Jan. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Fox, Thomas, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Fox, Walter M., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; killed Petersburg, June 22, 1864.
- Francis, Charles, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Francis, E., 29th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; died Sept. 17, 1865.
- Francis, Edwin, asst. surg., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Francis, John A., second lieut., 18th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1862; pro. lieut.; must. out June 27, 1864.
- Francis, William, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Fraser, Daniel, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Frazier, George W., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; sergt. 7th; hon. disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Frazier, Richard, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Freeman, S. H., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Frink, Lewis F., cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Frisby, Lyman, corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Fuller, George H., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Fuller, James E., sergt., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; pro. lieut. Nov. 11, 1864.
- Fuller, Wallace, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Gardel, Paul, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Gallagher, Francis, 14th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Gallivan, David, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, '63.
- Gallivan, Humphrey, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Gallup, Loren A., capt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Gardner, John, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1863; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Gaskill, Henry C., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; died at Danville, Feb. 20, 1865.
- Gates, Horace P., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; adjt. 8th; appt. A.A.G. U.S.V.
- Gates, William H., cav.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Gattel, Peter, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Gavitt, Edwin, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 11, 1861.
- Gibson, James, 36th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; disch. for disability, March 18, 1865.
- Gibson, Savillian F., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Gilchrist, John W., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Giles, William, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.
- Gillman, Owen, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Gilligan, Thomas, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864.
- Gilroy, Charles, 18th Regt.; enl. July 24, 1862.
- Gleason, Henry D., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; captured June 11, 1864.
- Gleason, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 16, 1862.
- *Glynn, Patrick, 9th Regt.; enl. May 26, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1864.
- Goddard, Alfred M., lieut., 8th Regt.; enl. July 24, 1863; died Petersburg, May 9, 1864.
- Goddard, Henry P., 2d lieut., cav.; enl. May 7, 1862; pro. capt. 14th; res. April 26, 1864.
- Gorry, John, 16th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Gorry, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Goss, James W., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Gould, Augustus, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Gould, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Gould, Munroe A., cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
- *Grady, James, 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Graham, Thomas H., cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1864.
- Graves, Albert G., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Green, Lafayette M., 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 20, 1862.
- Green, R. J., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Green, William B., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Greenman, George, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. capt. 31st U.S.C.T.; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Greenman, Rufus, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, May 13, 1863.
- Greenough, H. W., cav.; enl. Jan. 8, 1864; died Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1864.
- Greenwood, George, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
- Griffin, Peter, 21st Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. for disability, April 3, 1864.
- Griffin, Thomas, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Gunn, Augustus W., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Gutman, C. B., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Guyle, John W., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.
- Hakes, Dwight W., qr.mr., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; capt. (com. sub.) U.S.V.
- Hakes, Isaac H., capt., 18th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1862; resigned Dec. 26, 1862.
- Hale, Morton F., qr.mr., 1st Regt.; enl. May 23, 1861; capt. (com. sub.) U.S.V.
- Hall, Aaron M., corp., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Hall, George, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. for disability, May 20, 1862.
- Hall, William, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Hallam, Chester H., 14th Regt., 1st Art.; died May 4, 1864.
- *Hallapan, T. A., 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861.
- *Hamilton, F. T., 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862.
- Hamilton, James, 8th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1864; captured Sept. 29, 1864.
- Hamilton, William H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; killed Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
- Hancock, Joseph A., 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.

- Hanley, Michael, 18th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability June 16, 1864.
- Hanson, H. C., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Hanson, Olet T., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; U.S.N., April 14, 1865.
- Harland, Edward, capt., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; col. 8th Regt.; B. G. V. April 20, 1863; resigned June 20, 1865.
- Harper, William, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, '63.
- Harrington, Clark, capt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Harrington, Joseph W., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Harris, George L., 18th Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Hartie, Philip C., 14th Regt.; enl. June 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 9, 1862.
- Harvey, George F., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Nov. 7, 1862.
- Harvey, James, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Harvey, St. John, 26th Regt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Haslem, Wesley W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865.
- Hathaway, Philip B., cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1864.
- Hawthorne, Andrew, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Hayes, Charles, 14th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1864; trans. to 2d Art. May 31, 1865.
- Hayes, William, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
- Hayward, William G., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Andersonville, Sept. 11, 1864.
- Hazlehurst, Edwin, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, May 20, 1862.
- Healey, Edward, 14th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 25, 1862.
- Heath, Leonard, 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Heath, Thomas, 1st Art.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.
- Hempstead, Albert, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1864.
- Hempstead, Henry, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Henderson, Andrew, 1st Art.; enl. Feb. 26, 1862.
- Hennessey, Thomas J., 18th Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Heuney, George, 20th Regt.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- Hernandez, John, cav.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864.
- Herrick, James, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1863.
- *Hickey, John, 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Hickey, Patrick, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 28, 1862.
- Hicks, James W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; died Martinsburg, April 13, 1864.
- Higgins, James D., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 2d lieut. 18th Regt.; hon. disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
- Highy, Patrick, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Hill, Edwin, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Hill, Elisha D., 18th Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Hill, Ishleel B., 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862; 2d Art.
- Hilliard, William C., sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1862; disch. Dec. 3, 1864.
- Hills, Herman, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Hinckley, Edwin F., cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 3, 1862.
- Hislop, James, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Hoey, John, cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Hoey, William, cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Hogan, James, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Holmes, Joseph, cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 3, 1862.
- Holmes, Joseph W., 1st Art.; enl. Feb. 27, 1862.
- Holwell, John C., 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1861; killed Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
- Hotchkiss, Edwin O., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Hovey, Henry, color-sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Howard, Francis, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Sept. 18, 1865.
- Howard, Solomon M., sergt., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Howard, William H., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Howell, Abbott, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died July 31, 1865.
- Hughes, Asa L., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1862; 14th Regt.; disch. for disability, Dec. 15, 1862.
- Hull, Henry H., 14th Regt.; enl. May 27, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1865.
- Huntington, C. L. F., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Huntington, Daniel, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Huntington, George F., 14th Regt.; enl. July 5, 1862; Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
- Huntington, Thomas D., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Sept. 29, 1861.
- Huntoon, Samuel, capt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Hutchins, Lyman, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, May 18, 1862.
- Hutchins, William, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; died June 14, 1862.
- Hyatt, Isaac B., 17th Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Hyde, John P., 18th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Hyland, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Irons, Thomas, 14th Regt.; enl. June 12, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- *Ittill, George, corp., 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861.
- Jacobs, Hervey F., 2d lieut., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died at Port Hudson, July 5, 1863.
- Jaques, Benjamin F., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; corp. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Jaques, David D., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 28, 1862; must. out April 25, 1866.
- *Jaques, William, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Jennings, John B., corp., 2d Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; captured July 21, 1861.
- Jewell, William C., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, March 28, 1863.
- Jewett, Eleazar, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 12, 1863.
- Jewett, Joseph H., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; adj. 8th Regt.; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Jewett, Lee L., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. for disability, May 8, 1863.
- Jillson, George W., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- *Johnson, Abel, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; must. out April 25, 1866.
- Johnson, Charles H., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Johnson, D. H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Johnson, Irvin, 1st Art.; enl. Feb. 26, 1862; must. out Sept. 23, 1865.
- Johnson, John W., 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861.
- Johnson, Lovell, 11th Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.
- Johnson, Marquis L., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 28, 1862; disch. for disability, July 29, 1862.
- *Johnson, Robert, 2d Regt., enl. May 7, 1861; sergt. 9th Regt.; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- *Johnson, Samuel, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Johnson, Stephen T., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Aug. 3, 1863.
- Johnson, William, 9th Regt.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Jones, Frank J., 2d lieut., 1st Art.; enl. March 13, 1862; pro. lieut.; res. July 27, 1863.
- Kampf, George, 1st Art.; enl. April 8, 1862; hon. disch. April 8, 1865.
- Kampf, Herman, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Kane, J. Hammond, 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Keables, Amos L., sergt., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.; disch. May 15, 1865.
- Keables, Charles F., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Keables, N. Armand, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; 26th Regt.; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- *Keane, Michael, 9th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1862.
- Keech, Charles, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864; must. out Jan. 13, 1865.
- Keeler, George W., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Keeler, John M., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Keeler, Thomas, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, March 26, 1865.
- *Kehr, Jacob, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 28, 1862; must. out April 25, 1866.
- Keigwin, Daniel, 18th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Kelly, Andrew J., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.

- Kelly, Henry, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1864.
- Kelly, James A., 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862; hon. disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
- Kelly, John, 21st Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862.
- Kelly, Michael, 5th Regt.; July 15, 1864.
- Kelly, Thomas, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864.
- Kenely, James, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
- Kenney, Charles L., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Kennedy, Ralph, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Kepler, Sebast. B., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Kerley, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; died on transport, July 24, 1862.
- Kerr, Francis, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 23, 1863.
- Kerr, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; Vet. Res. Corps; must. out May 1, 1864.
- Kerr, Robert, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Kerr, Robert, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 22, 1862; qm.-sergt.; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Kerrigan, Thomas, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Kies, David B., 11th Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
- Kioball, James, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, '63.
- Kimball, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- King, David, 14th Regt.; enl. July 13, 1863; trans. to 2d Art. May 31, 1865.
- Kingsley, Jared L., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Kingsley, Willet W., 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, '65.
- Kingston, Elias, Jr., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- *Kinney, Albert B., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out July 20, '65.
- Kinney, William H., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Kirby, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Klein, John, cav.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
- Knapp, Samuel R., capt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; res. June 6, 1863.
- Knox, Joseph W., cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Kohler, William S., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
- Kraus, Adam, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Krepps, James, 18th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1864; 7th Regt.; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Lacy, David, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
- Ladd, Albert W., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. for disability, April 6, 1864.
- Ladd, Amos R., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; adj. 73d U. S. Col. Troops.
- Ladd, Daniel, 18th Regt.; enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Laferty, James, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865.
- Laird, Daniel, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 11, 1862; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
- Laird, John, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Lamb, George W., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Lamphaire, Charles H., 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
- Lamphaire, Chauncey G., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Lamphere, James M., 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861.
- Laosphere, Calvin J., 14th Regt.; enl. July 20, 1863; trans. to 2d Art. May 31, 1865.
- Lampson, Charles E., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Lane, Joseph M., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Lapierre, H. H., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps.
- Lasthins, August, 26th Regt.; enl. Oct. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
- Latham, Albert, 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; lieut. 30th Regt.; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Latham, Ira C., 21st Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; trans. to 10th Regt.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Lathrop, Dewitt C., surg., 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died April 18, 1862.
- Lathrop, Erustus D., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 1st Art.; disch. for disability, Dec. 24, 1862.
- Lathrop, Joseph O., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Laughlin, Patrick, 14th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863.
- Lawler, Joseph H., corp., 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; pro. lieut.; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Lawler, Thomas C., corp., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; lieut. 9th Regt.; res. Feb. 25, 1862.
- Leach, Edwin T., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; lieut. 31st U.S.C.T.; disch. May 9, 1864.
- *Leahy, Edward, 9th Regt.; enl. May 5, 1862.
- Learned, Bela P., second lieut., 1st Art.; enl. March 12, 1862; maj. by brevet; pro. capt. Sept. 25, 1865.
- *Leary, James, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Lee, Charles C., 18th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Lee, J. Hamilton, assistant surg., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; surg.; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.
- Lee, Samuel J., sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Leman, Theodore, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 11, '64.
- Leonard, Isaac N., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; sergt. 26th Regt.; hon. disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Leonard, M. L., 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; 2d lieut. 29th Regt.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Lernucher, William, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 12, '64.
- Lester, Henry W., corp., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, June 26, 1861.
- Lewis, Charles, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 26, 1864.
- Lewis, James S., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
- *Levison, Moritz, 1st Art.; enl. March 1, 1862.
- Lilley, John, sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. capt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Lillibridge, Clark, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Lillibridge, M. M., 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. for disability, June 13, 1865.
- Lindsley, Adam H., lieut., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; hon. disch. April 17, 1865.
- Livingston, F. D., corp., 6th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 10, 1862.
- Lloyd, Patrick, 14th Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862; died of wounds May 11, 1864.
- *Loomis, Charles A., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; sergt. 13th Regt.
- Loonis, Ezra M., 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died of wounds at Antietam, Sept. 19, 1862.
- Loomis, George W., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Loomis, Henry N., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Aug. 21, 1864.
- Loomis, James W., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Nov. 1, 1864.
- Loomis, John W., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Long, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Lovering, Fred. E., cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Lowrey, Joshua, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; rejected Nov. 2, 1861.
- Lumis, T. J., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Lydon, James, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
- Lynch, Charles, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Lynch, Henry, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; died of wounds Oct. 31, 1864.
- Lynch, James, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 30, 1864.
- Lyon, George N., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Lyon, Nelson A., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- *Maguire, Patrick, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Mahony, Wm., 1st Art.; enl. March 5, 1862.
- Manion, Thomas, cav.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Manning, David W., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. for disability, July 15, 1865.
- Manning, E. P., com.-sergt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; 2d lieut.; died Aug. 17, 1863.
- Manning, Lem. A., 18th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Maples, C. H., qm.-sergt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Maples, James L., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; U.S.C.T.
- Maples, Wm. L., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Marks, Michael, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
- Maro, Patrick, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Newbern, March 14, 1862.
- Marrarty, John, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; Vet. Res. Corps.
- Marsh, F. B., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1862.

- Marshall, George B., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; corp. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Marshall, Hamlet J., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. July 24, 1863.
- Marshall, John, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865.
- Marshall, William S., cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Marshall, Wilson C., 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Martin, Islay B., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died of wounds at Winchester, July 2, 1863.
- Martin, John W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Martin, Patrick, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862; hon. disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
- Mason, John, cav.; enl. Nov. 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 2.
- Massey, James, 18th Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862; died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 7, 1865.
- Matson, George, 20th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Maurer, Richard, 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Maynard, Roswell E., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- McAllister, Ronald, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 10, 1863.
- McAllister, Ronald, Jr., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- McCall, A. Dwight, Lieut., 12th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1862; must. out Nov. 21, 1864.
- McCall, John, sergt., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. capt.; killed at Fort Darling, May 16, 1864.
- McCall, Gideon, corp., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864; died of wounds Oct. 8, 1864.
- McCarty, Michael, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1863; disch. Dec. 6, 1863.
- McCarty, Thomas, 2d Art.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.
- McCauley, Thomas, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- McClure, George, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- McClure, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- McCool, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- McCora, James J., 2d Lieut., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. capt. 13th Regt.; must. out Jan. 6, 1865.
- McCoy, George, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864; Vet. Res. Corps; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
- McCracken, Henry, cav.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- McCracken, James, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed at Winchester, June 15, 1863.
- McCusker, Hugh, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *McCusker, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 26, 1865.
- McDavid, George, 18th Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; disch. for disability, March 1, 1863.
- McDavid, James S., cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died at Andersonville, Aug. 21, 1864.
- *McDonald, John, 9th Regt.; enl. May 27, 1862; died May 2, 1865.
- McDonald, John, 14th Regt.; enl. June 3, 1862; must. out June 23, 1865.
- McDonnell, Thomas, 9th Regt.; enl. Jan. 17, 1864.
- McGarry, Andrew, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; corp. 9th Regt.; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1862.
- McGlone, James, 1st Art.; enl. Feb. 26, 1862.
- McGovern, Michael, 14th Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862.
- *McGovern, Thomas, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861.
- McGrath, John, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864.
- McGuigan, Frank, 9th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
- *McKay, James, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 19, 1865.
- McKeag, Francis, sergt., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 2d lieut., 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- McKee, James, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; corp. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *McKeena, John, corp., 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- McKeena, John, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
- McKenna, Peter, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
- McKnight, Wm., 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died Aug. 18, 1863.
- McLaughlin, Thomas, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861.
- McLeland, George, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1862.
- McMahon, Gilbert, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. for disability, June 4, 1865.
- McMahon, Thomas, 18th Regt.; enl. Nov. 16, 1863; killed at Piedmont, June 6, 1864.
- *McNamara, John, 9th Regt.; enl. May 20, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- McNamara, Patrick, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Jan. 19, 1865.
- McNeil, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- McSorly, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; died April 18, 1863.
- McVay, Francis, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- McVay, James, 14th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1862; died Sept. 9, 1862.
- McVay, Michael, 14th Regt.; enl. July 5, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- McWhirr, John F., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Meany, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; died Nov. 12, 1862.
- Meech, Stephen B., adjt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Meehan, Peter, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
- *Meehan, William, 9th Regt.; enl. May 10, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Meisser, Charles, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; killed at Morris Island, July 18, 1863.
- *Meldrum, John, 9th Regt.; enl. May 28, 1862; died April 8, 1864.
- Meledy, Michael, sergt., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Mell, Augustus, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Merwin, S. T. C., 1st Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; pro. capt. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Metcalf, John G., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Meyer, Adolph L., 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; 11th Regt.; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
- Miller, Henry C., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to sergt. 14th Regt.; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1862.
- Miller, Jacob W., killed at Spotsylvania, May 18, 1864.
- Minard, Enos G., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Miner, Charles H., Jr., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Miner, William P., 2d Lieut., 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; must. out July 16, 1864.
- Mitchell, Alfred, capt., 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1862; res. March 11, 1864.
- *Moan, Owen, 1st Art.; enl. March 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Moffett, Albert, cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.
- Moore, Allen L., sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Moore, James R., sergt., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; capt. 8th Regt.; disch. May 30, 1865.
- Moore, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; trans. to U. S. navy.
- Moore, Michael, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Moningham, James, 9th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; died July 21, 1861.
- Monroe, Austin G., sergt., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; sergt. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Monroe, Charles H., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died Jan. 11, 1865.
- Morgan, Charles D., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Morris, John, cav.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Morris, Patrick, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- Morris, Thomas, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 16, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Morris, William C., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Sept. 18, 1865.
- Morrison, John H., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; capt. 18th Regt.; dismissed Sept. 1, 1864.
- Morrow, George, 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Morrow, Joseph, sergt., 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
- Mossman, Alexander, 18th Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Mott, Oramel M., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
- Mott, Willard L., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, Feb. 20, 1863.
- Mowry, Bernard R. O., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Mouch, Peter, 26th Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Mounsh, Adolph, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Mulcaley, Michael, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, '63.
- Mulcaley, Thos., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Mulligan, Peter, 26th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Mumford, Henry, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- *Munroe, John C., 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Murphy, Dennis, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died March 12, 1864.
- Murphy, Frank E., 18th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, '65.
- Murphy, James, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Murphy, James, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; died Aug. 16, 1862.
- *Murphy, Jeremiah, 9th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1865.
- Murphy, John, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1863.

- Murphy, Orlando C., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Murphy, Patrick, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
- Murphy, Wm. M., corp., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, May 5, 1863.
- Murray, Charles A., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Murthagh, Patrick, 21st Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Musharue, Henry, 29th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Mussel, Christian, cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Muzzy, Benj. H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; must. out May 20, 1865.
- Muzzy, Harvey L., 18th Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.
- Muzzy, Walter H., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Nash, Eugene S., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. corp. in 13th Regt.
- Neff, A. Martin, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Neill, Henry P., 18th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Nelson, Samuel, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. to U.S.N. April 14, 1864.
- Nelson, Wm. F., 14th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863.
- Newman, Thos., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Newton, Charles J., 14th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1863; trans. to U.S. navy, April 27, 1864.
- *Nicholls, Robert, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861.
- *Nicholson, Michael, 9th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1862.
- Nicksels, James R., sergt., 14th Regt.; enl. May 29, 1862; capt.; died of wounds, Feb. 20, 1865.
- Nickerson, Joseph H., sergt., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; capt.; disch. for disability, Oct. 12, 1864.
- Nickerson, Paris R., corp., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Nickle, Arthur, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1864.
- Norris, John H., lieutenant, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; res. April 5, 1862.
- Northrop, George, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, May 10, 1862.
- Norton, George B., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Noyes, Caleb H., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Noyes, Charles C., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Winchester, June 15, 1864.
- Noyes, John D., 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 7, 1864.
- O'Brien, Edward, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 30, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- O'Connor, Cornelius, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
- O'Donnell, George, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- O'Donnell, Matthew, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- O'Donnell, Olney, 14th Regt.; enl. July 7, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 12, 1863.
- O'Neil, David, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; cav.; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- *O'Neil, James, 9th Regt.; enl. May 21, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1863.
- O'Neil, John, 14th Regt.; enl. July 7, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- *Osborne, Charles, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Osborne, James, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 12, 1865.
- Otis, Josiah L. D., 14th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; died from wounds received at Fredericksburg, Feb. 10, 1863.
- Page, James F., cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Palmer, Almon B., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 27, '65.
- Palmer, Andrew, 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Palmer, Fred. A., lieutenant, 18th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1862; pro. capt.; disch. May 28, 1864.
- Palmer, Julius, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Palmer, Lewis O., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Palmer, Orin V., 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 14, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Palmer, Roswell, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Parker, Henry W., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864; U.S.N. April 14, 1864.
- Parker, Joseph M., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; capt. 32d U.S.C.
- Parker, Timothy, 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, '65.
- Parkerson, James, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died of wounds received at Port Hudson, June 1, 1863.
- Parkinson, Geo., 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Parkus, Simon, sergt., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Parrish, Wm. W., 1st Art.; enl. May 22, 1861; hon. disch. May 26, 1864.
- *Patten, Charles, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; must. out April 25, 1866.
- Payne, Burton H., cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out Jan. 10, 1865.
- Payne, Ichabod S., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; must. out April 25, 1866.
- Peale, Henry, capt., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. lieutenant-col. 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Pearce, Martin, 18th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Peck, Seth L., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Peck, Wm. H., corp., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. lieutenant; must. out Dec. 12, 1863.
- *Pendergrast, James, 9th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1863.
- *Perkins, Chas. W., corp., 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Perry, Hylon N., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Peter, William, 18th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862.
- Peters, Charles, 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
- Peters, William, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. for disability, July 5, 1863.
- Peterson, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; U.S.N. April 14, 1864.
- Phillips, Benjamin F., cav.; enl. Oct. 5, 1863.
- Phillips, Henry T., cav.; enl. Nov. 18, 1862; capt.; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Phillips, Thomas D., cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Phinney, Elisha, asst. surg., 26th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Phinney, Henry E., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; hon. disch. June 6, 1865.
- Pierce, Thomas H., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Pitcher, Abner D., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, May 8, 1864.
- Pitcher, Albert H., 14th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Pitcher, Frank W., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Pitcher, George, 1st Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Pitcher, George, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Plunkett, Joseph D., color-sergt., 21st Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; second lieutenant; disch. Dec. 20, 1862.
- Porter, Edgar, 11th Regt.; enl. Jan. 14, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
- Porter, Sabart M., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Potter, Charles H., 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; died Aug. 10, 1862.
- Potter, Elisha R., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
- Potter, James, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Potter, Mandeville A., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Powers, Richard, 5th Regt.; enl. May 21, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Price, Joseph H., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864.
- *Price, Orrin M., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; must. out April 25, 1866.
- Primus, Daniel, 30th Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Purdy, William H., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Ragan, James, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- *Ranger, Richard, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Ransom, Henry A., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
- Rathbone, Oramel W., cav.; enl. Dec. 8, 1863; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Reardon, Patrick, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1862.
- Reder, Karl, cav.; enl. Dec. 3, 1863; died of wounds July 29, 1864.
- Reed, Albert O., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Reynolds, John T., corp., 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
- Reynolds, Samuel W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Reynolds, William, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 30, 1862; hon. disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
- Richards, Charles J., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Richardson, James L., cav.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; adjt.; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Rider, James H., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864.
- *Riely, Bernard, 9th Regt.; enl. May 31, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Riley, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.
- Ringroas, Michael, 18th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. Nov. 23, 1863.
- Ripley, George C., lieutenant, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1862; A.D.C.; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.

- Ripley, James D., 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Ripley, Robert A., lieut., 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1862; capt.; must. out Jan. 6, 1865.
- Roach, David, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861.
- Routh, Henry G., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; trans. Sig. Corps.
- Roberts, George, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864; U.S.N.
- Robinson, Francis, 14th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1861; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.
- Robinson, James A., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
- Rockwell, Alfred P., capt., 1st Bat.; enl. Jan. 21, 1861; col. 6th; must. out Feb. 9, 1865; B.G.V. bvt.
- Rockwell, Joseph P., sergt.-maj., 14th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; capt. June 27, 1865.
- Roden, James, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Roe, Edward, 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862; killed Oct. 19, 1864.
- *Rogers, Charles L., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
- Rogers, Eben H., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Rogers, E. P., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; lieut. 29th; res. Aug. 3, 1865.
- Rogers, George W., lieut., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; corp. 26th; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Rogers, Horace E., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; 7th; disch. for disability, March 10, 1863.
- Rogers, Joab B., sergt., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; capt. cav.; must. out Feb. 2, 1865.
- Ross, Daniel V., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 2, 1865.
- Ross, Easo C., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Ross, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Ross, William J., corp., 14th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; maj. 29th; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Rouse, Charles W., corp., 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; hon. disch. Oct. 24, 1864.
- *Rouse, James E., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; hon. disch. July 20, 1865.
- Rozenblatt, David, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; missing at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
- *Ruhl, August, 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- *Ryan, James, 9th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Ryan, John O., cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.
- *Ryan, Michael, 9th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1862; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Ryder, Arthur F., corp., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. for disability, July 3, 1861.
- *Sanders, David, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 7, 1865.
- *Sanders, Julius, 9th Regt.; enl. June 2, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1865.
- Sanders, Ralph G., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; V.R.C. Jan. 15, 1864.
- Sanford, John, 20th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Sawyer, Silas W., capt., 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; resigned Feb. 16, 1864.
- Schneider, Jacob, 14th Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 31, 1864.
- Schneider, John, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Schultz, Peter, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Schofield, Henry M., 1st Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; 11th; died of wounds at Antietam, Sept. 28, 1862.
- Schofield, Le Grand, 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Scott, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Scott, Thomas, lieut., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; capt. N. Y. Bat.
- Selden, Joseph, lieut.-col., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Simplex, James W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Service, John, 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Service, Thomas, 1st Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Setchel, Charles F., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Setchel, George C., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Servin, Nathan D., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Shalk, Frederick E., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; lieut. 14th; died of wounds May 6, 1864.
- Shaw, Bentley, sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Shaw, Daniel, 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Shaw, Jasper A. H., sergt., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Shay, John, 14th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863.
- Shay, Michael, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Shea, James, 26th Regt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Shea, John, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862; died July 18, 1863.
- Shea, Michael, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Sheehan, David D., 9th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; dropped from rolls Oct. 3, 1864.
- Shelden, George W., 1st Art.; enl. May 22, 1861; hon. disch. May 26, 1864.
- Sheppard, Charles, sergt., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; 2d lieut.; res. Feb. 14, 1863.
- Sheppard, Willis D., 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1863.
- Sherman, Horace W., 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Sherman, William M., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; sergt. 26th; died of wounds at Port Hudson, June 28, 1863.
- Sherwood, Stephen, cav.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865.
- Shugrean, Charles, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
- Shumway, Millen, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Simmons, John H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Simons, Leonard, 14th Regt.; enl. June 9, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Simpson, James, cav.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Simpson, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; died Oct. 8, 1862.
- Sizer, Charles O., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1862.
- Snitley, John S., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Snitley, Lyman, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 11, 1862.
- Smith, Augustus F., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; 26th; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Smith, Bradford W., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, March 3, 1863.
- Smith, Daniel, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Smith, Edward, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Smith, Edward, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Smith, George, cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Smith, George E., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Smith, George S., cav.; enl. June 27, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Smith, George W., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1862.
- Smith, James, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Smith, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864.
- Smith, John, corp., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Smith, John, 20th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Smith, John A., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Smith, Joseph, 14th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1864; trans. to 2d Art.
- Smith, Obed G., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Smith, Stephen A., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864; died Feb. 23, 1864.
- Smith, Theodore E., cav.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Smith, Thomas IL, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Smith, William, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; disch. for disability, June 19, 1865.
- Smith, William R., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Snow, Edward A., 2d Art.; enl. Feb. 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Snow, Edwin E., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
- Snow, Henry L., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; discharged.
- Snyder, Leander, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864; must. out Nov. 25, 1865.
- Somerlot, Henry, sergt., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Souter, James, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Spafford, L. E. Forrest, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; sergt.-maj.; hon. disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Spalding, Charles W., lieut., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; res. May 20, 1861.
- Spalding, J. L., sergt.-maj., 1st Regt.; enl. April 23, 1861; adjt. 29th Regt.; res. Aug. 21, 1865.
- Spalding, William IL, cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. for disability, June 30, 1865.
- Spencer, Charles C., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; V.R.C.; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.
- Spencer, Cyrus R., 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. for disability, April 8, 1864.
- Spencer, Orin N., 18th Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Spencer, Robert R., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.

- Spencer, Stephen H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Standt, George, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861.
- Stanley, James, second lieut., 21st Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 20, 1864.
- Stanton, George H., corp., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 8, 1863.
- Stanton, John L., capt., 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.
- Stark, Henry, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Starret, Myron W., 22d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; missing at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.
- Staubly, Anthony, sergt., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; sergt. 18th; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Staubly, Michael, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
- Stearns, Charles J., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Steers, Thomas A., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Stephenson, Moses, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; died of wounds, Oct. 27, 1864.
- Sterry, Tully W., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Stetson, Vine S., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; sergt. 26th; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Stetson, Wm. D., 1st Art.; enl. March 15, 1862; must. out Sept. 25, '65.
- *Stevens, Henry M., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 17, 1862; must. out April 25, 1866.
- Stewart, Henry, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; killed at Petersburg, July 7, 1864.
- Stocket, George, 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out May 29, 1865.
- Stocking, Theodore B., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Stokes, Joseph, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; died July 25, 1861.
- *Strange, William, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 28, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1865.
- Strass, Jacob, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1861.
- *Stidley, George H., 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Sullivan, Daniel, 9th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
- Sullivan, Daniel B., 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out May 18, 1865.
- Sullivan, James, 1st Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
- Sullivan, Jeremiah, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1864.
- Sullivan, John O., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Sullivan, Michael, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Sullivan, Michael, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Sullivan, Patrick, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Summers, F. B., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Swain, George W., sergt., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Swan, Henry W., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; 13th Regt.; disch. for disability, June 5, 1863.
- Sweet, James H., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, Nov. 26, 1863.
- Sweet, James L., 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 8, 1864; disch. for disability, March 25, 1865.
- Tanner, J. Frank, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Taylor, Charles W., 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Taylor, Francis W., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died March 28, 1865.
- Taylor, Henry H., corp., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Taylor, Samuel, 18th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Taylor, William H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1862; disch. June 1, 1864.
- Teff, William H., 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865.
- *Tenney, Edward, 9th Regt.; enl. May 21, 1862.
- Terhune, Henry, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
- Thecklenburg, Henry, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864; must. out Aug. 19, 1865.
- Thompson, Michael, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864.
- Thompson, Nelson C., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of wounds (Winchester), June 30, 1863.
- Thompson, William, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; trans. to U.S.N.
- Thurber, Charles F., 18th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Tiffany, M. V. B., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; capt., 18th Regt.; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Tift, John H., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Tilden, Eugene S., 1st Art.; enl. March 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
- Tingley, John H., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 2d lieut. 1st Art.; resigned Dec. 31, 1862.
- Tisdale, Edward F., 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; cav.; died at Andersonville, Sept. 29, 1865.
- Tisdale, James W., 15th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Toft, Luther, 1st Art.; enl. May 21, 1861.
- Tomlinson, Benjamin L., 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Tomlinson, Richard, 26th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Toomey, Patrick, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Toomey, Thomas, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 1st Art.; disch. for disability, March 7, 1863.
- Torlush, Joseph H., corp., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Torpy, Thomas, 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Torrance, David, sergt., 18th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; lieut.-col. 29th; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
- Torrance, James, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; sergt. 13th; killed Port Hudson, May 24, 1863.
- Tourtellotte, Marvin, 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1864.
- Town, George S., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; sergt. 18th; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Town, William H., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died March 28, 1864.
- Tracy, Benjamin F., qm.mr., 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Tracy, Joseph A., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of wounds, Aug. 7, 1864.
- Tracy, Timothy W., lieut., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Trainor, Charles, 9th Regt.; enl. May 21, 1862.
- Trainor, Felix, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Treadway, Russell, 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
- Treadway, John F., cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died at Andersonville, Aug. 3, 1864.
- Trean, Charles K. T., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865.
- Trinier, Richard, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; 18th; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Truman, Frank M., 18th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
- Tubbs, Charles A., 14th Regt.; enl. June 9, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Tubbs, William H., capt., 14th Regt.; enl. June 15, 1862; res. Feb. 20, 1863.
- Tucker, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
- Turner, Samuel, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
- Tyler, Daniel, col., 1st Regt.; enl. April 23, 1861; B.G.V.; res. April, 1864.
- Tyler, Edwin L., 2d lieut., 1st Art.; enl. March 29, 1862; res. Aug. 19, 1864.
- Tyler, Moses, 14th Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862; died at Andersonville, April 14, 1864.
- Underhill, Joseph, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. for disability, Feb. 9, 1865.
- Upham, Benjamin M., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; V.R.C., Jan. 1, 1865.
- Upham, George R., 18th Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Varney, Israel, 18th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; died at Florence, S. C., Feb. 16, 1865.
- Vergason, Erastus, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862.
- Vergason, Isaac D., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Vergason, James H., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Volkman, Ferdinand, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; died at Beanfort, S. C., Oct. 21, 1862.
- Wait, Marvin, lieut., 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
- Waldeu, Oliver, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, March 18, 1862.
- Walden, Winthrop, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

- Walden, William Henry, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- *Walker, Charles H., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Wallace, William, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Ward, David, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Ward, George W., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Andersonville, Feb. 6, 1865.
- Ward, John E., lieut., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; col. 8th; must. out March 13, 1865.
- Ward, James, 18th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Warden, Alexander, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Warren, George, 21st Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Warren, Henry, cav.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Warren, Walter P., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Washington, George, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Watson, Jonathan, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability May 5, 1862.
- Watson, Myron, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, May 7, 1862.
- Webb, Charles, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Webb, William H., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Welch, George H., cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 9, 1862.
- Welch, John, cav.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
- Welch, Thomas, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Weiden, Patrick, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861; died Aug. 14, 1862.
- Weller, John, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Wells, John W., 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 11, 1862.
- Wenlick, Frank, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- *West, George W., sergt., 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861.
- Wetherell, Benjamin S., 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Whaley, George G., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Wheatley, Charles, 7th Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- *Wheelock, William H., 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
- Whipple, John A., cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- White, Edwin, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- White, Frank, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.
- White, Isaac, 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- White, Mortimer, 20th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
- White, William, cav.; enl. Jan. 30, 1864.
- Whiteley, Henry A., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 2, 1862.
- Whiting, Andrew F., 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; disch. Feb. 18, 1864.
- Whitmore, Horace W., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 26th; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Whitney, John, 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Whittlesey, George W., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; adjt. 13th; res. Oct. 9, 1863.
- Wight, Edgar S., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Wilber, Daniel, 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; accidentally shot, Jan. 5, 1863.
- Wilber, Jobo A., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, May 8, 1865.
- Wilber, Edward O., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Wilcox, Gordon, corp., 18th Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- *Wilcox, Stephen E., 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
- *Wilcox, Sylvanus J., 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Wilkins, Geo. W., 1st Art.; enl. Jan. 14, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, '65.
- Wilkinson, Jesse D., corp., 18th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1862; capt. 43d U.S.C.T.; must. out Nov. 30, 1865.
- Willard, Robert, 11th Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. for disability, March 19, 1865.
- Williams, Calvin, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- *Williams, Charles M., 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
- Williams, Eri, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Williams, George E., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Williams, George E., 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1861.
- Williams, George S., 30th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1863; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Williams, I. V. B., qr.-mr., 1st Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; qr.-mr. 6th Regt.; res. May 11, 1863.
- Williams, James, cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Williams, John, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- *Williams, John, 9th Regt.; enl. May 24, 1862.
- Williams, John, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Williams, John H., corp., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Williams, John W., 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- Williams, Julius, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, '63.
- Williams, William, 2d Art.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Williams, William E., 1st Art.; enl. March 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1862.
- Wilson, De Laroo, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; qr.-mr. 30th Regt.; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.
- Wilson, George, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 30, 1864.
- Wilson, James, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863.
- Wilson, James, 14th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863; trans. to U.S.N.
- *Wilson, James, 12th Regt.; enl. Jan. 21, 1862.
- Wilson, James, corp., 30th Regt.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Winship, Joseph H., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Andersonville, April 5, 1864.
- Wiserth, George, cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864.
- Wolf, Henry, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Wood, Alfred, 18th Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Wood, Asa F., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Wood, George, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
- Wood, Henry, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, July 29, 1862.
- Wood, Horace B., 2d Art.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 27, 1864.
- Wood, John, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, June 17, 1863.
- Wood, John W., 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 5, 1861; died of wounds received at Antietam.
- Woodward, William H., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Wright, Franklin S., 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1865.
- Wright, Henry C., 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Wright, Sylvanus, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861.
- *Yale, Russell, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
- Yerrington, Henry P., 14th Regt.; enl. June 9, 1862; died of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 21, 1862.
- Yerrington, Perry, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 15, 1864.
- York, James E., 18th Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- York, Nathan, 26th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Young, Adam, corp., 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; hon. disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Young, Charles, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; 1st Art.; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
- Young, David, lieut.-col., 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 7, 1861.
- Young, Robert, 18th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 27, 1865.
- Zampfiropolos, Michael, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864; Vet. Res. Corps, April 23, 1865.

The names of "unassigned recruits" are not given in this "roll"; they were for the most part unworthy substitutes, who enlisted for the sake of the bounty, and, with few exceptions, never served in their regiments.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NORWICH—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Gen. Jedediah Huntington.—Among the distinguished names of those of the Revolutionary era which shed a lustre about New London County, that of Gen. Jedediah Huntington stands pre-eminent. Born of a noble stock, he united inherited excellence with a superior education, and was eminently qualified for the important positions, both in the field and council, to which he was subsequently elected.

He was born in Norwich, Aug. 4, 1743, where he was prepared for a collegiate course, and graduated at Harvard College with distinguished honor in the class of 1763. The high social rank of his family is indicated by the order of his name on the college catalogue, it being the second in the list of his class, above that of John Quincy. The Master's degree was also conferred on him by Yale College in 1770. After leaving college he became associated with his father in commercial pursuits, and was engaged in this business when the Revolutionary cloud began to lower, and he soon became noted as a Son of Liberty and an active captain of the militia. The bursting of the storm found him ready, and just one week from the firing of the first shot at Lexington he reported at Cambridge with a regiment under his command, and was detailed to occupy Dorchester Heights. After the evacuation of Boston by the British he marched with his army to New York, and entertained the commander-in-chief on the way at Norwich.

During the year 1776 he was at New York, Kingsbridge, Northcastle, Sidnun's Bridge, and other posts. In April of that year he assisted in repulsing the British at Danbury, Conn., assailing the enemy's rear, and effecting a junction with his fellow-townsmen, Benedict Arnold.

In March, 1777, Roger Sherman writes thus, "Col. Huntington was recommended by Gen. Washington as a fit person for brigadier, but then Connecticut had more than her share." May 12th of that year he was promoted to that rank, as Mr. Sherman states, "at Gen. Washington's request."

In July he joined Gen. Putnam at Peekskill with all the Continental troops which he could collect, and in the following September was ordered to join the main army near Philadelphia, where he remained at headquarters, at Worcester, Whippin, Whitmarsh, Gulph Hills, etc. In November, on receiving information of the enemy's movement upon Red Bank, he was detached with his brigade, among other troops, to its relief, but Cornwallis had anticipated them. Having shared the hardships of his companions in arms at Valley Forge through the winter of 1777-78, he, together with Col. Wigglesworth, was in March appointed by the commander-in-chief "to aid Gen.

McDougal in inquiring into the loss of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, in the State of New York, and into the conduct of the principal officers commanding those posts." In May he was ordered with his brigade to the North River, and was stationed successively at Camp Reading, Highlands, Neilson's Point, Springfield, Shorthills, Potowa, Peekskill, West Point, etc. In July he was a member of the court-martial which tried Gen. Charles Lee for misconduct at the battle of Monmouth; and in September he sat upon the court of inquiry to whom was referred the case of Maj. André. In December, 1780, his was the only Connecticut brigade that remained in the service. On the 10th of May, 1783, at a meeting of officers, he was appointed one of a committee of four to draft a plan of organization, which resulted in their reporting on the 13th the constitution of the famous "Society of Cincinnati." On the 24th of June, Washington writes that the army was "reduced to a competent garrison for West Point, Patterson, Huntington, and Groaton being the only brigadiers now left with it, besides the adjutant-general." At the close of the war he received the brevet rank of major-general. Gen. Huntington was also one of the founders of West Point Academy.

On returning from the army he resumed business in his native town, and was successively chosen sheriff of the county, State treasurer, and delegate to the State convention which adopted the constitution of the United States.

In 1789 he was appointed by President Washington collector of customs at New London, then the port of entry for Eastern Connecticut and Connecticut River, which office he retained under four administrations, and resigned shortly before his death.

At twenty-three years of age he made a public profession of religion, and was for many years an officer and pillar of the church of which he was a member. "His munificence, for its profusion, its uniformity, its long continuance, and for the discretion by which it was directed," was pronounced "without an example or a parallel in his native State."

Gen. Huntington was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Governor Trumbull, and she died at Dedham, Mass., while on her way to the camp to visit her husband. Two of her brothers, one of them the distinguished painter, were associated with her husband in the war, of which her father was one of the main supports. She died leaving a son. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Thomas Moore, and sister of Bishop Moore, of Virginia. She survived her husband, and was the mother of seven children.

Gen. Huntington died in New London, Sept. 25, 1818, where his remains were interred, though subsequently transferred to the family tomb at Norwich.

William A. Buckingham was born May 28, 1804, in the town of Lebanon, Conn. He is a descendant of a family of Puritans, who left England and migrated



Jed Huntington



W. W. Buckingham



Wm. H. Brown,

to America in 1637. The memorials of the family are still preserved, from Thomas Buckingham, the pioneer, down to the present time, nearly two centuries and a half. Throughout the line they have been men remarkable for earnestness and piety, and his immediate ancestors were specially notable for kindness of heart, firmness of purpose, and nobility of character. Reared under the tutelage of such parents, and with the pure blood of a noble ancestry coursing through his veins, it is not strange that Governor Buckingham developed a noble manhood. He was educated at the public schools of the day, and during vacations he performed his part of the labor incident to a farmer's life. At the early age of eighteen he began life for himself. His first venture was as a teacher. He taught but one year, however, and then relinquished the calling for the to him more congenial vocation of merchant. He engaged first as clerk with a mercantile firm at Norwich, and made a study of his pursuit. At the age of twenty-three he deemed himself sufficiently well versed in trade to commence business for himself. He opened a store in Norwich, and met with success from the beginning. He soon added manufacturing to his mercantile pursuits, and the latter venture proving so profitable, he in 1848 abandoned merchandising altogether, and devoted his entire energies and means to the development of his manufacturing business. Prosperity and success crowned his efforts, and as the knowledge of his character and abilities spread abroad the circle of his personal influence and popularity expanded, and he became noted for possessing in a remarkable degree that stern integrity and grandeur of character which had distinguished his ancestors.

Up to the year 1856 Governor Buckingham had given no particular attention to politics, had never courted or accepted office further than the mayoralty of Norwich. In principle, however, he had always been a Whig and opposed to the institution of slavery. The repeal of the "Missouri Compromise" roused his nature, however, and in the Presidential canvass of 1856 he came forth as an active, ardent, and intelligent Republican. His name was placed on the Republican electoral ticket, and greatly contributed to its success. Becoming thus extensively and favorably known to the people of his State, he in 1858 was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected Governor of Connecticut. For eight consecutive years he was re-elected to that exalted and honorable position. Those years cover the most eventful period of American history. From the fall of Fort Sumter it has been said of him that he "devoted himself, mind, body, and estate, to the Union cause." From the "Military and Civil History of Connecticut during the War of 1861-65" we quote the following:

"The Governor anticipated the enactment of laws, assumed responsibility, and pledged his private credit in purchase of supplies and munitions of war, etc. When the Legislature assembled it passed acts of

indemnity, and literally placed the whole resources of the State at his disposal." Never was a trust more faithfully executed. To a citizen of the State whose duties kept him at the front Governor Buckingham said, "You will see many battles and much suffering: don't let any Connecticut man suffer for want of anything that can be done for him,—*if it costs money, draw on me for it.*" His last term as Governor expired in May, 1866. In May, 1868, he was elected Senator of the United States, and for a period of six years he remained a much-revered, able, efficient, and highly-respected member of that august body. When the session of 1874-75 began it was manifest that his active and useful career was drawing to a close. Though his mind still remained clear and strong, yet his bodily health was fast failing. His last days were peaceful and serene. A short time prior to his demise he sank into unconsciousness, and thus fell asleep. The representatives and dignitaries of the land gathered round his bier to take one last fond look at their compeer and associate. Many and sincere were the eulogies pronounced on Governor William A. Buckingham by men high in station, and deep and sorrowful were the heart-throbbings of all who had the good fortune to know him. In his early manhood he embraced the Christian faith and united himself to the church of his ancestors.

Through life, in all its varied relations, he was true to its teachings. Of all the great, grand, and noble men Connecticut has furnished to the world there is no one to whom she can point with more pride and which posterity will more delight to honor than William A. Buckingham, the *great war Governor*.

Gen. William Williams was born in Stonington, Conn., March 12, 1788. He was the son of William Williams, a self-made man of great business enterprise, and a citizen often honored by various offices of trust and responsibility. He inherited from his father to some extent that fondness for mercantile pursuits which distinguished him, and that perseverance and tenacity of purpose which contributed so largely to his success. He was educated at the district schools in Stonington and the Plainfield Academy, and at an early age commenced his business career as clerk in a store in his native town. He remained here, however, but a short time, when he went to New York and entered the commission-house of W. & S. Robinson, where he served a faithful clerkship of about three years, acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties of a shipping merchant's vocation.

In July, 1806, when eighteen years of age, he returned to Stonington, and soon after was dispatched as supercargo in one of his father's vessels bound for Labrador, and thence to Bordeaux. This was his first voyage, and consumed two years. Upon his return he commenced on his own account in New London, but soon after removed to Norwich, and in company with his father turned his attention to manufactures. He engaged in manufacturing flour

on a large scale, and afterwards in that of cotton, until the closing up of this kind of enterprise, in the years 1818 and 1819. He then returned to mercantile life, and from 1821 to 1827 made a number of successful commercial voyages to Europe and South America. In 1828 he engaged in the whaling business with the late Capt. Acors Barns, under the firm-name of Williams & Barns, and remained interested in the whaling business until his death. This was an enterprising and successful firm, and contributed largely to the reputation New London attained as a famous whaling port.

He was one of the incorporators of the Merchants' Bank of Norwich in 1833, and was chosen its first president, and officiated in that capacity a quarter of a century, until he resigned at the age of seventy.

In his connection with the militia of the State he rose through the several grades up to the rank of major-general, a title which adhered to him to the last, and by which he was almost universally addressed. He manifested a laudable interest in educational matters, and was one of the public-spirited men who organized and endowed the Norwich Free Academy, which has proved one of the model high schools of New England. He united with the Congregational Church in 1820, and remained a consistent and prominent member of the church during life. His charities were large and judicious. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and vice-president of the Bible, Seaman's Friend, and Home Missionary Societies. For nearly a quarter of a century he devoted a large portion of his time to the promotion of the cause of education in Eastern Connecticut, and during many seasons he visited annually nearly every school district within twenty miles of his home, distributing among them useful books and papers, and encouraging both teachers and pupils by his words of advice and the interest he evinced in their welfare.

He always manifested an especial interest in the moral and religious condition of the Mohegan Indians, living on a government reservation a few miles from Norwich, and by his personal efforts and weekly visits their church was in a great measure sustained.

In May, 1862, Gen. Williams and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding, and in July, 1870, he celebrated the completion of fifty years' union with the church in which he had so long been a leading member and counselor, and for nearly twenty-five years a consistent and useful office-bearer. In his death, which occurred Oct. 28, 1870, Norwich lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens and benefactors.

Harriet Peck Williams.¹—The long married life of this venerable and beloved lady, extending over more than fifty-eight years, needs little record than that of the prosperity, the wide and useful influence,

the noble hospitality, and the large munificence of her husband, Gen. William Williams, recounted elsewhere in this volume, and more fully in the *Congregational Quarterly* for July, 1872. She was the daughter of Capt. Bela Peck, some of whose high qualities of character she reproduced in her own life, and whose memory she loved to honor.

The death of her husband in 1870 left her the last survivor of her family. All her three children, the last of them in the strength of manhood, had preceded her husband to the grave. With what stately courtesy, bright wit, and true benevolence she ministered the hospitalities and charities of the bereaved but cheerful house there are multitudes, both rich and poor, to testify.

At the time when her husband was among the leaders in the founding of the Free Academy, she of herself instituted various prizes for scholarship, and founded the library of the new institution, naming it, in honor of her father, "The Bela Peck Library." It was in her widowhood that the building of the Park Church was undertaken, and to that enterprise she gave earnest thought and prayer and liberal benefactions. The lot for the church, immediately opposite her window, the chime of ten bells, the clock,² the great window in the west transept were among her gifts. But generous as she was in public charities, it was in acts of private and personal beneficence that she most abounded. In her last will she bequeathed the greater part of her fortune for the foundation of a high school for girls at New London, in memory of her son, Thomas W. Williams, who at the time of his death was a citizen of that place.

She was born at Norwich Town, March 17, 1795, was married May, 1812, and died Oct. 14, 1880.

Charles Johnson³ traces his ancestry to Capt. Edward Johnson, who was born at Herne Hill, near Canterbury, Kent, England, in 1599. He came to America with Governor Winthrop, and was his intimate friend. He was a founder of Woburn, Mass., and was one of the most prominent men of his time. For many years he was a captain in the colonial army, and was also a deputy to the General Court for the colony of Massachusetts, and served on many important committees. He died at Woburn, April 23, 1672. He was the author of the first history of New England ever published. It was printed in London in 1654, entitled "Wonderworking Providence of Sion's Savior in New England." This is now a very rare work, and commands a high price. Only a few copies of this antique publication are in existence, one of which is

² The gift of the tower-clock was made in the closing year of Mrs. Williams' life. Soon after it had been put in place, at a church festival, a series of conundrums on the clock was proposed, among which was this: "Why is it like its giver? Because it is full of good works." When the old lady heard of this she remarked that a better answer would be, "Because it bears the marks of time on its face." Her friends will recognize the quick wit of the answer as characteristic of the dear old lady.

³ The following sketch is taken principally from the *Norwich Daily Bulletin*.

¹ Contributed by Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.





Charles Johnson

owned by Mr. C. C. Johnson, of this city. The ancestral line from Capt. Edward Johnson to the subject of this sketch is as follows: John Johnson, fifth son of Capt. Edward Johnson, was born in England in 1635 or '36; Obadiah Johnson, third son of John, was born at Woburn, Mass., Jan. 15, 1664; Obadiah Johnson, second son of Obadiah above named, was born at Canterbury, April 10, 1702. For wealth, religion, and political influence he was one of the first men in that part of the colony.

Obadiah Johnson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch and son of Obadiah, was born in Canterbury, Feb. 18, 1736, and died Oct. 27, 1801. He was conspicuous during the Revolutionary war, and held the office of lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the Continental army, and was a brave and gallant officer. His commission, signed by John Hancock, president of Congress, is in the possession of Mr. C. C. Johnson.

John Johnson, fourth son of Obadiah and Lucy Cady Johnson, was born at Canterbury, Sept. 26, 1774. They had nine children, of whom Charles Johnson was the eldest son.

Charles Johnson was born in Jewett City, April 29, 1806, and spent the earlier period of his life in that thriving village. When about fourteen years of age he began working in the cotton-mill at that place, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which time, says the "New England Official Directory and Handbook," "he was taken into the factory-store and office, remaining there until the mill was sold to Samuel and John Slater. From 1823 to 1824 he was employed as accountant by the Hopkins & Morse Machine Company, of Norwich; as book-keeper in the Griswold Woollen Company, by Trumbull, Breed & Co., from 1824 to 1827."

Becoming of age in the last-named year, he invested the savings of this period of labor in a mercantile enterprise in which he was associated with his father, under the firm-name of John Johnson & Son, and which he pursued with a profit which thus early indicated his possession of shrewd business talent. Later he conducted a store at Norwich Falls under the firm-name of Cobb & Johnson.

When the Jewett City Bank was organized in 1831, Mr. Charles Johnson was chosen its cashier at the modest salary of two hundred dollars per annum. Three years afterwards, when the late Newton Perkins, of this city, resigned the corresponding position in the old Norwich Bank to accept the trusteeship of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, Mr. Johnson was offered and accepted the vacant position at a salary of one thousand dollars, beginning his services in January, 1835, and being succeeded in the cashiership at Jewett City by his father, who retained it until within a year of the close of his life, a period of some twenty years. In the year 1847, upon the death of the late Jabez Huntington, Mr. Johnson was chosen president of the Norwich Bank, and held that position until his demise.

At the time Mr. Johnson came to this city the business of the young Norwich Savings Society was conducted in the same edifice with the venerable Norwich Bank, and Mr. Johnson assisted in transacting its then diminutive business. In June, 1840, he was made a trustee, and about the same time a director, and in 1865, on the death of the late Joseph Williams, he was chosen its president.

It was in connection with these institutions that Mr. Johnson was most prominently known in the community, and in his relations with both his duties were ever performed with a scrupulous precision and honesty that are worthy of the widest imitation. The Norwich Bank is one of the three oldest banks in Connecticut, and has a record of which those who have been connected with it have always been peculiarly and justly proud. Since it was founded, some eighty-three years ago, it has not once failed to pay its regular semi-annual dividend, and it is largely due to the discretion and virtue of Mr. Johnson that it has stood so well and proved so successful for the past forty-five years. During his connection with the Savings Society the deposits have swelled from less than one hundred and fifty thousand to nearly eight million of dollars, and more than fifty thousand persons have availed themselves of its privileges. With the principal share of the grave responsibility of judiciously investing this money, and of protecting the loans when once made, Mr. Johnson was charged for many years.

In addition to his regular banking business, Mr. Johnson conducted extensive brokerage operations for many years, and was called upon to administer several public and private trusts. In the first-named capacity, and in connection with the Savings-Bank, he probably placed more money than any other gentleman in Norwich. His management of estates, as of all other trusts, was marked by exactness, even to the minutest details, and by universally recognized fidelity to the interests of his clients. Never was it suggested that he had misused a cent that was not his own. The office of treasurer of the Otis Library ever since the first meeting of the trustees, twenty-nine years ago, and of the local fund for the benefit of the soldiers' families during the late war, were only two of several responsibilities imposed upon him and borne with satisfaction to the community.

Among Mr. Johnson's other public relations may be mentioned his share in the directory of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad from 1848 to 1869; he was the only member of the board who openly asserted his disapproval of the lease to the New York and New England management, believing that negotiation to be detrimental to Norwich interests. For more than six years prior to his death he had been engaged in reorganizing the affairs of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, in the interest of the first mortgage bondholders, having been elected first director in the new company, and having had the most prominent share

in the undertaking. The interest involved was some six million dollars; and inasmuch as Mr. Johnson had been one of the several who had marketed those bonds here, it was a great consolation to him that, after their depreciation, they had been again brought up to or above the price at which they were originally taken. The work of reorganization had been very nearly consummated before his death; but it was a matter of regret that he could not make just one more trip to New York to arrange a few remaining details. Mr. Johnson was one of the originators of the Norwich City Gas Company, in which he was a director until the time of his death. From 1845 to 1851 he was president of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, now defunct. Of all the old directors of this corporation, as also the original directors of the Norwich Bank and the trustees of the Otis Library, he was the last to be taken away.

Mr. Johnson was a large contributor to the Second Congregational Church of this city until the formation of the Park Church and society, towards which he subsequently held a similar relation. Of the former he was more than once treasurer. He was prominent and enthusiastic in the movement for the erection of a new place of worship on the Plain, though reluctant to have a distinct organization effected. No one gave more largely than he, in proportion to his means, to the new enterprise. Mr. Johnson was also one of the incorporators of the Free Academy. It might be remarked in this connection that Mr. Johnson was not only a liberal giver, but was also gifted with the public spirit, the tact and the energy which made him prominent and successful in all sorts of movements for raising money.

A large part of Mr. Johnson's life is recorded only in the grateful memories of those whom he has peculiarly and otherwise befriended. He was a man of large and varied though quiet benevolence. Although he lived in a very unostentatious way and died without any accumulation of wealth, it has been estimated by one who knew him well that he scattered during his life nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for religious and benevolent purposes and personal charities. Never anything of a politician, and not always hopeful in his views, he nevertheless took a decided interest in national affairs, and was fond of discussing them with his friends. In the days of the old Whig party he was a devoted admirer of Daniel Webster, whose funeral at Marshfield, in 1852, he attended as an act of personal reverence. In the days of the anti-slavery agitation he was a strong Abolitionist, and later an ardent friend of the Union cause and of the universal brotherhood of mankind. The eagerness with which he watched the progress of material civilization amounted almost to a passion, and he took pride in relating the circumstance that he sent the first paid telegram over the wire from Baltimore to Washington. Another of his traits was his singularly clear memory, which retained events

and dates of even trifling importance with rare accuracy, and which was often of great assistance to his associates in business.

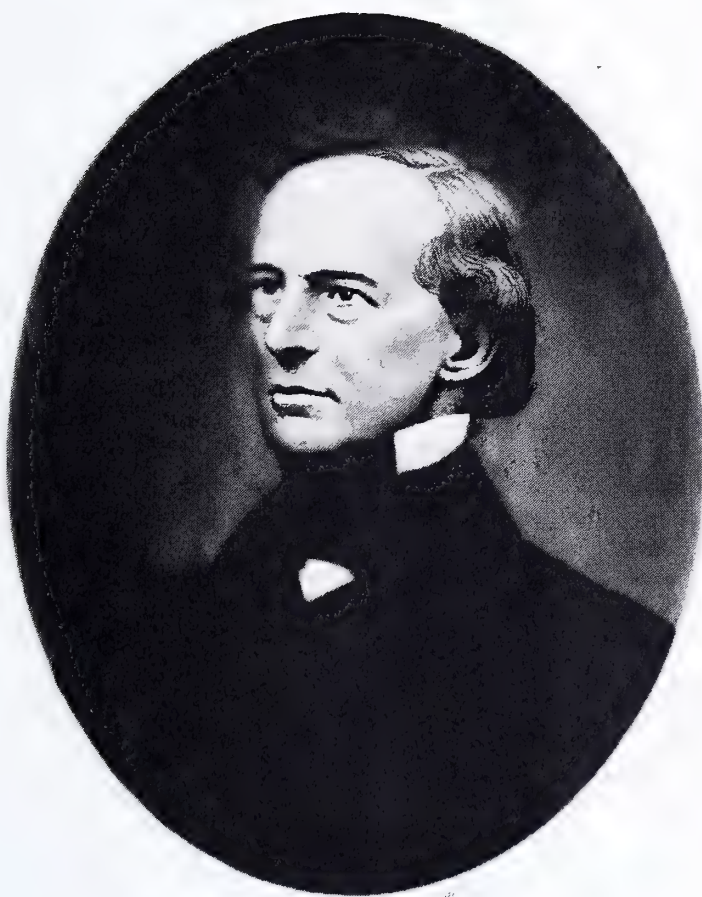
Though well fitted to enjoy domestic happiness and to confer it, Mr. Johnson's life was clouded by signal bereavements. He was thrice robbed of the conjugal partners of his joys and sorrows by death, and lost two promising children also. The only surviving child is Mr. C. C. Johnson, of this city. Mr. Johnson was a consistent Christian, and the advancement of the religious interests of the city found in him an earnest advocate. A former friend and pastor speaks of Mr. Johnson as "one who was such a signal embodiment of every noble, unselfish, and generous trait as to give a new significance to the word friend. He was a representative of everything that was noble, and his life was a river of help and cheer to all who knew him."

For his varied and prolonged business activities, his faithfulness to large responsibilities, his quick response to the demands of charity or public weal, his modest voluntary generosity, and his cordial and gentlemanly bearing, Mr. Johnson will be long held in kindly remembrance by the community of which for so long a period he was so useful and worthy a member, and prove a wholesome model to a rising generation. He died April 16, 1879.

Charles Osgood.—A man who entirely by his own efforts rose to affluence and social position, and through all the changing events of a remarkably active business life preserved his integrity unimpeached, well deserves the pen of the historian. Such an one was Dr. Charles Osgood, of honored memory. Without the advantages of inherited aid, he worked the problem of his own fortune and lived to enjoy the fruition of a successful business career.

He was born in Lebanon, Conn., in February, 1808. He was graduated at the Plainfield Academy, and having decided upon the medical profession as a life-work, he commenced its study in the office of his father, the late Dr. Erastus Osgood, who for nearly half a century was a successful practitioner in this section.

In 1833 he graduated from Yale College, receiving a medical diploma from that institution. In the same year he went to Providence, R. I., and became associated with Dr. Arnold in the practice of medicine. Here he remained but a short time, and removing to Monroe, Mich., at once entered upon a large and successful practice. In 1840 he returned to his native county, locating in this city, and in the following year, 1841, established his drug business, which subsequently made his name familiar in the business circles of the East. He commenced business in this city, in the building now occupied by the Henry Bill Publishing Company, on Shetucket Street. Here was located his first drug-store and laboratory. He pursued his business with energy and tact, and came to be ranked among the millionaires of Connecticut.



Charles Aspinwall



Lemuel Wellen

The history of the life of Dr. Osgood since his return to Norwich is in a great measure a history of the town itself. He was identified with the city as but few men have been. In every enterprise that a large public spirit inspired his hand was always among those most potent, his practical wisdom most earnestly sought and prized, and his purse always ready.

He was connected with many prominent manufacturing institutions and corporations, among which may be mentioned the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, located at Malden, Mass.; the Brown Cotton-Gin Company, at New London; the Norwich City Gas Company, etc. He was prominent in banking circles; was the founder of the Shetucket Bank, and was its president from its organization in 1853. He was also a director in the New London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in the Norwich Water-Power Company, and was one of the vice-presidents of the Norwich Savings Society. Dr. Osgood also did much to advance the interests of the New London Junction Railroad, and was its president since 1873.

He not only labored to advance the business interests of the city, but educational matters also found in him an earnest advocate. He aided in founding the Free Academy, and became one of its incorporators.

Politically Dr. Osgood was a Democrat, but never a bitter partisan. He seemed content with the places of honor and trust won by his business achievements, and had little ambition for public office. In 1876, however, by the earnest solicitation of his fellow-citizens, he accepted the nomination for the mayoralty of the city and was elected; but failing health compelled him to resign when his term had only half expired. He dignified the office as long as he held it, and his resignation evoked universal expression of regret from his fellow-citizens irrespective of party.

Dr. Charles Osgood was a good citizen, a gentleman of superior culture, genial and social in manner, very popular with the masses, and was distinguished for his sterling integrity and business energy and tact. He died March 18, 1881, leaving a wife, two sons, Charles H. and F. L. Osgood, and a daughter (wife of A. C. Tyler).

Leonard Ballou.—After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in the early part of the seventeenth century, a large body of Huguenots, driven from their homes in the "sunny land of France" by the relentless persecutions under the reign of Louis XIV., fled to this country in search of religious liberty.

As a body they represented the most intelligent, industrious, and enterprising of her citizens, belonging principally to the nobility and middle classes. They brought with them to the American colonies characters and habits which were of more value than large amounts of money, together with the most useful industrial arts of their native land. Their descendants, in New England, New York, and the West,

have been among our most useful and honored citizens, and their names are blended with our national history. The most notable instance is seen in the life of our late President James A. Garfield, who inherited in a marked degree the characteristics of his ancestor, Maturin Ballou, the earliest of the name in this country, who settled on the shore of Narragansett Bay, and afterwards became identified with the Roger Williams colony. His son Nathaniel subsequently purchased a large tract of land in Cumberland, in the colony of Rhode Island, and engaged in its cultivation. His eldest son, according to the law of primogeniture, then in force, inherited all the lauded estate of his father, but he, not recognizing the principle of the old feudal system, gave a farm to each of his brothers. Of these, Noah had ten children, many of whom, together with their ancestors and four succeeding generations, counting seven in all, lie buried in the old Ballou burying-ground, in Cumberland, opposite the old church long known as the Elder Ballou Meeting-house, its pulpit having been occupied for thirty-five years by Elder Abner Ballou, who died in 1806, in his eighty-first year. The old meeting-house, which was built in the seventeenth century, has long ceased to be a place of regular worship, but has become a sort of Mecca, to which the Ballous from all parts of the country make regular pilgrimages. The old house is built of wood, shingled on the outside, and has a gallery and pews, all hewn from solid oak, and put together with wooden pins. At the time of its construction there were no saw-mills in the country, and no nails were to be purchased, and even the floor was originally hewn from oak and fastened down with wooden pins. The pulpit was built with a solidity which was absolutely essential to its permanence under the eloquent and vehement fervor of the many Ballous who occupied it from generation to generation.

The second Noah, who was the son of the one before mentioned, and the father of Leonard Ballou, the subject of this sketch, having enterprise, industry, and mechanical skill, engaged in the business of boat-building, quite an important industry at that period, in addition to his farming interests. In his sixteenth year he entered the Revolutionary army, and afterwards became a commissioned officer under Gen. Greene. He died in Cumberland, in 1843, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

His eldest son, Leonard, was born in Cumberland, Feb. 23, 1794, and in his boyhood attended the common school of the town. He afterwards pursued his studies in a private school preparatory to a classical course, working in the mean time in his father's shop and on the farm. When he had reached the age of sixteen the non-intercourse act and the embargo which preceded the war of 1812 entirely destroyed all the mechanical industries of the country connected with commerce, and the father was obliged to abandon his plans for the higher education of his son.

The next winter he taught acceptably the public school in his own district, and later had charge of a much larger school in another part of the town. Under these circumstances, finding that he must rely upon his own efforts for his future support, and having a natural taste for mechanical pursuits, as well as a facility in the use of tools, acquired in his father's shop, he sought and obtained work as a carpenter and joiner in building houses for the small manufacturing establishments just making their appearance on the Blackstone River. In 1819 he entered the employment of Jason Tower, a millwright, engaged at that time in mill-work generally, and in building a water-wheel for Mr. Harris. The charge of constructing and placing the wheel, and arranging the shafting, with the gearing, pulleys, draws, etc., crude as they were in that early period of manufacturing, devolved chiefly on Mr. Ballou, a great responsibility for a young man of so little experience in that specialty. At that time there were few competent mechanics, even in Rhode Island, where the first mills were erected.

He succeeded so entirely to the satisfaction of Mr. Harris that soon afterwards, when Watson, Tingley & Rathbone, of Providence, proposed to take up the water-power at the present important manufacturing centre, Willimantic, Conn., then almost a wilderness, he recommended the young Ballou as a competent man for that great work, involving, as it did, not only the construction of the water-wheel, shafting, etc., for the mill, but also determining the fall of the water-power by practical engineering, which had not then been reduced to an exact science.

Young as he was, diffident as to his ability to accomplish the work, he yet saw that if he was to earn larger wages than an ordinary mechanic he must do what an ordinary mechanic could not do. Acting under the advice of his friend Harris, he went to Willimantic, surveyed the water-power, constructed the wheel, shafted the mill, and applied the water successfully, thus justifying the confidence of Mr. Harris as to his ability, and having the satisfaction of engineering the first water-power in a wild and almost uninhabitable section, which to-day teems with a large and thriving population, and whose immense and elegant mills represent the highest manufacturing skill to be found in New England. On Mr. Ballou's return to Rhode Island his services were eagerly sought after as a millwright by the Wilkinsons, the Slaters, and the Browns, who were the leading manufacturers of that period.

In 1825, having accumulated a small property as the result of this hard labor, he decided he would have a mill of his own, however small it might be, and in November of that year he purchased a mill privilege on the Five-Mile River, in Killingly, Conn.

On this privilege was a small mill, built for the purpose of grinding rye to make gin, a business then very common in that part of the State. The power was so poorly applied that it was barely possible to

carry one run of stones, while to-day, known as the Ballou Mills, it runs twenty-six thousand spindles.

Here came in the value of the knowledge which he had acquired of the capacity of mill-sites, and which led to his future success.

In making this purchase his father-in-law, Jabez Amsbury, a practical machinist, was associated with him, under the firm-name of Amsbury & Ballou.

During the winter they built a part of the necessary machinery. The following spring they removed their families to Killingly, and with them came George Weatherhead, another son-in-law, and Mowry Amsbury, son of Jabez Amsbury.

The entire capital possessed by the parties was six thousand dollars, but each was qualified to fill the position required in the running of a small mill, Mr. Ballou being the manager and leading spirit of the whole.

Their small capital necessitated their utilizing the old gin-mill, which was a small one-story building; but soon, under the impulses and labors of these earnest workers, it assumed the form of a factory, fifty feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and three stories in height. They started the mill in the following autumn, with only ten looms in full operation.

After running the factory for one year, Mr. Ballou discovered that an income sufficient to support four families could not be derived from the product of ten looms. He saw from the beginning that the only way to realize a larger profit was to increase the machinery, which had been contemplated in the building of the factory, but he had not the money to do this, and he hesitated.

He was in a dilemma. Instead of laying up a small sum every year, as he had been doing while working for others, he found himself losing daily working for himself. But that was not the worst of it. His father-in-law and brothers-in-law could not abandon the enterprise without great loss and even failure, and to him alone they looked for relief.

Of the Ballous it may be truly said that whatever they undertake they seldom or never stop at any obstacle to success which industry, energy, and enterprise can conquer, and this was a trait of character for which the subject of this sketch was pre-eminently distinguished.

Yet a young man and with very little experience in the management of business affairs, he sought the advice of a friend in Providence, R. I.,—a gentleman of excellent reputation as a manufacturer, of a kindly nature and sound judgment,—and was confirmed in his own opinion as to the necessity of the case and its remedy; but, always careful and conservative, he hesitated about incurring so large an indebtedness, and feared he might not be able to raise the money to carry out the plan, until his friend assured him that he would give him whatever aid he might need, saying to him, "Go ahead, and I will see that you do not fail."

The machinery was ordered the same day, and he returned home greatly encouraged by the confidence placed in him by the successful merchant and shrewd business man, who had known him but a single year, but had doubtless discerned in him qualities which satisfied him that the loan of his credit would not be misplaced.

The business at once commenced to increase, and the firm were able to meet all their payments without availing themselves of the proffered aid. Mr. Ballou always regarded this event as "the turn in the tide" of his affairs "which led on to fortune."

Having secured these increased facilities, he made a contract with Robert Rhodes, of Providence, to receive cotton and manufacture cloth for a fixed price per yard, thus providing for the working capital to run the mill. In 1833 he commenced to buy his own cotton, and sold his goods in New York, and during the financial crisis of 1837 made no losses, while many other manufacturers were greatly embarrassed by the failure of their commission-houses. It is a notable fact that during that year the paper of every domestic commission merchant in New York went to protest excepting that of two firms, and with them alone had Mr. Ballou any business relations.

In 1834 he increased the capacity of his mill more than double, and in 1836 purchased the entire interests of his partners, whom he helped to establish in mills of their own on the same river.

In subsequent years he continued to enlarge his mill, and introduced new machinery as his means accumulated and the inventions of the age made it imperative, for he never could be satisfied if his relative cost of production, which is the key to manufacturing success, was not as low as any of his competitors.

He passed through the several financial crises of half a century without compromise of any kind and with steadily-increasing resources, relying always for success on the result of patient, honest, and skillful labor rather than on any combination of any especially favorable circumstances, promising speculations, or hazardous ventures. His unimpeachable integrity, promptness in meeting his payments, never having failed to meet an indebtedness, never having been sued, and never having sued any other person, all contributed to make him respected and honored by all who knew him.

The unusual success of Mr. Ballou in the manufacture of cotton goods in a small mill, where so many of his compeers have failed, was due in a great measure to the fact that his mechanical education and superior intelligence in the manufacturing departments enabled him to adopt or reject the various new theories or systems which were daily presented during nearly half a century of active business life, and thus he never failed to produce fabrics at the smallest possible cost.

Yet he was one of the most considerate of mill-

owners to his operatives. Their counselor and friend, to them, as to others, his name was a synonym for honesty and fair dealing, and they regarded him with respect and affection.

His opinions were sought on all occasions with reference to manufacturing changes and methods, even to the last years of his life, for even in his retiracy he loved to mark the progress of his favorite business, which he had seen rise almost from its birth, with its crude devices and surroundings, and lived to see the rapid improvements and ingenious applications which have resulted in making a modern cotton-mill one of the wonders of the nineteenth century.

He had for many years entertained the purpose of retiring from active business when he should attain the age of threescore and ten. Accordingly, in February, 1864, he closed his career as a manufacturer, and sold all his property in Killingly to the Attawaugan Company. The village where he first commenced operations is now known as Ballouville.

After that time his only active business was the discharge of financial trusts in connection with various corporations in which a portion of his capital was invested. He was a director in the First National Bank of Norwich for thirty-five years, and trustee of the Norwich Savings Society, the largest institution for savings in the State, and until increasing years rendered the work too onerous his services were of great value to the institution, his long experience as a manufacturer and his thorough knowledge of machinery making him an expert in the valuation of real estate and other manufacturing properties proposed as securities for loans. He was president for many years of the Norwich Water-Power Company, and at the time of his death was president of the Occum Water-Power Company, director in the Norwich Bleaching and Calendering Company, and in the Norwich City Gas Company.

Mr. Ballou was a resident of Killingly for twenty years, and in the autumn of 1845 removed to Norwich, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was married in 1822 to Ann Eliza Amsbury, of Cumberland, R. I., who died in Norwich in May, 1852. In 1854 he was again married to Mrs. Kingsley, of Norwich, who died in 1862.

He had been for many years a prominent and active member of the Congregational Church in North Killingly, and on his removal to Norwich joined the Second Congregational Church there, and afterwards became identified with the Park Congregational Church. He was an active promoter of the enterprise for erecting the church edifice for that religious society in 1873, and was one of the largest contributors for that object.

In politics he was a Whig of the old school, and a decided Republican. He was a man of strong convictions and uncompromising for the right, yet was willing to concede the rights of opinion to those who differed from him. To a fine, manly physique he added superior intellectual qualities, a well-balanced

mind and sound judgment, with great kindness of heart and a calm and even temperament. Always a consistent Christian, he was a peacemaker in all difficulties, and was often looked to by friends to arrange mutual misunderstandings.

He died at his home on Washington Street, Aug. 5, 1880, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, having retained all his faculties to a remarkable degree until within a few months of his death. Two daughters survive him, one of whom married John B. Young, of the firm of Tiffany & Young, now Tiffany & Co., New York; the other is the wife of Mr. A. H. Almy, of Norwich; and one grandson, Leonard Ballou Almy, now a practicing physician in Norwich.

Edward Boylston Huntington, son of Deacon Jabez Huntington and Mary Lanman, daughter of Peter Lanman, Esq., was born in Norwich, Conn., June 18, 1806. His boyhood was passed in his native city, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he went to New York and engaged in business. He continued in business in New York City until 1850, when he changed his residence to Boston and became associated in business with the old and highly-respected firm of Naylor & Co., with whom he remained until 1871, when, in consequence of failing health, he retired from active business life and removed to his native city.

Mr. Huntington was prominently identified with religious matters, and all measures tending to advance the moral and religious welfare of the community wherein he resided found in him an earnest advocate. He was for twenty years a member and officer of the Eliot Congregational Church, in Roxbury, near Boston, which was under the pastoral care of Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D. He was a large contributor to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which society he regarded with the deepest interest and affection. His views were broad, and his sympathies extended to all needing his help.

Edward B. Huntington was a consistent Christian, a courteous and polished gentleman, thoughtful of others in the highest degree, with a kind word and sweet smile for all. He was a grandson of Gen. Jedediah Huntington, of New London, and great-grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, the first Governor of Connecticut.

Mr. Huntington married early in life his cousin, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Huntington, pastor of the old South Church in Boston. Mr. Huntington died June 18, 1875, and was buried, at his request, at Forest Hills, the lovely cemetery near Roxbury. His wife, three children, and four grandchildren survive him.

Alba F. Smith was born in Lebanon, Conn., June 28, 1817. When a boy his father moved to New London, and after a brief residence there returned to Windham, where his youth was spent. He received a common-school education, and as a lad exhibited

strong tastes and a natural genius for mechanical arts. He worked early in life at the machinist's bench, where he constantly exhibited marks of genius. He married and came to Norwich in 1840, at the age of twenty-three, and established himself in business with one Chester Hatch, for the manufacture and sale of lead pipe. He subsequently formed a partnership on Ferry Street, under the title of Smith & Congdon, plumbers.

Mr. Smith's ingenuity soon after took practical shape, and he began improvements in the locomotive engine, which resulted in the invention of many of the most important improvements in locomotive construction, truck bearings, etc., of the age, now in daily use all over the country.

He remained in business here ten years, during which time he was a member of the fire department, and in 1846 was elected chief engineer of the department.

Gen. Dan Tyler took a deep interest in young Smith, and recognizing his superior qualities for railroading, urged him to relinquish his business here in 1849 to go to Pennsylvania, where, by his influence, he obtained for him the superintendency of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. In this position he continued to develop unequalled sagacity and skill in management, and after seven years' service he was tendered the superintendency of the Hudson River Railroad, in 1856, which he accepted. He busied himself in putting its machinery in first-class condition, and had the supervision of the first bridge built across the Hudson at Albany. After a service of twelve years in this capacity he resigned, notwithstanding the earnest solicitation of Commodore Vanderbilt for his continuance and the offer of an increased salary, determined to return to this place, build for himself and family a residence at Norwich Town, and retire from active business life.

The distinction that he had earned abroad both as inventor and manager had preceded him, and he was not permitted to carry out the plan he had laid for a quiet and sequestered conclusion to a busy life. In January, 1868, he was elected president of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, succeeding Augustus Brewster, and in December of the same year succeeded the late David Smith as president of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company. He was also elected "managing agent" of the Norwich and Worcester road under the lease to the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, in March, 1869. He resigned the presidency of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company in December, 1874, retaining the presidency of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company and the office of "managing agent" until his death, and exhibited rare judgment in all practical matters connected with railroad management.

On his return to the home of his adoption the people began to press him into public service, having honored him, previous to his leaving in 1849, with a



A. F. Smith



Edw. B. Huntington



Wm. L. Garrison, Esq.
New York

seat in the Legislature, and in 1846 as first alderman under the mayoralty of William A. Buckingham, and knowing well his faithfulness to his constituents, and ability and willingness to serve them.

His perfect success in civil engineering, which had made him prominent among the eminent engineers of the country and brought his judgment as an expert into demand to solve all the difficult problems of railroad construction, made him pre-eminently in demand at home when, in 1866, it was thought that the health of the people required that a reservoir should be built, and the old wells abandoned that were liable to contaminate with city sewage and produce an epidemic among the people, and he was on the first committee appointed to consider the matter of locating and constructing the city water-works. He was one of a committee of three to draw the plans and make the specifications. He superintended the vast project and watched it to its completion; he was the first water commissioner elected, and for twelve years he was chairman of the board and the moving spirit and director of all that appertained to the enterprise, defending it from aspersion as a father would a child, clearly and indisputably setting forth the benefits.

In 1870 his residence was completed at Norwich Town, and he went there to reside, contemplating resigning the presidency of the Board of Water Commissioners in this city; but he was pressed to continue in office, and a special act was passed in the Legislature making his service legal. In 1872 he represented the town in the Legislature for the second time with marked ability. Besides these public honors, he was elected a director of the Second National Bank in 1868. In 1869 he succeeded the Hon. William A. Buckingham as president of the Norwich Lock Company, from which he resigned after a brief term of service. In 1872 he succeeded the late Augustus Brewster as president of the Norwich Water-Power Company, and also David Smith as president of the Second National Bank, both of which positions he continued to hold until his decease. He was also president of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company at the time of his death.

With the presidency of five corporations on his hands, besides the supervision of the building of the Laurel Hill tunnel and the improvements there, and the building of the viaduct at Worcester, his health began to fail, and after a brief illness he died, July 21, 1879.

James Monroe Huntington, the subject of this memoir, dates his ancestry in this country to Simon Huntington, an English gentleman, whose family arrived in Boston, Mass., in 1633, he having died on board the vessel a short time before its arrival in port. The grandfather of James M. was Judge Andrew Huntington, of whom the late Mrs. Sigourney once said "was a man of plain manners and incorruptible integrity. His few words were always those of good sense and truth, and the weight of his influence was

given to the best interests of society." He rendered invaluable services to the Revolutionary cause, and was one of Governor Trumbull's most trusted counselors. His brothers, Gen. Jedediah, Gen. Ebenezer, and Capt. Joshua, all sons of the old heroic patriot, Gen. Jabez Huntington, rendered distinguished services during the Revolutionary struggle.

James M. Huntington was born in Norwich, Aug. 8, 1817, and in a large degree inherited the virtues and ennobling characteristics of his illustrious ancestors, whose names have ever been synonymous with integrity, uprightness, and a devotion to the best interests of society. He was educated in his native town, and commenced his business career as a clerk for the late A. F. Gilman, who conducted a drug business in the building now occupied by the firm of Lee & Osgood.

In 1837, when but twenty years of age, he was admitted as a partner, and when Mr. Gilman retired, in 1840, he formed a new partnership with the late Jedediah Leavens. In 1844 the firm removed to the wharf, in the building now occupied by Charles Osgood & Co. In 1846, Mr. Leavens retired from the firm, and a new partnership was formed, consisting of J. M. Huntington, Theodore Raymond, and James M. Meech, which continued until 1850, when Mr. Meech retired. The firm then removed to Commerce Street, where they engaged in extensive business enterprises, and became widely known throughout this section of country.

In 1856 the firm purchased the Cold Spring Iron-Works, which were subsequently sold to the Mitchell Bros. Ship-building was next commenced, at what is now Thamesville, where this enterprising firm built eleven vessels, nine of which were steamers, constructing not only the hulls but the entire machinery. Three of these steamers, the "Uncas," the "Norwich," and the "Whirlwind," were in the service of the government during the late Rebellion. They were also largely interested in the West India trade, owning a wharf and bonded warehouse in New London. One of their steamers, the "Whirlwind," was the first American merchant steamer that entered the port of Porto Rico. In 1852 the firm held a contract for transacting all the coal business over the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, with an extensive coal-yard and business in the city of Worcester.

Mr. Huntington was largely interested in the cotton and woolen manufacturing business from its infancy in Eastern Connecticut to the breaking out of the late war. He was also, during the Rebellion, largely interested in manufacturing in Worcester, and furnished the machinery for all or nearly all the arsenals in the country.

In 1866 this firm established a line of passenger and freight steamers from Providence to Philadelphia, and in fact there is not a port from Newfoundland to Mexico of any importance that their vessels have not visited.

Public-spirited and generous, Mr. Huntington was ever found an earnest advocate of all measures which, in his superior judgment, tended to advance the material, educational, and religious interests of his native city.

He was in all respects an ideal merchant, combining boldness of conception with unusual care and clearheadedness in planning and uncommon skill in the mastery and management of details. Upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men, it was often, and of truth, said of him that his word was as good as his bond. Stern integrity was born in him, a legacy of his Puritan ancestry, and what he exacted from those who had business relations with him he was equally scrupulous to accord to others. United with his indomitable energy was an inflexible will and an unflinching courage that no obstacle could turn aside and no disaster could daunt.

Oct. 11, 1841, Mr. Huntington united in marriage with Emily Brewster Meech, who died Dec. 11, 1843, leaving one child. Nov. 24, 1846, he married Sarah G. Burgess, of Plainfield. She died Nov. 14, 1864. He was again married, Dec. 14, 1865, to Elizabeth R. Barstow, of this city, who survives him. In religious matters Mr. Huntington was a Congregationalist, and politically a Republican. He died Nov. 17, 1874, aged fifty-seven years.

David Smith was born in Norwich, September, 1796. He began his active business career in Windham, organizing a company there for the manufacture of paper. His success in this then comparatively new line of industry, his practical understanding of the business, together with his high personal character, procured him the invitation to the Chelsea Paper-Mill of this town, which he accepted in 1833. Here, associated with J. C. Rives, formerly publisher of the *Congressional Globe* at Washington, D. C., Mr. Smith was for many years a prominent proprietor of the mill, and during his direction it achieved a marked success. While thus engaged in the manufacturing of paper he resided in Greeneville, and by his public spirit and benevolence did all in his power for the building up of that part of the town. He was an active member of the Congregational Church there, and is still gratefully remembered for his generous contributions in its behalf, as well as in aid of every good cause that appealed to him through the church.

In 1856 he removed to the city, having built the fine residence in which he continued to live up to the time of his decease. In 1858 he retired from the manufacturing business, having through his successful management of the business accumulated a handsome property. From this time onward he was connected for a longer or shorter period with various business enterprises here. He was a prominent director in the Norwich Water-Power Company, and was president for some twenty years of the Jewett City Bank. In the organization of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, Mr. Smith was among the

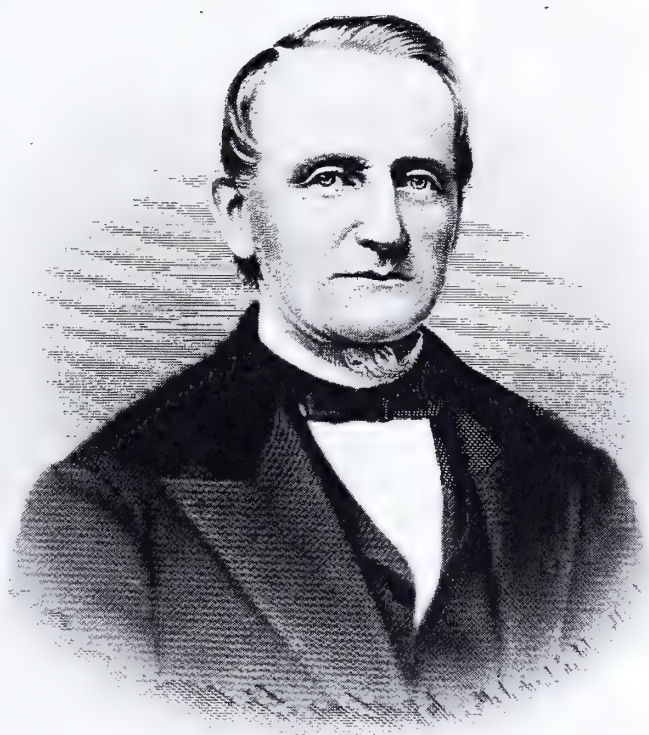
first movers, and succeeded Capt. Joseph J. Comstock as its second president, serving with ability as such until 1873, when he declined a re-election. Interested in all that promised to promote the general growth of Norwich, he was identified with both the Norwich and Worcester and the New London Northern Railroads, being a director in each. He was the second president of the Second National Bank of this city, and by his personal interest in its affairs and his good business judgment contributed not a little to its prosperity. The Chelsea Savings-Bank also had him as one of its vice-presidents, and found in him an able and wise friend. Mr. Smith had no taste for political life and studiously abstained therefrom, departing only once from this settled preference to represent the town for one year in the State Senate.

The *Norwich Bulletin*, in speaking of him, says, "He was widely known for his benevolence, and many are the institutions and charitable societies which reckon him amongst their most generous contributors. Uniting with the church while in Willimantic, just prior to his removal to Greeneville, he till the day of his death maintained a consistent and universally respected Christian life. He aided in building the churches in both the above places, was a liberal donor to the Second Church in this city when it was remodeled, and made his last contribution in this line to Park Church. Missed in all the walks of business, in which he maintained an integrity unsullied; missed by the great causes he was prompt and liberal to assist with his personal gifts; missed by the poor, to whom he was a thoughtful and open-handed friend, the valued citizen and honored Christian has gone from us. None will name him but to speak kindly of him; none will recall his genial face, his kindly speech and spirit, but to bear witness to his genuinely good life. Quietly and faithfully he lived, beloved and trusted by neighbors, citizens, churchmates, and by his death are all these bereaved of a tried and generous friend. The memory of his guileless, useful life will long be cherished, and Norwich will write him down amongst her noblest and most worthy sons."

Henry B. Tracy was born in Bozrah, Conn., and died in Norwich, Dec. 19, 1878. Mr. Tracy was one of the leading and influential citizens of Norwich, and was honored by his fellow-townsmen with various positions of trust and responsibility in political and financial circles. Year after year he held the office of postmaster at Norwich Town, and many town offices were his townsmen only too glad to honor him with. He was for many years secretary of the old Norwich Mutual Assurance Company, and until a short time previous to his death was president of the Merchants' Bank in this city. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Norwich Savings Society, and until June, 1878, was a director of the same, when his resignation was pressed upon and reluctantly accepted by the society. In his early life Mr. Tracy was connected with the Yantic Manufacturing Company.



David Smith



J. A. Smith



U. P. Thomas.



Yours truly D. S. Bailey



J. B. Norton

The character of Mr. Tracy was distinguished by sterling uprightness, and it was said of him by those who placed business transactions in his hands that he discharged the trusts assigned to him with the same promptness, energy, and fidelity that he would in the conduct of his own affairs. Socially he was loved and esteemed by a large circle of friends and admirers, who valued him not less for his genuine personal qualities than for his integrity, justness, and high-minded business habits. Politically he was a Democrat.

Henry Barker Norton, born in the town of Branford, State of Connecticut, county of New Haven, May 5, 1807, came to the town of Norwich, county of New London, in the month of April, 1824. From then to the present time has been continually occupied in merchandise, commerce, and manufactures.

Hiram P. Arms was born at Windsor, Conn., June 1, 1799, a descendant in the fifth generation of William Arms, of Deerfield, Mass. Fitted for college under the tuition of the Rev. Nathan Perkins, of Amherst, Mass., class of 1795, and at Phillips Academy, under John Adams, LL.D., class of 1795. After graduation taught a private school in New Haven, and pursued theological studies under the instruction of Profs. Taylor, Fitch, and Gibbs. Took charge of the Kingston Academy, N. Y., for a year or two.

After preaching a few years in Sing Sing, N. Y., and in Longmeadow, Mass., was ordained at Hebron, Conn., June 30, 1830. Dismissed at his own request, Oct. 10, 1832. Installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Wolcottville, Conn., Feb. 6, 1833. Dismissed July 6, 1836, to accept a call from the First Church in Norwich, Conn., where he was installed Aug. 3, 1836.

On the 20th of February, 1873, being then seventy-four years of age, he resigned the active duties of his pastorate, but continues to reside among his people as *pastor emeritus*.

On retiring from the active labors of the ministry, the parish generously presented him with a life-annuity, which gives to his family a comfortable support while he lives.

He has been twice married, first to Lucy Ann Wadhams, of New Haven, Sept. 12, 1824. She died July 3, 1837, leaving five children. His second wife was Abby Jane Baker, of New York, to whom he was married Sept. 12, 1838.

The evening of his uneventful life he is passing pleasantly in a quiet home, among a kind and affectionate people.

Rev. David Niles Bentley was born in North Stonington, Conn., July 27, 1785. He was the third son of Mr. Ezekiel Bentley, who died Feb. 4, 1834, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. His mother was Miss Anna Chapman, eldest daughter of Deacon Joseph Chapman, of Groton, now Ledyard. She died Oct. 25, 1853, aged ninety-seven years.

On the last of April, 1799, young Bentley was hired

as a chore-boy to Mr. Barzillai Davison, of this city. He, with the family of Mr. Davison, attended the old Episcopal Church, of which Rev. John Tyler was pastor. He obtained the English Prayer-Book then in use, and read the lessons and prayers with the congregation, and made the responses as audibly as Deacon Warren. At the expiration of six months he went home, where he spent most of the winter in attending the district school. The intermissions were passed with the teacher in study. In the spring of 1800 he was "bound out" as an apprentice to Mr. Barzillai Davison, of Norwich, to learn the trade of a goldsmith. Soon after he went with a fellow-apprentice, Mr. Nicholas Chevalier, several years older, to the Methodist meeting, where the latter, who was very wicked, soon professed to be converted, quit his business, and went about holding meetings. About this time Capt. William Davison, brother of his employer, ran a packet from Norwich to New York, and coming home sick with the yellow fever, and dying, with his mate, the citizens became alarmed and many families went into the country. Among them was the family of Mr. Barzillai Davison, leaving Mr. Bentley to take care of the house and shop. He had now but little to do other than reading the Bible, watching with the sick, and attending prayer-meetings. Just at this time the eccentric Lorenzo Dow came into the place and preached in a room then occupied by the Methodists, in an old wooden building on the north side of Water Street. In his unsettled and gloomy state of mind he went to hear, taking a seat directly behind him, partially concealed by the door. During his discourse the preacher described the condition and feelings of a sinner under conviction for sin. After he had very clearly portrayed to the congregation his condition, he turned himself squarely round, and laying his hand on the head of Mr. Bentley, said, "Young man, is not that the truth, and you can't deny it?"

He was baptized in the Yantic River, near the New London depot, by Rev. Peter Vannest, in the same year, and began the practice of fasting on Friday, which he continued nearly three years (when he was taken with the yellow fever¹), and still continued it until he was instructed by his physician that the habit was injurious to his health. After convalescence, becoming free from the indentures of his employer, and being at leisure, he traveled on horse the New London Circuit with Rev. Nathan Emory. Believing that he could be more useful in local than itinerant ministry, he commenced business as a plumber and brass-founder in 1805. In the fall of this year he married Miss Letitia Gardner, daughter of David Gardner, Esq., of Bozrah. She was an earnest Christian, an affectionate mother, an obliging friend, and a devoted wife. Eleven children lived to realize and return her undying love, and four died in infancy.



HB Norton

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¹ 1804.

Mr. Bentley began business with nothing but his hands, the respect of the community, and His blessing "that maketh rich;" yet by honesty and integrity in his transactions, despite the expenses of a numerous family, he amassed property, and has presented a noble instance of generosity which should lead others to emulate his heaven-deposited charity. Chiefly by his liberality and indemnification the church was built upon the Wharf Bridge, previous to which a large part of the expenses accruing from the rents of religious conventicles—"keeping" the preachers' horses, fuel, and lights—was met by his unstinted charity. The Sachem Street, Main Street, Central, and Greenville Churches were all early indebted largely to his contributions, both of money and exertions. In order to prosecute the erection of the church that was lost by the flood, after suffering it to absorb his ready means, he mortgaged his house to furnish the requisite deficiency, making it a security for a note of six hundred dollars. His name, in gold, at least, is inscribed on all the pillars of the above churches, and the memory of his munificence can hardly be less than "apples of gold in baskets of silver."

In 1817 he was solicited to remove to Zanesville, Ohio, and taking the precaution to go and become fully apprised of the position before concluding the agreement, he passed most of the journey in a single team, and decided to emigrate by the 25th of December following. He was prevented from going by a fall from a horse, and was disabled for three months, the effects of which have never been fully removed. His peculiar experience in 1827 is transcribed from his own pen:

"It was the commencement of the great 'anti-Masonic excitement,' which extended all over the country, from one end to the other, entering every circle, domestic, political, and religious. If any one did not take sides with either party he was despised by both. I was a Freemason; had passed through every degree of the institution from an Entered Apprentice to the Council, but had not met with the lodge since the laying of the corner-stone of the Sachem Street Methodist Episcopal Church, not because there was anything wicked in the institution, but because my time was required by duties to my family, the church, and the salvation of my fellow-men. After a while it became known that I had not renounced the institution, and a committee was appointed to visit on me and inform me that I must renounce Masonry or be renounced as a preacher. I wrote to them that I did not understand what they meant by 'renouncing.' If they meant that I must expose or divulge any secret, mark, or sign, I never should do it. They said there were no 'secrets' now, that they had been all revealed and published to the world. 'Then,' I replied, 'I can't reveal that which is already exposed to public view.' So they let me alone, threatening to raise a mob and pry out the corner-stone of the church which the Freemasons had laid."

As will be remembered from the previous references, Mr. Bentley commenced his labors as a local preacher soon after conversion, and continued in this unremunerative field as long as his health would permit. In 1811, and for several succeeding years, he alternated with the traveling ministry at the Landing and Bean Hill, except at such times as an exchange was effected with other local ministers. He also at this early date began to preach at the almshouse.

This abbreviated account of his life cannot be better concluded than in his own language:

"It is now (1859) more than sixty-two years since I received my first license to preach, although the world called my labors 'preaching' two or three years before. During all those many years I never have pocketed a dollar beyond my expenses of traveling to and from my appointments. More than half of that time I kept a team of my own. It may truly be said I have been the *poor man's* minister. For more than sixty-three years I have held meetings at the almshouse in this city regularly once in three weeks, and when sick or absent I have supplied a substitute. During that length of time I have attended two hundred and three funerals at the almshouse.

"I began the world with nothing but my hands. I have literally labored seven days in the week for fifty years. Quite a number of times when I have been at work casting brass a messenger has called for me to go and attend a funeral three or six miles off. Such calls, or something not altogether dissimilar, I have answered in all the towns within twenty miles of my residence. And now, if I can but see weeping penitents inquiring what they shall do to be saved, and hear them shout the praise of a sin-forgiving God, I think I shall feel like exclaiming, with Simeon, 'Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.'"

Mrs. Betsey Bentley, the venerable consort of Rev. David N. Bentley, was the fourth child of Mr. James Rogers, of Montville, Conn. Her mother's maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Howard. She was born Aug. 9, 1790.

Mr. Bentley is now one of the oldest, if not the oldest, living natives of the county, being ninety-six years of age.

Franklin Nichols, one of the successful business men and leading bankers in Connecticut, was born in Thompson, Conn., Aug. 11, 1805. His boyhood was passed in his native town, sharing the advantages of the schools of those days. At an early age he commenced business for himself in the improvement of extensive farming lands inherited from his father, which honorable vocation he continued, with an older brother, until May, 1840, when he removed to Norwich and became a member of the firm of Nichols & Eddy, wholesale grocers. The firm subsequently changed to Nichols & Evans, and later to Nichols, Evans & Almy.

In 1844, Mr. Nichols retired from the firm, and engaged in the cotton business in company with the late Leonard Ballou. He, however, remained in this business but about two years, and then engaged in banking operations.

In the spring of 1833 he assisted in obtaining the charter for the Thompson Bank, which was organized in the fall of the same year with eleven directors, all of whom are deceased except himself.

He has been prominently identified with the Thames Bank since 1846. He was chosen president in 1851, and has officiated in that capacity to the present time. When he entered the bank as a director it had a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with little or no surplus. It has made dividends all this time of from six to twelve per cent. per annum, and now has a capital of one million dollars, with about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars surplus.

Mr. Nichols has been a director in the Norwich



Wm. H. Miller



L. B. Lupton

Savings Society since 1851, and its president since 1879. He was also one of the incorporators of the Thames Loan and Trust Company in 1869, and for several years its president. He was chosen a director in the Gas Company upon its organization, and is now the president and only surviving member of the original board of directors. He assisted in the organization of the Bank of Mutual Redemption in Boston, and in this institution also he is the only original member left in the board. Mr. Nichols was also a director in the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. Politically he is a Republican; was formerly a Whig.

Mr. Nichols is a public-spirited citizen, and all measures for the development of either the material, religious, or educational interests of his adopted city find in him an earnest supporter. He is a prominent member of Park Congregational Church, and was active in the organization of the society and the erection of the church edifice. He was chairman of the first meeting of the church and society.

Oct. 17, 1839, he united in marriage with Hannah P. Fairfield, a native of Pomfret, and their family consisted of one child, a son, Franklin Nichols, deceased.

Franklin Nichols' life has been one of steady and active devotion to business, and his success is the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistency in accordance with his convictions.

Hon. Lorenzo Blackstone dates his ancestry in this country to William Blackstone, to whom is accorded the honor of having been the first settler in Boston. William Blackstone came to America prior to 1628, and first located in Charlestown, where he remained until 1635, when he removed to lands which he had purchased near the present junction of Beacon and Charles Streets. He is also of the same stock as the great English legal commentator of the last century, Sir William Blackstone.

Lorenzo Blackstone was born at Branford, Conn., June 21, 1819. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where he attended the district school and academy. After spending a number of years in acquiring a knowledge of accounts, he resolved to engage in business for himself, and in 1842 left America for Liverpool, England, where he established an agency and commission-house for the sale of American merchandise. He entered into the business with energy and perseverance, and it rapidly increased, until he had branches in London and Manchester, and his transactions reached every part of Great Britain and even extended to the Continent and Australia. In about the year 18— he added to his business the sale of rubber overshoes, being the first to introduce the Good-year rubber goods into Great Britain. He had built up a large trade in this particular line of business when he was notified by Charles Mackintosh & Co., the great rubber manufacturers of Manchester, that he was in-

fringing on their rights as owners of the patents of Thomas Hancock, who was in litigation with Charles Goodyear. And just here the business tact and characteristic foresight of the man displayed itself. He at once entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Mackintosh & Co. which gave him the exclusive right to sell rubber boots and shoes in every part of Great Britain, and at the same time secured himself against the competition of American manufacturers and their English agents. For a time he purchased goods indiscriminately of various American companies, but in 1846 he began to sell the goods of the Hayward Rubber Company, of Colchester, Conn., and soon after invested in the stock, which he holds at the present time. His sales of rubber boots and shoes amounted to several hundred thousand dollars per year. He continued in this business until 1855, when he returned to Branford, continuing, however, the business of his house, with its branches in England.

His intimate relations with his brothers-in-law, the Messrs. Norton, who had been for several years prominent merchants in Norwich, Governor Buckingham, and other officers of the Hayward Rubber Company resident in Norwich, decided him to make that thriving city his permanent home, and removed thither in 1857, where he has since resided.

Mr. Blackstone soon after closed his business in Europe, and in 1859 embarked in the cotton manufacture, in which he has since continued with great success. In three years he purchased the property formerly known as the Blashfield Factory, one of the earliest enterprises in the State. The mill had been burned prior to the purchase of the property by Mr. Blackstone, and he at once erected a substantial brick building, which is supplied with all the modern improvements and has a capacity of ten thousand spindles. The mill received the name of the Attawaugan Mill, the name being of local Indian origin. Additional machinery to the capacity of eight thousand spindles was soon after added, making twenty-eight thousand in all. In 1865 he enlarged his business by the purchase of the privilege next above that of the Attawaugan Mill, owned by Leonard Ballou, and erected a new mill with a capacity of eighteen thousand spindles. Soon after the erection of this mill he purchased the Amesbury privilege and erected a mill for weaving subsidiary to the Ballou Mill. The Attawaugan Manufacturing Company, owning and operating these mills, consists of Mr. Blackstone, together with his brothers-in-law, Henry B., Timothy P., and William T. Norton. In 1870 this company purchased the Potokett Mills (built in 1868 for a woolen-mill), in the town of Norwich, with a capacity of fourteen thousand spindles, and in 1877 built the Pequot Mills, Montville.

Mr. Blackstone is also largely interested in other corporations, and is a successful and progressive capitalist. He is a director and one of the executive committee of the Ponemah Manufacturing Company,

the largest cotton manufacturing company in Connecticut, and one of the largest in New England; is president of the Chelsea Savings-Bank, and director of the Thames National Bank of Norwich, and in the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company of Illinois, and also has large interests in other railroads, mostly in the West.

Mr. Blackstone is a public-spirited citizen, and has ever labored earnestly to advance the interests of his adopted city. He is a trustee of the Norwich Free Academy; has been alderman of the city a number of years; mayor four years; represented his town in the Legislature in 1871, and in 1878 he was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket, and in the session of 1879 served on the Committee on Finance with marked ability and success.

Oct. 17, 1842, he united in marriage with Emily, daughter of Asa Norton, of Branford, Conn., and their family has consisted of three children,—James De Trafford, Harriet Belle, Ellen Frances, William Norton, and Louis Lorenzo, all of whom reside in Norwich.

John Mitchell was born in Stonebridge, near Birmingham, England. He remained in his native land until eight years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to America, settling in New York City, and three years later in Wareham, Mass.

The iron business seems to have been an heirloom in the Mitchell family, as his grandfather was engaged in the same business, and his father came to this country in the employ of the Sterling Iron Company, whose works were located on the ground now occupied by the dry-goods establishment of Lord & Taylor, on Broadway, New York. Mr. Mitchell remained in the iron business at Wareham, a portion of the time in the employ of his father, who was conducting the Washington Iron-Works, until 1845, when he came to Norwich with his father, the latter taking the management of the Cold Spring Iron-Works. Upon the failure of these works the property was purchased, in 1850, by Mr. Mitchell, his father, and in 1852 the late J. M. Huntington also became a partner in the business, under the firm-name of J. M. Huntington & Co. This firm continued until 1862, when Mr. Huntington withdrew, and it was continued by Mr. Mitchell and his next youngest brother, under the firm-name of Mitchell Brothers. His brother was killed in May, 1864, and soon after Mr. Mitchell's eldest son, Albert G., and Mr. Azel W. Gibbs became associated with him, and in 1879 his youngest son, Frank, also became interested in the business. This enterprising firm added to their already large operations the Thames Iron-Works, which were purchased in November, 1879. Mr. Mitchell is also president of the Richmond Stove Company. The annual product of the three mills amounts to about half a million dollars.

Mr. Mitchell is a public-spirited citizen, and all measures tending to advance the interests of his adopted city receive his earnest support. He has held many

positions of trust and responsibility in financial circles. He is a director in the Thames National Bank, in Norwich Savings Society, and also in the Thames Loan and Trust Company. Politically he is a Republican, and attends the Second Congregational Church. In 1841 he united in marriage with Joanna Dexter Gibbs, and they have two children living, Albert G. and Frank A.

Benjamin Durfey was born in the town of Griswold, New London Co., Conn. He was one of a family of seven sons and daughters. His father was a sturdy farmer. His acres were like many others common to New England,—well fitted to develop both mind and muscle. The constant problem to be solved by their owners is how to extort from the unwilling soil the necessities of life. This problem has in numerous instances been solved, and the reluctant earth made to yield to those engaged in its cultivation not a bare subsistence merely, but the means of moral and intellectual culture also, developing by the process a race of men unexcelled for physical and mental endurance.

So great was the disparity between the natural capabilities of Mr. Durfey's farm and the wants of his large family, and so apparent the blessing of God upon his labors in the harvest which followed them, that his neighbors were accustomed to say that "Mr. Durfey could not have reared his large family from the avails of such a poor farm unless he had been a very good man," thus honoring his industry and piety, two qualifications for success which seem to have descended as a rich legacy to his son, who, beginning with no other inheritance, also reared a family of seven children, and accumulated as a surplus a handsome estate. Benjamin Durfey passed the early part of his life upon his father's farm, sharing its toils and availing himself of such educational advantages as the district school afforded. In 1828 he went to Greeneville, now an important part of the city of Norwich, but then without an existence except on the surveyor's map. The waters of the Shetucket River had hitherto flowed uselessly along on their way to the sea, past the sites of the present flourishing villages of Baltic, Occum, Taftville, and Greeneville. But now the time had come for turning them into use. A few large-minded men, among whom the late W. P. Greene and W. C. Gilman were prominent, conceived the project of throwing a dam across the river about two miles from its mouth. To carry out this project and thus make these waters available, the Norwich Water-Power Company was incorporated in 1828, and a considerable tract of land purchased on both sides of the river. It was at this time that Benjamin Durfey appeared on the ground, before a stone had been laid, or a street opened, or a spade driven into the earth. In the following year he married, and commenced house-keeping in the only building then standing within the corporate limits. Thus he was literally the "pioneer" in the settlement of the large and flourishing village



John M. McKim



B Darwin



Edwin M. Williams



Willis R. Austin

of Greenville. From the first he manifested a decided interest in all measures to advance the material and religious welfare of the community, enjoying the confidence and respect of the people. There was scarcely an important civil office or place of trust in the gift of his fellow-citizens which he was not called to fill. He was manager of the Water-Power Company, president and treasurer of the Fire Association, constable, and justice of the peace. He was repeatedly on the Board of Relief and Board of Assessors. He was called to represent the town in the State Legislature. Before a stone in the foundation of the first factory was laid a weekly prayer-meeting was established at his house, a Sunday-school soon followed at the same place, and then public religious worship. He and nineteen others were constituted a Congregational Church by an Ecclesiastical Council convened for the purpose. For thirty-six years he served as chairman of the committee of the ecclesiastical society connected with that church.

Mr. Dufey was twice married,—in 1829, to Miss Adelia E. Avery, who died Jan. 28, 1835; to Miss Harmony Kingsley, who survives him. He died April 24, 1875, and was buried from the Congregational church on the following Tuesday. A large concourse of citizens from all classes of society, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, bore testimony to the universal respect in which he had been held and the deep regret which was felt in his death.

E. Winslow Williams, one of the leading woolen manufacturers in Eastern Connecticut, was born in Norwich in 1830. He prepared for college at Dr. Muhlenburg's school at Flushing, and graduated from Trinity College in the class of 1853. He soon after became interested in manufacturing, and upon the death of his father, the late Capt. Erastus Williams, succeeded to the interest of the Yantic Woolen-Mills, and has since continued in that business with marked success. These mills were erected in 1822, and destroyed by fire in 1865. The present stone mills were erected the same year.

In 1858, Mr. Williams united in marriage with Miss McNulty, of New York, and their family consists of four children, two sons and two daughters, viz.: Louis Brinckerhoff, Winslow Tracy, Jessie Huntington, and Lilian Marvin. Politically he is a Republican. He is a churchman, and a liberal supporter of Grace Church (Episcopal), at Yantic, where he resides. Notwithstanding Mr. Williams is the proprietor and active manager of an immense business, he is ever alive to the public good, and all measures tending to advance the interests of his native town find in him an earnest advocate.

Willis R. Austin.—The Austin family, of which the subject of this sketch is a direct descendant, is one of the oldest families in the State. The name appears among those of the earlier settlers of New Haven, and frequently and prominently in the records of the town since.

David Austin, the grandfather of Willis R. Austin, was a prominent citizen of New Haven, for a long time government collector of customs in that city, and the founder and first president of the New Haven Bank. It was he who, associated with James Hillhouse, at his own expense planted the elm-trees which now adorn New Haven green. His son, John P. Austin, in middle life removed to Norwich, where the subject of this sketch was born in the year 1819. He married, in 1851, Louisa, daughter of the late E. B. M. Hughes, of New Haven, well remembered for her personal attractions and true excellence of character, whose death occurred in Philadelphia, where they resided, in 1854, leaving a daughter of two years, who has since died. In 1864 he married his present accomplished wife, Mary McComb, daughter of John McComb, of a well-known and prominent New York family, and granddaughter of John McComb, who was identified with almost all the progressive movements of his day.

He was the executive manager in the erection of the New York City Hall and other public buildings, and, as appears from the publications and records of the day, was one of the most active promoters of those public improvements which have been so instrumental in the prosperity of that city, and in all his varied public trusts his name was a synonym of strict integrity.

One child, a son, named Willis Austin, was born of this union in 1878.

The marked character and enterprise of the Austin family not only stamped itself upon the State of their nativity, but have stretched out to the distant domain of Texas, then a part of Mexico, in the persons of a cousin of the subject of this sketch, Stephen F. Austin, and John Austin, his eldest brother, who established a colony, and after whom was named the city of Austin.

Mr. Austin was educated for the bar, graduating at the Yale College Law-School in the year 1849.

Shortly after graduating he visited Texas, and it was his intention to have located there in the practice of the law, but after some successful operations in cotton, concluded to return North, and locating in Philadelphia, engaged in the banking business. In this he was also successful, and having gathered in a few years a fair amount of this world's goods, he determined to retire from business and take relaxation in travel. He first traveled extensively in this country, visiting all the most interesting sections of the West and South, including his former abode in Texas. He then went abroad and traveled over Europe and Asia, spending three years in his tour. Upon returning to the United States he fixed upon Connecticut, the State of his ancestors, and Norwich, his native city, as his future home, and here he has since resided, preferring the enjoyment of social private life to the harassing cares of business.

Mr. Austin has never sought political preferment. Personally popular, however, he has often been urged

to accept of office, but steadily refused until, at the urgent solicitation of his fellow-citizens of Norwich, he consented to be one of their representatives in the General Assembly of 1874.

In 1875 he was re-elected a representative in the General Assembly, and in 1876—the centennial year of our national independence—he was elected senator from the Eighth District of the State.

Mr. Austin's service in the Legislature was characterized by the most constant and faithful attendance and attention to his duties. His quiet and unobtrusive dignity of manner and bearing gained for him the respect and confidence of all to whom he became known. During the sessions of which he was a member he served upon the Committees of Finance, of Railroad, and of Constitutional Amendments. During his various terms of service in the Legislature of the State he took a prominent and active part in all important measures both in the House and Senate, and, as the public records and journals of the day fully indicate, the results obtained in favor or against the laws and measures before the Assembly were greatly influenced by his careful and conscientious attention. After Mr. Austin's term of service in the Senate he determined not to pursue a further political life. Nevertheless, he was induced to serve as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for five years, and during the years 1877-80 he was president of the New London County Agricultural Society. These four years the society experienced marked prosperity. The grounds were enlarged, new buildings erected, premiums and expenses all paid, and a considerable sum of profit remained each year. He is at present chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Charities, and in Norwich (his own city) he has been for many years an active member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank, also a trustee and vice-president of the Dime Savings-Bank from its beginning. Though not impelled to the pursuit of business as a means of support, Mr. Austin is a confirmed believer in the maxim that occupation and usefulness are requirements for the health and happiness of mankind; hence he selected his home with ample grounds that he might see the growth of various objects of ornament and necessity. He always holds himself ready to discharge all the duties of friend and citizen. The various offices to which he has been appointed or elected to fill occupy a very large portion of his time and attention, yet he enters upon these duties with the same zeal, and discharges them with the same fidelity, as though they were productive of emolument.

Mr. Austin, though himself a native of Norwich, is a descendant of a long line of New Haven ancestry. The founder of the Austin family in America was John Austin; he came from England in the ship "Hercules," with his wife, Constance, from Sandwich, County Kent. He died in Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1657.

His son, John Austin, was born in Greenwich, removed to East Haven, and married Mercy Atwater, 13th of May, 1667, and died in 1690.

His son, David Austin, was born in New Haven, Feb. 23, 1670.

David (2), his son, was born in New Haven, Oct. 25, 1703.

His son, David Austin (3), was born in New Haven, May 6, 1732; died Feb. 5, 1801.

This David Austin, the grandfather of Willis Austin, was collector of customs when New Haven was the chief port of entry in this section of country; also the founder and first president of the New Haven Bank. He had thirteen children, and at his death left a large estate to his surviving children. He lived on the southwest corner of Church and Crown Streets, and built two large houses on the opposite corners for his two sons, David and John P. Austin. His eldest son, Rev. David Austin, then settled over the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, N. J., was executor of his father's estate. But in the midst of a distinguished career he was stricken by scarlet fever, from which, though physically restored, his mind remained dimmed for the greater portion of his succeeding years.

Unfortunately for the estate, he expended large sums of money in building "Long Wharf" and erecting a block of houses for the return of the Jews; also purchased a vessel, and sailing himself as supercargo to England, there loaded the vessel with costly articles, mostly musical instruments. On the return voyage the vessel was lost without insurance.

It is related of him when a theological student, while taking a walk early in the morning, during the siege of New Haven, he encountered a British soldier, who ordered Austin to surrender. Young Austin seized the musket from the guard and marched him a prisoner of war into New Haven.

In the annals of New Haven it is recorded that young David Austin and his two uncles, John and David, were wounded in the battle for the defense of New Haven against the British, July 5, 1779.

Rev. David Austin having married Miss Lydia Lathrop, an estimable lady, of one of the most wealthy and respectable families of Norwich, and his sister Sarah having married Rev. Walter King, also of Norwich, he concluded to remain in that city, and accepted the pastorate of the Bozrah Church.

His sister, Sarah Austin, married Rev. Walter King, for some time pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Norwich. His sister Rebecca married John Sherman, son of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His sister Mary married Andrew Yates, of Schenectady, a professor in Union College, and brother of Governor Yates, of New York.

John P. Austin, the father of Willis R. Austin, was born in New Haven, June 28, 1772; died June 24, 1834, in Brazoria, Texas. His remains were re-



Geo. H. Jones

moved and placed in the family cemetery, New Haven. He was a graduate of Yale College, a man of culture and refinement. He succeeded his father as government collector of customs, and lived on the corner of Church and Crown Streets, opposite his father and brother.

Being embarrassed by the loss of much of his estate through the misfortunes of his elder brother, who was executor of his father's estate, was induced by his brother to remove to Norwich with his wife and ten children. Three others were born to him in Norwich, of which Willis Rogers Austin was the second.

The remaining years of his life were spent in retirement, in teaching and rearing his children, until he visited Texas, where he died in the year 1834.

Willis R. Austin's mother was Susan Rogers, daughter of Dr. David Rogers, of Greenfield, Conn., born 15th September, 1778, married 11th September, 1797. She was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom grew to years and were married. She died Aug. 24, 1870, in the ninety-second year of her age. She was interred by the side of her husband in New Haven.

Her grandfather, Dr. Uriah Rogers, died in Norwich, May 6, 1773. Her father, Dr. David Rogers, died in Norwich in 1831, aged seventy-nine years. He was a physician and surgeon in the regiment of Continentals commanded by Gen. Silliman, of Connecticut.

He was an eminent and successful physician, and retired to spend the last years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Austin; and from the old doctor's lips Willis R. Austin, when a child, had the history of his dangers and escapes during the contests of the brave and determined Connecticut troops while defending the towns on the Connecticut shore near New York.

This brave old patriot and accomplished physician was buried in the old Up-town Norwich Cemetery.

Willis R. Austin is the twelfth of a family of thirteen children. His eldest brother, John, was associated with S. F. Austin (a relative) in effecting the settlement of Austin's colony on the Brazos, in Texas. During the early period of the settlement of the colony John Austin embarked in navigation, sailing between New Orleans and Texas in vessels in which he was interested. He was twice taken by pirates; the last time he only escaped by swimming.

His cousin and associate, S. F. Austin, in whose father's name (Moses Austin) the grant of the colony had originally been obtained, having died before the terms of the grant were completed, the entire responsibility of the settlement of the colony devolved upon John Austin. He having a superior business education, and great experience for so young a man, was elected governor of the colony and general of the army, and through his wise and efficient service the colony was successfully established, becoming a peaceful and prosperous community. In 1833 he died suddenly of cholera, his two children dying the same day.

Two other brothers, William T. and Alfred J. Austin, went to Texas, and died suddenly of one of the malignant epidemics which are inevitable in that country, and especially fatal to settlers from the Eastern States. It was this which deterred Willis R. Austin and others of the family from settling in Texas.

The Austin name is said to have been derived from the sect of Christians who were followers of St. Augustine. It is certain the Austins who came to Connecticut were a devout, Christian people, as is evidenced by the devices of their antique coat of arms, which they brought from England, and is now in the possession of Willis R. Austin.

In looking back to the history of the Austins, two hundred and fifty years in this country, it is noticed that many of the same characteristics have prevailed among them in every age.

Capt. George W. Geer was born in Norwich, Conn., March 27, 1806. He is the son of Wheeler Geer, who was born Nov. 9, 1773, and grandson of Uzziel Geer, also born in Norwich, Feb. 22, 1732. His father was named Oliver Geer, and was grandson of George Geer, the original ancestor in this country of the present extensive Geer family (see biography of Erastus Geer). Uzziel Geer's mother, Elizabeth Newbury, was a lady of culture and education for that day, and taught a number of young men the sciences of surveying and navigation. What education Uzziel received was chiefly under the tutelage of his mother; he became an excellent mathematician, was of an inventive turn of mind, and made quite a number of improvements in machinery, etc. He was the originator of many devices which have since been enlarged upon and have proved of great benefit to the world. He was the patentee of the jackscrew and other inventions which are in use at the present day. His chief occupation in life was the "getting off" or relaunching of castaway vessels, or craft cast ashore by storms, removing buildings, etc., and in originating and perfecting various devices pertaining to that work.

Wheeler Geer, father of Capt. Geer, was an active, industrious man, and most of his life was spent in building vessels and various marine craft, and as commander of small vessels plying in the coast trade. He was married in 1799 to Sally Roath. They had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Of the seven sons, six of them became masters of sailing-vessels, and when steam-vessels came in vogue five of them became masters of steam-vessels. Of the daughters, one died in infancy. The other two grew up to womanhood, married, and their husbands also became masters of vessels. One of the sons had charge of the steamer "Carolina," which during the "patriot invasion" of Canada went down the Niagara from Buffalo to Claussius, and there the high sheriff (Canadian), with a force of armed men, boarded the vessel, and both crew and passengers were compelled to jump overboard to escape with their lives. The sheriff and

his posse afterwards fired the boat, set her adrift, and she went over the falls. During the boyhood of Capt. Geer the facilities for obtaining an education were limited indeed, yet, notwithstanding many difficulties and obstacles, he by diligent study and close application succeeded in obtaining a very fair education. During his early years he was all the time connected in some capacity with river and coast navigation, and became practically and thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business, so much so that on his eighteenth birthday he became master of a small vessel plying in the coast trade. From this time up to 1841 or 1842 he was in charge either as pilot or master of various packets and sail-vessels. He superintended the building of and owned an interest in several vessels during this time.

In 1843-44 the steamer "Shetucket" was built under his superintendence, and when the boat was launched, June 1, 1844, he took command of her. When the vessel was first built she was propelled by the "Ericsson wheel." After a six months' trial this wheel proved entirely unsatisfactory, so its use was abandoned, and the "R. F. Loper wheel" substituted; this, too, proved an entire failure. Capt. Geer being impressed with the necessity of a better wheel for the propulsion of steam-vessels, set his inventive faculties to work, and contrived a screw-wheel upon an entirely new principle, which proved an unqualified success, and all the wheels in use throughout the world to-day are constructed in accordance with the principle discovered by Capt. Geer. These wheels, as perfected by him, were first put on the "Shetucket," in New York, and on her first or trial trip there was a gain of nearly one-third in time, and a corresponding saving in fuel. After this wheel had been in use a short time the attention of other vessel-owners and navigators began to be attracted by its superior merits, and it was but a few months after its first introduction that a committee, composed of the president, agent, one of the directors, and chief engineer, of the Ericsson line of propellers came to New York to negotiate with Capt. Geer for the privilege of making and using his wheel. With his usual magnanimity he refused to accept any remuneration, but generously granted them the privilege of using his patterns in making the wheels to be used *on their own boats* without money and without price. After about three years' trial the president of the Ericsson Company informed Capt. Geer personally that the privilege of using his invention had been "the making of their business," and as a memento of his generosity in allowing them the use of his wheel they made him a handsome present.

Capt. Geer unfortunately neglected for some time to apply for a patent on his invention, and it appears that the liberality he exercised towards other ship-owners in allowing them the use of his wheel eventually worked to his disadvantage, as other parties had in the mean time appropriated his idea, and when

he did finally apply for a patent some one set up an objection, or rather counter claim that it was an infringement on some part of an invention previously patented by them. Consequently a patent could not be issued until an investigation was made. Capt. Geer, knowing his invention to be his own, and that it was totally unlike any other wheel, deemed it unnecessary to push matters, and so neglected to press the investigation, and to add to the complication of affairs the attorney in charge of his application died, and all the papers in the case were lost or mislaid. By this time the invention had come into general use and was regarded as common property, but the matter of the patent was thus postponed, neglected, and delayed to the present time. The invention, however, belongs in right to Capt. Geer, and if the matter were taken up and properly presented many think that Capt. Geer would be granted by the government either a patent or other compensation for his invention. It has worked a complete revolution in steam navigation throughout the world, and yet the inventor has received no compensation beyond a few dollars paid by certain parties to him for the privilege of using his wheel when it was first invented, and when every one naturally supposed it would soon be covered by letters patent.

About 1851 or 1852, Capt. Geer was one of a company¹ which purchased the line of steamboats belonging to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company. He owned an interest in this company about twelve years, and would occasionally devote his attention to the piloting or command of said boats. During this time he was connected with various enterprises and held different positions of trust. He was a member of Common Council three years, and was appointed by the Governor channel commissioner, which position he held two years. About this time he built the steamer "Charles Osgood," and a few years later sold his interest to Mr. Osgood, for whom she was named. In 1855 he built the tug-boat "George W. Geer," which is still in active use at New York. About 1861 he was appointed inspector, weigher, and gauger of Norwich, which position he still holds. The following extract we clip from the *New London Day*:

"Capt. George W. Geer, the inspector of customs at Norwich, in this district, came to this city last Friday in the revenue-boat 'Clarisse,' which has been assigned for his use by the collector. Capt. Geer has held the position for more than twenty years, having been first appointed by Collector Prentiss, and continued in office by Collector Marshall and the present incumbent. Although considerably over seventy years of age, Capt. Geer is still in vigorous health. He has discharged the duties of his office to the entire acceptance both of the government and the public."

Capt. Geer was married Oct. 22, 1827, to Elizabeth Button (born April 12, 1808), daughter of William Button and Lucy Pollard. To them were born four sons and four daughters. Mrs. Geer died Aug. 12, 1858. He married for his second wife Mrs. William

¹ Norwich and New London Transportation Company.

G. Parsons, Oct. 22, 1861. She was born March 20, 1813.

Capt. Geer has been for many years a member and liberal supporter of the Congregational Church, and is usually among the first to contribute to any charitable or public enterprise. He has led a very active life, and has always enjoyed the confidence, respect, and esteem of those who knew him. As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held, he has been the recipient of many handsome presents and testimonials, which afford him much pleasure, and which he delights to exhibit as being tangible proofs of the sincerity of the friendship of the donors.

He is kind, affable, and hospitable, and in his old age is surrounded by all that could tend to render happy his declining years.

Backus.¹—Little is known of the history of William Backus, Sr. He is supposed to have lived in Saybrook as early as 1637. In the settlement of the estate of John Charles, who died at Branford in 1673, the children of William Backus received a share in the right of their deceased mother, who was his daughter. From this fact it is ascertained that the first wife of William Backus was Sarah, daughter of John Charles.

Before removing to Norwich he married Mrs. Anne Bingham, and brought with him to the new settlement three daughters, two sons, and his wife's son, Thomas Bingham. The three young men were of mature age, or near maturity, and are all usually reckoned as first proprietors. The daughters were subsequently united in marriage to John Reynolds, Benjamin Crane, and John Bayley. The house-lots of the younger William and of Stephen Backus are both recorded as laid out in 1659; but the latter was the allotment of his father, who dying at an early period after the settlement, and the land records being made at a later date, it was registered in Stephen's name, who had received it by request from his father. Hence William Backus, Sr., does not appear on the town records as a landholder.

His will, dated June 12, 1661, and witnessed by Thomas Tracy and John Roth, is recorded at New London, and indorsed as allowed by a court held in that place June 21, 1665.

It is interesting to observe how rapidly the settlement advanced in property and comfort. This family and others in the course of a single generation grew strong and luxuriant, throwing out buds and branches of rich and noble growth.

The death of Mrs. Backus is registered with the Bingham family.

Mrs. Anne Backus, mother of Thomas Bingham, Sr., died in May, 1670.

STEPHEN BACKUS.—The rights and privileges of William Backus, Sr., were transferred so soon after the settlement to his son Stephen that the latter is

accounted the original proprietor. The house-lot was entered in his name, as to a first purchaser. It lay upon the pent highway by the Yantic, between the town green and the allotment of Thomas Bliss, bounded by the Bliss homestead on the east and Hammer Brook on the west, and descended by gift or purchase to the Leffingwells, who were connected by marriage. Thomas Leffingwell married Mary Backus, who left eight children, and Lucy Backus, daughter of Samuel Backus, married Benajah Bushnell, 1764, and had born seven children; from them descended the Leffingwells. Of this home-lot of Stephen Backus, the house now occupied by Benjamin Huntington, late deceased, and the stores and buildings nearly to the brook called Hammer Brook, from the tradition that Stephen Backus had a hammer and shop carried by water.

Stephen Backus was married in December, 1666, to Sarah Spencer. After a residence of over thirty years in Norwich, he removed with his family, about the year 1692, to Canterbury, and there died, 1695. His sons, Stephen and Timothy, are counted among the early settlers of that town, from whence have sprung Deacon Timothy Backus, Dr. Sylvanus Backus, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Backus, and many others.

William Backus, Jr., the second William Backus, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. William Pratt, of Saybrook. She was born Feb. 1, 1641.

William Backus (2) is found on record with the successive titles of sergeant, ensign, and lieutenant.

William Backus (3), son of the above, sold his accumulations in Norwich to his father in 1692 and removed to "the nameless new town lying about ten miles northwest of Norwich."

His brother John emigrated to the same place, afterwards named Windham, and both are recorded among the early proprietors of that town. The present Windham Green was part of the original home-lot of William Backus.

Joseph and Nathaniel, the youngest sons of William Backus (2), remained in Norwich. Joseph married Elizabeth Huntington, and Nathaniel married Elizabeth Tracy, daughters of the proprietors Simon Huntington and John Tracy. Joseph and Simon Backus, the first two graduates of Yale College of the name, were sons of Joseph. The former graduated in 1768, and some eight or ten years later was styled by his contemporaries Lawyer Backus of Norwich. It was a saying the Backuses always settled, if possible, near a stream of water or near some pond; they made use of the power for some mechanical service.

Elizabeth Backus, daughter of Capt. Samuel Backus, and granddaughter of Joseph Backus, married Jabez Huntington, Esq., Jan. 20, 1742.² Their children were Jedediah Huntington, born July, 1743; Andrew Huntington, born June, 1745, father of the late Ch. P. Huntington.

¹ Contributed by William W. Backus.

² She died July 1, and Mr. Huntington Oct. 5, 1786.

Jedediah, a general and a distinguished officer in the American army during the Revolution, afterwards treasurer of the State of Connecticut and collector of the customs for the port of New London, succeeding Elijah Backus, Jr.

A large number of the Backus family have acquired distinction in the various walks of life. Elijah Backus, grandson of Joseph, whose iron-works at Yantic were so serviceable to the country in the Revolutionary war, was a grandson of Joseph. He married Lucy Griswold, of Lyme. His three sons and his son-in-law, Dudley Woodbridge, were among the first emigrants to the banks of the Ohio. James Backus, the youngest son, as agent of the Ohio Company, made the first surveys of Marietta, and is said to have built the first regular house in the town at the point of the junction of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, afterwards owned and occupied by his brother-in-law, Judge Dudley Woodbridge, it being the first house in Ohio, at that time Northwest Territory. He afterwards returned to Norwich, and died there at the family residence, Sept. 29, 1816. The second Elijah Backus, an older brother of James, and the oldest son of Elijah Backus, Esq., graduated at Yale College in 1777, and for several years held the office of collector of customs in New London, being succeeded by Gen. Jedediah Huntington. His first wife was Lucretia, daughter of Russell Hubbard, who died in New London, 1787.

He afterwards married Hannah Richards, daughter of Guy Richards, and removed with his family to Marietta, Ohio. He died in Kaskaskia, whither he went as receiver in the United States land department. He owned and operated the first printing-press west of the mountains, and printed a newspaper called the *Northwest News-Letter*. The second printing-press was owned and run in Cincinnati the next year. He was a lawyer by profession, and a man of large attainments, and left a large estate to his two children, Thomas and Lucretia, their mother being Hubbard.

His daughter Lucretia, born at New London in 1787, married Nathaniel Pope, of Illinois, delegate in Congress from Illinois in 1816, and judge of the United States District Court. Maj.-Gen. John Pope, United States army, is their son, born March 12, 1823. His mother, Mrs. Lucretia Pope, in remembrance of the place of her father's nativity and of her own early associations, came from her Western home to attend the bi-centennial jubilee at Norwich in September, 1859, and carried from the old home of her father a chest of papers and other articles relative to her father, Elijah Backus, Jr.

Among the descendants of William Backus who were natives of Norwich the following clergymen are of note:

1. Simon Backus, son of Joseph, born at Norwich, Feb. 11, 1701, graduated at Yale College in 1724, and was ordained pastor of the church at Newington in 1727. He attended the expedition to Cape Breton as chaplain of the Connecticut troops, and died while on

duty at that place in May, 1746. His wife was a sister of President Edwards, of the New Jersey College.

2. Rev. Simon Backus, son of the above, was pastor in Granby, Mass., and died in 1828, aged eighty-seven.

3. Rev. Charles Backus, D.D., of Somers, Conn. He had a high reputation as an acute and able theologian, and prepared many young men for the sacred office. Dr. Dwight said of him, "I have not known a wiser man."

4. Rev. Azel Backus, D.D., born Oct. 13, 1765, was a nephew of Rev. Charles Backus, of Somers. His father died when he was a youth and left him a farm, which, he said, "I wisely exchanged for an education in college." He settled in Bethel, Conn., as the successor of Dr. Bellamy, but in 1812 was chosen the first president of Hamilton College.

5. Rev. Isaac Backus, A.M., of Middleborough, Mass., was born at Norwich, within the limits of the old town plot, Jan. 9, 1724, and died Nov. 20, 1806. Our account of the family in which the childhood and youth of Isaac Backus were spent may be fitly closed from an imperfect sketch of his life, written by himself when more than eighty years old: "My mother sprang from the family of Mr. Winslow, who came over to Plymouth in 1620, and my father from one of the first planters in Norwich, Conn., in 1660. Both my father and mother and their parents were members of the first church in Norwich, and trained up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. I was born there and was well educated in the Christian religion, and also in the principles of civil liberty."

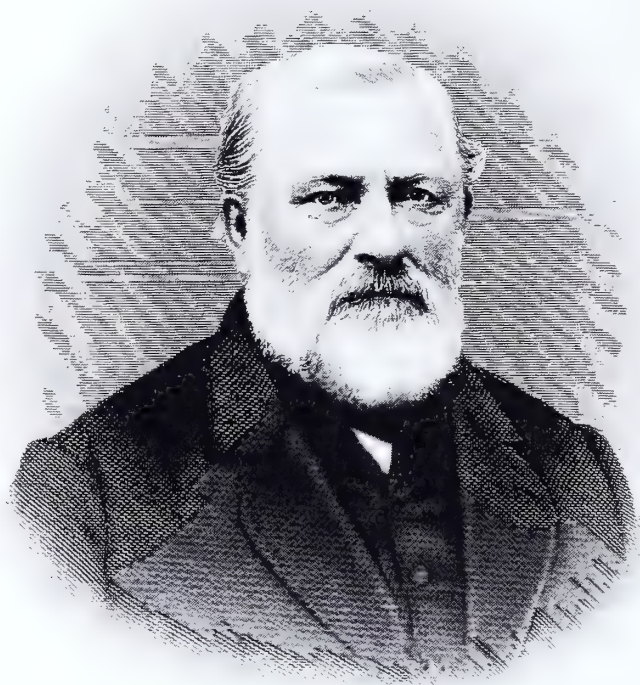
Isaac Backus traveled thousands of miles, when traveling was more difficult than at the present time, in New England, the Middle States, and in the South, preaching the gospel and advocating the principles of civil and religious liberty. He was a most prolific writer. The Backus Historical Society of Massachusetts, the Rev. Frederick Denison, and the Rev. Alvah Hovey, D.D., compiled a memoir of the life and times of Rev. Isaac Backus, A.M., in 1858. No one in the country did more service.

Tradition says the Backuses came from Norwich, county of Norfolk, England, and in deference to the ancestor, who was the oldest man of the party from Saybrook, and the first Englishman who died in Norwich, the matter of the name of the new town was submitted to him, who called it Norwich after his native place. The emigration of the Backuses has been constant, some to New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio, and elsewhere; a great exodus about 1781. From Windham County the emigration has not been so extensive.

James Backus, the youngest of the sons of Elijah, returned from the Northwest Territory at the earnest request of his father, and remained, greatly against his wishes, to help and assist his father, who was possessed of a large estate, and had been the most successful mechanic in this vicinity. His son James



Wm. H. Barker,



Channing W. Bushnell

was a man of great ability, both physically and mentally. He commenced and carried on a large business. The grist-mill, which was the first erection on the premises, and supposed to have been built by Joseph or his son Samuel, was the cause of their removal from the home-lot nearer the Landing, and by grants of land from the town for that express purpose, followed by the erection of the iron-works. The grist-mill was supposed to have been the second one, the first being built at the falls of the Yantic by the Lathrops. The grist-mill was for the accommodation of the farmers, who raised their bread by the sweat of the brow; no labor-saving machine in that day.

The iron-works was of a more varied and expensive character, supposed to have been commenced by Samuel Backus, but enlarged by his son Elijah, and was of great service both before and after the war. They made a variety of work, from a horseshoe to great anchors for the privateers and merchantmen.

The saw-mill was built by James Backus, who in later days built and ran two carding machines for carding wool for the farmers, hatters, and others, about 1812. James Backus built a merchant's store, and also manufactured potash and pearlash; also a large provision-store for the purpose of packing beef and pork, and kept salt. James Backus carried on the whole, together with a large farm.

During the life of Elijah, Mr. Joseph Otis was connected by the firm of Backus & Otis, Mr. Otis being a worker of iron (his son afterwards founded the Otis Library, and it is believed was born at the house built by his father in Yantic). This connection of Backus & Otis was not of long duration.

James Backus bought all the interest of his brothers and sisters, and owned and conducted the whole. The iron manufacture began to change its complexion and assume new and more varied shapes. Bar iron, instead of being hammered out, was rolled out; nails, instead of being hammered out, were cut out; and so of all the former practices, new and quicker and cheaper practices supplied the market and vastly extended its use. Finally the manufacture of iron in the old way ceased, and the site gave place to other enterprises. The store did a large business for many years until James Backus died, in 1816.

William W. Backus, the son of James Backus and Dorothy Church Chandler, of Woodstock, was the sixth of a family of seven children, and at the time of his father's death was but thirteen years of age.

His whole life has been spent in Norwich, except part of a year passed in Marietta, Ohio, in the mercantile establishments of his kinsman, Dudley Woodbridge, Jr., the judge, his father, being then alive, 1819.

From ill health he was necessitated to return to Norwich. Since 1819 he has resided in Norwich, at the home of his ancestors, completing seven generations. His time has been spent mainly in farm operations, causing the old farm, with large additions, to bud and

blossom, raising large crops of Indian corn (in some instances more than one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre), rye, potatoes, grass, turnips, keeping a large stock, annually fattening about one hundred, and buying and selling many more. Supposed to have owned a greater number of horned cattle than any one owner in New London County during a period of fifty years or more. His losses have been heavy, amounting to fifty thousand dollars. Some gains and some losses all the time. An eager student, worked days, studied nights after going to bed, by candle-light, sometimes to the small hours, or as long as fatigue would permit; still follows the habit as far as possible.

Chauncey Knight Bushnell, son of Adonijah Bushnell and Hannah Tracy, was born in Lisbon on the 25th day of February, 1805. He has a younger brother, Lyndes E. Bushnell, now living in the town of Sturbridge, Mass. Chauncey worked on his father's farm summers, attending a small district school for about four months winters, taught by some inexperienced youngster at six to eight dollars per month and board, until he was eighteen, when he commenced teaching the same school with twenty-one scholars at six dollars per month. Continued teaching winters in Lisbon and Norwich, working on the farm summers, until March, 1828, when he went to New York and taught through the summer at Brooklyn, L. I. Contracting the ague and fever, returned and commenced teaching again in Lisbon.

On the 5th day of July, 1829, united with the Rev. Levi Nelson's Congregational Church, and on the 29th of September entered the "Oneida Institute," at Whitesboro', Oneida Co., N. Y. On leaving the Institute taught again in Norwich and New York, and on the 23d day of April, 1832, was married to Mary Eliza Fuller, born July 13, 1809, only daughter of Luther Fuller, Esq., of Lisbon.

Settled in Norwich, continuing his school on Norwich Green till the decease of his wife on the 26th of December, 1833.

Their daughter, Mary Witter, born the 23d of July, 1833, died Aug. 30, 1854. He continued teaching public and private schools until he went West, and the 1st of June, 1836, entered the office of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, in Cincinnati, as the publishing agent of the *Philanthropist*, edited by the Hon. James G. Birney and Dr. Gamaliel Bailey. Remained there through the mobs, saw the destruction of the press and the re-establishment of another, then went, on the last of November, 1837, to Alton, Ill., and heard the funeral sermon of the murdered Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy; thence to Knox County, and taught the first school in Galesburg. He returned to Norwich, and was married on the 29th of March, 1840, to Mary Abby Post, born 31st of March, 1818, daughter of Elisha Post, of Bozrah, and again settled down at Norwich Town.

On the 29th of April, 1841, engaged as teacher in

the Norwich Town High School. His father died the 19th of June, 1843, aged sixty-five. He continued teaching until the death of his mother, the 17th of February, 1848, aged sixty-eight.

Having lost two little sons in infancy, on the 10th of March, 1846, adopted George Lovice Gardner (Bushnell), born on the 14th of July, 1843, youngest son of his wife's sister, who died on the 14th of February.

George L. G. graduated at the Norwich Free Academy the 19th day of July, 1862, taking the Perkins' Greek medal and two diplomas. After serving as book-keeper and cashier four years for Richardson, Boynton & Co., of New York, and clerk of the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn, he came home and died with the consumption, Nov. 15, 1868.

Since 1848, Mr. Bushnell has practiced surveying and civil engineering, making deeds, wills, and various legal documents, teaching several terms at intervals till 1858, when he gave up the profession, having taught about thirty years. Having united with the Central Baptist Church in 1851, he served the society as collector for twenty years, also filling various minor offices in town and State, as justice of the peace and notary public, etc., to the present time (1881). He is in his seventy-seventh year.

He has always been a true Republican, never casting a vote for Democracy, slavery, or rum, and never seeking or desiring office of any kind.

Capt. William Smith, son of John Smith and Hannah Brown, was born in Norwich, April 3, 1797. John Smith came from England when a boy, and came to Norwich and engaged in the manufacture of ropes, in which business he continued till his death at the age of fifty-five.

He married Hannah Brown, a native of this county, and had the following children, viz.: William, the subject of this sketch, James, and Mary, who married Augustus Jillson, a native of Norwich. He was noted as the great pin manufacturer, of the firm of Slocum & Jillson.

William Smith received a common-school education. At an early age in 1813 he began to learn the manufacture of cotton, and more especially to spin, of one John Gray, with whom he remained two years. When he had served his apprenticeship he commenced working by the day, and thus continued till 1828, when he became assistant manager for the "Thames Manufacturing Company," in which position he remained six years. In the fall of 1835 he went to Bozrah, and continued in the employ of the same company a short time, but that company failing Mr. Smith at once entered into partnership with Messrs. James Bowman and William Colgate, of New York, in the manufacture of cotton goods. He was the superintendent and general manager of the manufacturing till 1880.

He has owned a small farm near Bozrahville, but lived in the village.

Mr. Smith was always much interested in military affairs. He has held all the different positions from private to captain of light artillery. A personal friend and very prominent man says of him that he made one of the best officers in the regiment, and took pride in parades.

In politics he was a Whig till the Republican party was organized in 1856, since which time he has been a staunch Republican.

He has been selectman and magistrate in Bozrah several terms, and was a member of the Legislature in 1871, serving on the committee for new towns.

He has been twice married, first to Rebecca Sterry, daughter of John Sterry, the first Baptist minister in Norwich, and Rebecca Bromley, his wife, and to them were born Rebecca S., died at sixteen in 1833; Eliza A., married Parris Walker; William H., living at Mystic Bridge; George S., residing at New Hartford, Conn.; Harriet W., married Samuel Wells Haughton, of Bozrah; Daniel W. (deceased); and C. Louise, married William H. Fitch, of Bozrah.

Mrs. Smith was a member of the Congregational Church, a faithful wife and devoted mother; died May 25, 1870. Capt. Smith married his second wife, Harriet L. Palmer, widow of Richard Palmer, and daughter of Harvey Lathrop, of Lebanon, May 1, 1873. Mrs. Smith has two children by her first husband, viz.: Hattie L., who married a Charles R. Butts, and Minnie, unmarried.

About 1826, Capt. Smith united with the Congregational Church in Norwich, and has been a worthy member of the same for more than fifty-five years. His wife is also a member.

He has always taken deep interest in Sunday-school work, and for more than thirty-five years was superintendent at Bozrahville, and seldom was away save on a visit to different parts of the country.

He has ever been a faithful and constant attendant on all the prayer and social meetings of the church, and in all ways has tried to advance the cause of Christ.

He has been and is now (1881) a strong temperance man. He is now in his eighty-fifth year, hale and hearty for one so aged. He has been a good father and husband, a true patriot and citizen.

Rev. Alvan Bond, D.D.¹—Rev. Dr. Bond was born in Sutton, Mass., April 27, 1793. He was educated at Brown University, graduating in 1815. He studied theology at Andover, Mass., and remained there nearly a year beyond the completion of the regular course. Nov. 19, 1819, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Sturbridge, Mass. After about ten years of labor in that pastorate he became Professor of Sacred Literature in the theological seminary at Bangor, Maine. He found the climate of that region too severe for his health, and in 1835 he came to Norwich and entered upon the pastorate of the Second

¹ Contributed by Rev. Wm. S. Palmer.



Wm Smith



John M. Steadman
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Congregational Church of that city. He was installed in May, Rev. Dr. Howe, of Hartford, preaching the sermon. He found this church, then the only Congregational Church of the city, rejoicing in the rich fruitage of two preceding pastorates, that of Mr. Mitchell for seventeen years, and that of Mr. Dickinson for thirty months. The resident membership numbered about three hundred and twenty-five. There were three hundred and sixty names on the roll, and only about one hundred and thirty families, including some six hundred persons in all belonging to the parish. More than fifty per cent. of the entire number were professing Christians. There was little room for enlargement. It was the chief work of the new pastor to "keep the measure full." This he soon found a very unsatisfactory work. Numbers were added from year to year, but they came mainly by letter. After seven years of such toil ninety-eight of the most active members, including such as the late Governor William A. Buckingham, went out to form the Broadway Church. Room was thus made for indefinite expansion. The pastor, then in the midst of his years, girded himself for his great life-work. He summoned his people to most earnest endeavor. The gloom which forty vacant pews spread over the assembly was quickly dispelled. The people caught their pastor's enthusiasm, and "had a mind to work." At the very next sale of pews every slip was taken. For twenty-eight years Dr. Bond supplied the pulpit an average of fifty Sabbaths a year. Only in a single instance in all that time was he absent from a communion service. His work was not only constant, it was eminently successful. He kept his church in the vanguard of efficient workers for the worthiest ends. They were generous contributors to the various benevolent enterprises of the day. Numbers of them gave liberally to found the Norwich Free Academy. One of the office-bearers of his church, by his advice, founded the Otis Library, the only public library in the city. Dr. Bond was tireless in his endeavors to improve the public schools of the place. To his persistent efforts, in connection with Dr. Gulliver, the pastor of the Broadway Church, the present generation of Norwich are deeply indebted for an excellent system of public instruction.

He was outspoken upon the great questions of public interest so multiplied during the period of his pastorate. The cause of temperance and the interests of the oppressed, in whatever way, found in him an earnest advocate; yet so singularly judicious was he in all his utterances, both public and private, that he rarely provoked animosity, and uniformly promoted peace.

At the breaking out of the civil war, and in all that terrible struggle, his church, stimulated by his leadership and his example, was in the very forefront of the conflict. She was behind none in giving her sympathy, her service, or her sons. Her silver and gold she poured out like water. Towards a single contribution in aid of Norwich soldiers no less than twelve

of his people gave freely from two hundred to a thousand dollars apiece.

At the first great "war-meeting" in Breed Hall, that Saturday evening before the memorable "Battle Sunday," his voice was heard invoking the name of Jehovah, and inciting the people to trust in an Almighty Helper. That wonderful Sunday which followed, while the women of the city made garments for the company to depart on the morrow, he preached to the men of his congregation upon "The overwhelming catastrophe and the need of girding the loins for intensest endeavor." His sermon was boldly prophetic. Upon invitation, received during the intermission, it was repeated that afternoon at the Broadway Church, in exchange with its pastor. A full year before that time, during the popular excitement about the fugitive slave Burns, Dr. Bond had fired the patriotism of his people by a sermon in which he pictured "The spirit of Liberty spiked to the pavement by the bayonets of government troops."

Dec. 28, 1864, at his own urgent request, he was dismissed from the pastorate he had so long and so faithfully held. For nearly ten years afterwards he preached in various pulpits, and at intervals in that of the Second church. The last time his voice was heard in public he bore part with the present pastor at a communion service of that church, and uttered words of fervent appeal which will long linger in the memory of those who were so fortunate as to hear them.

John W. Stedman.—One of the men worthy of being honored in his generation, well known throughout the State, and especially familiar to the people of Eastern Connecticut, forms the subject of this brief sketch.

John W. Stedman was born in Enfield, Conn., April 14, 1820, whence, in his infancy, the family removed to Hartford. When twelve years old, having lost his father by death, he left school to earn his own livelihood, and at the age of thirteen entered the printing-office of P. Canfield, and when, four years later, the office was consolidated with that of Case, Tiffany & Burnham, went with them, and remained till August, 1844. That year he removed to Norwich, having purchased the office of *The Norwich Aurora*, and here for thirty years he remained in the printing and publishing business, a longer time than any other person was ever engaged in the same business in the county.

Coming equipped with an experience of eleven years with the best masters of the printing art in the State, with habits of continuous and untiring diligence, and a mind already well stored with the knowledge and culture to be derived from books,—having been an assiduous reader, and to-day the owner of one of the finest private libraries in the State,—it is not surprising that the old organ of the Democracy of Eastern Connecticut should at once have given signs of rejuvenescence, that its business interests should

have revived, its credit been restored, and the young editor, with a character for personal rectitude and business integrity established, should have acceptably placed himself at the head of the party in this section, prepared for the earnest and sometimes heated political campaigns that were to ensue. Contemporaneous with *The Aurora* at this time was the venerable Federal and Whig organ, *The Courier*, then published by the Hon. John Dunham, and on these two weeklies the community round about depended chiefly for their knowledge of what was going on abroad, as well as for their local intelligence, until the abundance of dailies and the rush of newspapers changed all that.

Here then was seen "a man diligent in his business," trustworthy, of courteous manners, fit to stand before the highest, repeating in himself the lesson ever present to the self-respecting man of every walk of life. The first public recognition of his sterling qualities was his appointment in 1850, by Governor Seymour, as a bank commissioner of the State. In 1852 he was elected to the same office by the General Assembly. This was rapidly followed by other public distinctions. In 1852 he was a member of the Baltimore convention that nominated Gen. Pierce for the Presidency. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of the city of Norwich, and reappointed to the same office in 1857 without opposition. His local popularity was further shown by his being for many years a member of the Board of Education of the city, and its president, and also for several years a member of the Common Council of the city. In 1873 he was appointed by the Legislature a member of a special commission to investigate and report upon the savings-banks of the State, a duty well performed, the report pointing out essential reforms to be made by some of those institutions, while the sound condition of the savings-banks, as a class, was established to the satisfaction of the community. His last important appointment from the State was that of insurance commissioner in 1874, to which office he was reappointed in 1877. The rigid investigations to which the affairs of a few of those institutions were subjected by this faithful officer, his legal complications with and final triumph over a corrupt New Haven coterie in regard to The American Life and Trust Company of that city, and the measures adopted during his administration (for he was in constant intercourse with the Legislature during its sessions) for the better management and security of the vast life and fire insurance interests committed to his charge, in its relations to the State and individuals, are matters of fresh remembrance. Before the expiration of his last term as insurance commissioner Mr. Stedman was elected treasurer of the State Savings-Bank of Hartford, which necessitated his removal from Norwich to Hartford, where, among the friends of his early days, he expects to live to the end.

We have but a word to add. There are things

eulogistic that had better be said after a man's death, but we must proceed to the close. The proverb has it that "a man that hath friends must show himself friendly;" or, what seems to the writer an equally proper rendering, one to *have* friends must show himself friendly. In either sense the truth here suggested is eminently applicable to the subject of this sketch. He is peculiarly a friendly man, in heart and manner. His advice and aid were constantly being sought and freely given to the anxious and necessitous while a resident of Norwich, and their blessings go with him now he has left them. He secretly delivered the poor in their distress, was a shield to the weak, and a liberal contributor to every call of benevolence. All this in accord with a noble nature, the dictates of the religion he believed in, and the teachings of the humane and eminent order of which he is a distinguished member.

Henry Bill.—Few of the sons of New London County have made a more lasting impress upon its material and moral interests than the subject of this notice.

He was born in that part of the old town of Groton now Ledyard, on the 18th of May, 1824, the second-born of the large family of Gurdon and Lucy Bill. At the early age of fifteen he entered the office of the *New London Gazette* as an apprentice, but soon afterwards returned to his native town, and the following winter engaged as a teacher in the Broadbrook district in Preston. In order to qualify himself for the profession of teacher he afterwards entered the academy in Plainfield, then one of the most celebrated schools in the country. From this time till the age of twenty he taught in the schools of Plainfield and Groton in the winter and helped his father on his farm in summer, interspersing his occupations with a brief period of trade in New London. At the age of twenty he purchased of his father his remaining year of minority, and soon after entered upon a business which was destined to occupy the remainder of his active life, and in the prosecution of which he achieved all the objects of his highest ambition. A near kinsman, the Hon. James A. Bill, of Lyme, was then engaged in book publishing in the city of Philadelphia. Into his service he entered, and for three years he traveled for him through the Western States. At the end of that time, in the fall of 1847, he returned to his native county and engaged in book publishing on his own account, locating in the city of Norwich. He was encouraged to do this by the elder Harper Bros., of New York, who instinctively saw the material for success there was in him, and who gave him unlimited credit and remained his warmest friends during their lives. Here for more than twenty-five years he pursued his profession of a book publisher with ceaseless energy and with uniform success. Rewarded with the possession of an ample fortune, and failing in health, he then formed his large business into a joint-stock corporation, which still flourishes

under the title of the Henry Bill Publishing Company, and personally retired, as the world expresses it, from active life. But in temperaments like his there is no period of a man's life more active than that which succeeds a retirement from that occupation by which he is best known among men.

A list of the works which he has published and distributed by hundreds of thousands all over the United States by agents would include Stephens' Travels in Yucatan, Maunder's History of the World, Murray's Encyclopædia of All Nations, Kitto's Bible Histories, and Abbott's History of the Civil War.

Among the many works which have distinguished his life may be mentioned his founding of Laurel Hill, now one of the most thrifty and beautiful of the suburbs of the city of Norwich,—the reclaiming of this rugged hillside and meadow was emphatically his work; the establishment of the Bill Library in his native town of Ledyard, a work purely for the benefit of the people of the town, and which, in connection with his gift of a parsonage, has cost him at least twelve thousand dollars; and the donation of a public park on Laurel Hill to the city of Norwich, valued at eight thousand dollars. He has been deeply interested in the education of many colored young men in the Southern States since the war, one of whom is now a professor in the Richmond University in Virginia, and one an editor of a paper in Georgia.

In early life Mr. Bill's political affiliations were with the Democratic party, as his father's were before him, and as a Democrat he represented the Norwich district in the State Senate in 1853, receiving in the election a large portion of the votes of his opponents; but in the split in that party in 1856 he cast his lot with the anti-slavery sentiment, and has been from its formation an active and uncompromising member of the Republican party. During the civil war he was greatly relied upon by Connecticut's war Governor, Buckingham, and was his devoted friend. His time and means were always at the service of the State. Mr. Bill from early life has been a member of the Congregational Church, and since his residence in Norwich has been connected with the Broadway Society. He was married on the 10th of February, 1847, to Miss Julia O. Chapman, of Groton. Seven children have been born to them, of whom two daughters and a son are living.

Mr. Bill has always had great faith in the future of his adopted city. His investments have been almost wholly there in real estate. In its care and management he finds ample occupation, without that anxiety for its safety which those have whose fortunes are at the mercy of others. In this, as in all the leading traits of his life, his example is a valued and safe guide, and when the roll of the sons of New London County who have made themselves an honored name is called his will be found among the first.

Gurdon Chapman was born in North Stonington in 1792. He went to Norwich in early life and en-

gaged in trade, which subsequently developed into a large grain business, which he prosecuted during the remainder of his life with great financial success. He died in 1864, aged seventy-two years.

During his life he was a marked character in the public affairs of the city. Overcoming the obstacles presented by a lack of early education, so common among the country boys of his day, by dint of study and close observation, aided by strong, native, common sense and a remarkably retentive memory, he qualified himself for a leader among his fellow-men and for the high positions of trust which they conferred upon him. For many years he was a member in turn of both branches of the city government, and from 1843 to 1845 was mayor of the city. He was also frequently called to responsible positions in the affairs of the town. He was a clear thinker, a forcible and fluent public speaker, and in all his public and private relations was highly respected and esteemed for his integrity, the kindness of his heart, and the soundness of his judgment as an adviser.

William C. Gilman was a native of Exeter, N. H., and was first initiated into mercantile pursuits in Boston, but nearly thirty years of the most active and energetic portion of his life were spent in Norwich.

As a man of business he was acute in perceiving capabilities and ardent in the presentation of them to others, always prompt and persevering in promoting plans and pursuits calculated to develop the resources or advance the moral and religious interests of the community.

The period of Mr. Gilman's residence in Norwich was marked not only by the stimulus given to manufactures at the Falls and on the Shetucket, and the increase of business in general, but by fresh interest in the cause of temperance, improvements in churches, and the establishment of Sabbath-schools. All these undertakings were deeply indebted not only to his forecast, but to his advocacy and personal service.

Mr. Gilman was also a man of taste and research, one who delighted in collecting memorials of the past, exploring the antiquities of the country, and commemorating the old heroic red men of the land.

The failure of the large manufacturing companies with which he had been connected led the way to his removal from Norwich about the year 1845. The later years of his life were spent in New York, where he died, June 6, 1863. His remains were brought to Norwich for interment. He was mayor of Norwich in 1839.

John Breed was a son of the second mayor of the city. For more than half a century he has been known as a prominent merchant of Norwich, engaged chiefly in the hardware line, but often entering into other departments of business. The sign of "John Breed & Co.," representing the partnership of John Breed and his brother Simeon, was first displayed upon the store in Water Street, where his father and grandfather had transacted business, the day that war was declared

against Great Britain, June 19, 1812. Mr. Breed entered into several subsequent partnerships, but whether the firm was Trumbull & Breed, John & James Breed, or Breed, Prentice & Co., the old sign of John Breed & Co. has been displayed, in conjunction with its successor, for more than fifty-three years, until it is regarded as one of the antiquities of the place.

Mr. Breed had himself become so identified with the city that he seemed a part of it,—always present at its public meetings, always interested in the passing discussion, and always firm and downright in his positions. He was a man of strong peculiarities and of impulsive character, with great originality and independence, carrying much of the vivacity of youth into the decline of life. Tall, with white locks, and wearing a white hat, every child knew him, and no face or form was more familiar to the inhabitants at large.

His name is commemorated in Breed Hall, which was erected by him with the design of furnishing a convenient hall for lectures, concerts, and other large assemblies, and thus supplying a desideratum which the interests of the city required. This building was completed in February, 1860. Mr. Breed died suddenly, Dec. 3, 1865, in his seventy-fifth year.

Lydia Huntley Sigourney was born at Norwich, Sept. 1, 1791, and died at Hartford, June 10, 1865. The writings of this lady, beginning with her first volume of "Moral Pieces, in Prose and Verse," published in 1815, have been for fifty years quietly diffusing an influence in favor of the true, the good, and the beautiful in literature, morals, and religion. To the young especially they have been of incalculable benefit. The large number of Mrs. Sigourney's works, their high moral tone, and the good they have accomplished have gained for her a name and reputation that will long endure.

William P. Greene was a native of Boston, but an inhabitant of Norwich for more than forty years. He was the second son of Gardiner and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Greene, and born Sept. 7, 1795. He graduated at Harvard College in 1814, and afterwards studied law, but his health not being equal to the requirements of the legal profession, he removed in 1824 to Norwich, and engaged at once in business as a partner and agent of the Thames Manufacturing Company, which had invested a large capital in the purchase of mill privileges at the Falls.

In this city he soon acquired, and retained during life, the esteem and respect of the community. He was an energetic and a large-hearted man, literary in his tastes, but with profound sagacity in financial and business concerns. These qualities were united with a pure life and an entire absence of ostentation. As a beautiful result of his unobtrusive life and liberal disposition, he seemed to have no enemies. Slander never made him its mark, and his name was never mentioned with disrespect.

He was never possessed of robust health, and therefore seldom able to give his personal services in aid of public measures, but all charitable and noble undertakings, having for their object the welfare of man and the honor of God, were sure of his liberal aid and cordial sympathy.

In 1825 he was chosen the first president of the Thames Bank, and held the office for sixteen years. With this exception, and that of the single year in which he was mayor of the city, he steadfastly declined, on account of his health, all appointments to public office.

He died June 18, 1864, aged sixty-eight. Seldom has the death of a citizen of Norwich excited in the place so deep an interest and such profound regret. It was a loss that was felt in the circles of business and of public improvement, and in the departments of education and philanthropy.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BOZRAH.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—New Concord—Name of the Town—Organization of the Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church, Bozrah—Congregational Church, Bozrahville—Congregational Church, Fitchville—Baptist Church, Lefingwelltown—Villages—Fitchville—Bozrahville—Manufactures, etc.—List of Representatives from 1786 to 1882—Military Record.

THE town of Bozrah lies northwest of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Franklin, on the east by Franklin and Norwich, on the south by Montville, and on the west by Salem and Lebanon. The surface of the town is diversified by hill and valley, and the soil is generally fertile. It is watered by the Yantic River and Gardner's Brook, the former of which affords an excellent water-power.

The settlement of the town commenced soon after that of the present town of Norwich, and among the pioneers are mentioned the names of Waterman, Hough, Fox, and Crocker.

Bozrah was formerly known as New Concord, and was a portion of Norwich until 1786, and its early history will be found in detail in that of the mother-town. "It is not easy," says the late Miss Caulkins, "to determine why this quiet rural township should have been made the namesake of the haughty, woe-denounced, and desolate city of Edom,—a name in singular contrast with its ancient peaceful and friendly cognomen of New Concord. The Syrian Bozrah lay in the open plain, but this was eminently a woodland district amid the hills. The current story that the name originated in a jocose but irreverent application of Isaiah lxiii. 1, to the agent of the society, who, when he appeared in the town-meeting to plead for the separation, was conspicuous for his parti-colored

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